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O. W. HOLMES IS DEAD

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table Goes Suddenly.

HIS DEATH IS PAINLESS.

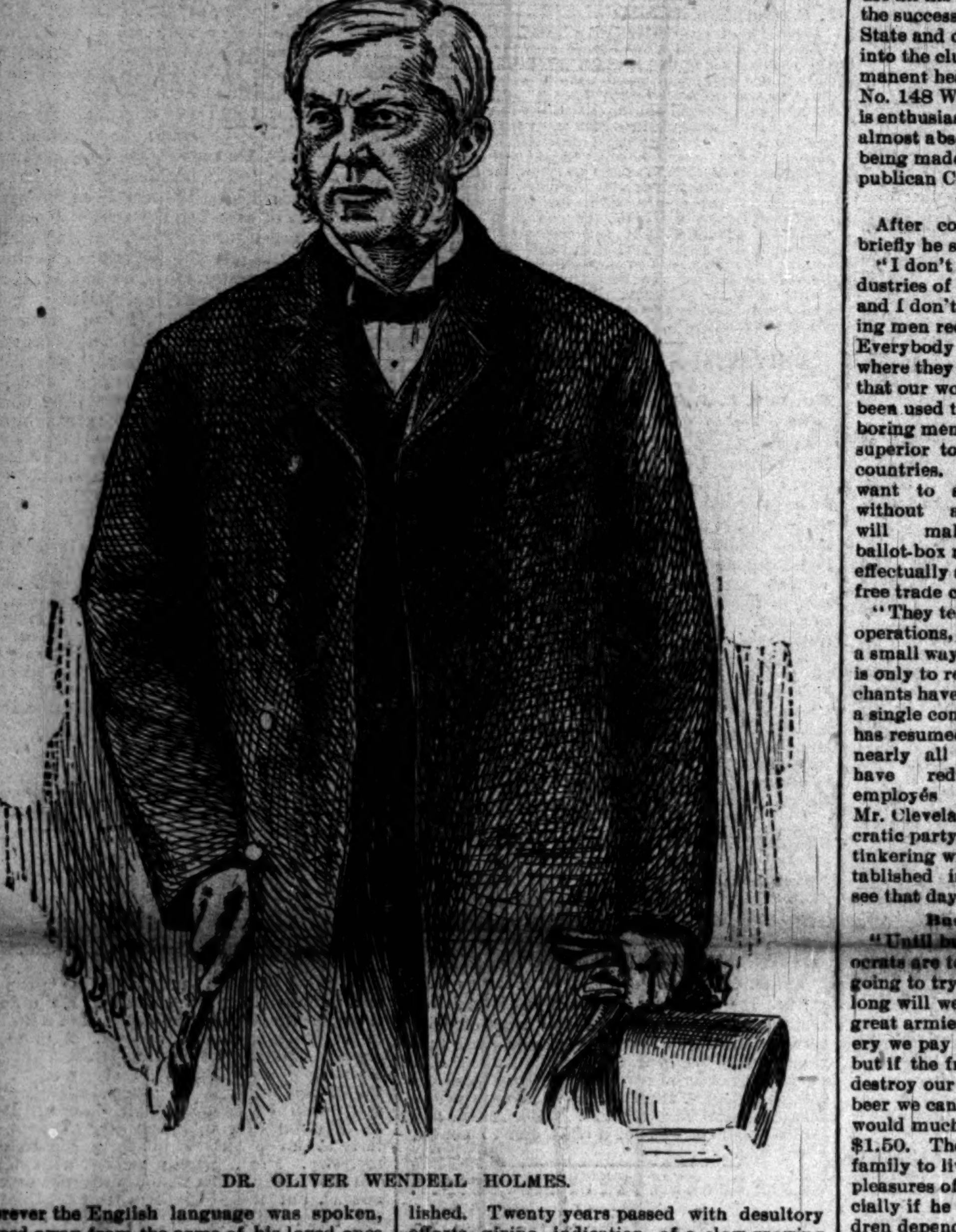
Continues a Humorist Until the End Approaches.

WAR GOVERNOR YIELDS.

Andrew Gregg Curtin of Pennsylvania Passes Away.

ONLY ONE WAR EXECUTIVE LEFT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the truest friend, the kindliest man, the sweetest singer, and the quaintest humorist of all that brilliant coterie which made Boston and New England famous wherever the English language was spoken, slipped away from the arms of his loved ones early this morning and joined his many friends in the great beyond.



DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Dr. Holmes had spent the summer at his country residence at Beverly and only returned to his city residence, No. 296 Beacon street, ten days ago. He was hardly in his usual health at the time, but his calm and genial humor never for a moment deserted him, and this bright and cheerful temperament seemed to almost blind his friends to the fact that the night of death was extending its sable pall over the beloved head of the one so long held dear. It seemed that as he weaker and weaker grew his sunshiny humor shone all the brighter. Despite all this, however, his family decided it was best to call in his private physician, so Dr. Charles P. Putnam was sent for. He found his illustrious patient very weak, but even he hardly dared to fear the end was so near. Symptoms of heart failure were prevalent, but despite this fact and the doctor's advanced age he hoped to preserve the life. But age and a weakening of the vital organs were enemies too potent for even modern science to cope with successfully.

Inch by inch the enemy which has never yet been entirely defeated came nearer, and the physician gave the word to summon the family and friends. They all started, but despite their haste the end came before they could all arrive. The poet's son, Judge O. W. Holmes Jr., the man whom his father sought all about the field of Chancellorville and through the hospitals of Virginia, was there with his wife, and in their presence, the physician standing by, the soul of Oliver Wendell Holmes winged its flight into the great unknown. Almost his last word was a jest, not light nor irreverent, but kindly and easy, to soothe the pain of his dear ones; to make them feel the pain of parting was all, that he left the world which he had so honored and so loved, and of which he had been such an ornament and such a joy, without one pang or one regret, as one who "folds the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." The tear-bedimmed eyes of his children and his old-time friend hardly perceived when the end came and it was only by the setting of the still-smiling lips and the cessation of the light breathing it was known that the father and friend was no more.

It was 1:45 o'clock when the last act in the life of the genial Autocrat was over, and it seemed but an instant before it was known among his friends and the public. Those who had known him for years as professor of anatomy and professor of poesy, humorist, and littérateur seemed dazed. He had been spared so long, the symptoms of age were so few, the unflagging spirits had been kept so long and so cheerful that it seemed as if the man was eternal.

Regrets were many and expressions of condolence followed swiftly. The living man had made friends in both hemispheres, and both hemispheres sent tender messages of sorrow. Nothing could assuage the grief of the afflicted, but if anything could these swift and strong expressions of sorrowful tenderness might have done so. Mrs. John T. Sargent of Beverly was summoned, but could not get to the bedside in time. The arrangements for the funeral had not been thought of late last night, but it is believed it will be private and will be held from King's Chapel at noon Wednesday.

SKETCH OF HIS SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

Made Suddenly Famous by "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born Aug. 29, 1809, in the old "gambrel-roofed" house in Cambridge, Mass., opposite the Harvard University buildings. His father, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., was an eminent Congregational preacher, and was the author of "Annals of America" and other works. His mother, who was of German descent, was related to many well-known families in New York. At the age of 16 he entered Harvard College and was graduated in what afterward became a famous class in 1829. After a year's study of law he took up the medical profession, and after the usual medical course in Harvard he spent two years studying abroad in the principal hospitals and schools, chiefly in Paris. In 1836, after his return home, he took his degree as a doctor of medicine. He then accepted the chair of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College, but in 1347 he resigned and assumed a similar professorship at Harvard, and then engaged in the practice of his profession at Boston. In 1836 he was married to Amelia Lee Jackson, a daughter of a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Three children were born of the marriage.

Oliver Wendall Holmes attracted attention as a poet early in his college life. While in the law school he was a contributor to the *Collegian*, a periodical conducted by the undergraduates of the college. These contributions were of a light and humorous character and gave the first indications of his future power. Among these are "The Height of the Ridiculous" and "Evenings by a Tailor." He also contributed to "Illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery of of Paintings" in 1831. A little later was written "The Last Leaf," and in 1836 a small volume of these earlier poems was published. Twenty years passed with desultory efforts giving indication of a slow-growing power, when in 1857 he became suddenly famous by the publication of a series of articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which were continued for a year and constituted one of the most brilliant events in contemporary American literature. No literary event since the Noctue had more strongly affected the literary world. The success was due to its fresh unconventional tone, its playful wit and wisdom, and lovely vignettes of verse. Apart from the merits of thought and style it contained the charm of personal confidences, causing the reader to become at once a pupil and personal friend. The tone assumed is egotistical, but the force and the comedy are bound up in that assumption. This series was followed in 1858 by another, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," written upon the same lines with qualities equal to that of its predecessor, but upon deeper questions and in a less familiar manner. In 1872 another series, taking the reader into the region of philosophical and religious ideas, was published. "God Is Love" is the keynote of its doctrine.

His first effort at fiction was in 1859, when he wrote "Elsie Venner," and was a study of hereditary impressions and tendencies. A picture of rural New England is contained in "The Guardian Angel," which he published in 1867. "A Moral Antipathy," which was written in 1885, is scarcely a novel as the term is generally understood, but there is a thread of story on which the author hangs his observations as he had done before in the Autocrat. He was one of the founders of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the works given above were published in that periodical. He wrote for it also many occasional poems and essays. Besides the early volume of 1836 he published "Songs in Many Keys" in 1862. The next volume, entitled "Songs in Many Seasons," was published in 1875. This was followed by "The Iron Gate" in 1880, and in 1885 "Before the Curfew" was published by him. His other prose works were "Currents and Counter Currents," which was published in 1861; "Soundings from the Atlantic" in 1864, "Border Lines of Knowledge" in 1862, "Mechanism in Thought and Morals" in 1871, "Memoirs of Motley" in 1879, and "Memoirs of Emerson" in 1885.

As a writer of songs and lyrics, both humorous and serious, Dr. Holmes stood in the front rank. Many of his best poems are of this class and have been written for social or festive occasions, at which they have been recited or sung by the poet himself. Of patriotic lyrics few are likely to have a longer life than his stirring verses to "Old Ironsides," and his "Last Leaf" is one of the most famous of those rare poems in which humor and pathos are successfully blended. Dr. Holmes also gained wide popularity as a lyceum lecturer. He was also distinguished by his researches in auscultation and microscopy. In 1838 he published three "Boylston Prize Dissertations," in 1842 "Lectures on Homeopathy and Its Kindred Delusions," in 1848 a "Report on Medical Literature" in the "Transactions of the National Medical Society," a pamphlet on "Puerperal Fever," and, in conjunction with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, an edition of Hall's "Theory and Practice of Medicine."

It is difficult to make a summary of the traits of a writer so versatile and who has achieved success in so many different fields. By this generation he will be remembered as a great talker in the highest sense. His in-

[Continued on eighth page.]

HE GETS OUT OF IT.

GEORGE HOFMANN RENOUNCES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He Says the Time Has Come for Men Who Have Capital Invested in Business Enterprises and Who Want to Avoid Worse Labor Troubles than Have Been Seen Already to Take Their Stand with the Republicans—Outlines the Reasons for His Action.

George Hofmann, the brewer, has renounced forever the Democratic party and become a red-hot Republican. He said yesterday the time had come for men who have capital invested in business enterprises, and who want to avoid worse labor troubles than any this country has heretofore seen, to come out for the party of protection and prosperity.

"All my life," he continued, "I have been a pronounced Democrat and voted only the Democratic ticket, but this time and hereafter count me with the Republicans. I have no story to tell and don't care about stirring up useless discussion over the matter. However, you may say my conversion is complete and that I thoroughly believe there is going to be a Republican landslide this fall."

George Hofmann is a member of the firm of Brewer & Hofmann, brewers. He dates his withdrawal from the ranks of the party of free trade back far enough to have become a full fledged and active member already of the Eighteenth Ward Republican club, and will use all his influence during the campaign for the success of the entire Republican ticket, State and county. He signalized his entrance into the club by handsomely fitting up permanent headquarters for that organization at No. 148 West Madison street. Mr. Hofmann is enthusiastic over what he considers the almost absolute certainty of a clean sweep being made, especially in the election of Republican Congressmen Nov. 6.

Outlines His Position.

After consenting to define his position briefly he said:

"I don't want to see the manufacturing industries of this country crippled by free trade, and I don't want to see the wages of the laboring men reduced to what they are in Europe. Everybody knows under free trade there is where they must go, and everybody knows that our workingmen can't live as they have been used to living on such wages. Our laboring men are all right, and as a class far superior to any you can find in European countries. For that reason they will not want to submit to reductions in wages without a protest. I believe they will make that protest at the ballot-box next November in a way that will effectually silence Grover Cleveland and his free trade cohorts.

"They tell us manufacturers are resuming operations, and that business is reviving. In a small way that is true, but the resumption is only to replenish certain articles that merchants have run out of and must have. Not a single concern that I can name or think of has resumed full handed, and the most if not nearly all of those that have started up have reduced the wages of their employés from 10 to 25 per cent. Mr. Cleveland has promised us if the Democratic party is kept in power it will go on tinkering with the tariff until free trade is established in this country. I never want to see that day.

Business-Men Are Waiting.

"Until business-men see whether the Democrats are to be kept in power they are not going to try to resume business, and just so long will we have these hard times and these great armies of men out of work. In our brewery we pay unskilled labor not less than $3, but if the free trade Democrats are going to destroy our chances of getting good prices for beer we can't possibly keep on doing so. I would much rather pay a man $3 a day than $1.50. The $3 a day enables him and his family to live decently and enjoy some of the pleasures of life the $1.50 would not, especially if he has a wife and two or three children depending upon him. When it comes to reducing our workmen to the lower grade of living that prevails in Europe they are going to make a fight against giving up the high standard they have always enjoyed in this country.

"They tell us also under the Wilson bill living is going to be so much cheaper small reductions in wages will more than be offset thereby, and that the workman will still have more money to spend than he ever had before. To my way of thinking that is poor argument.

Foreign Market Being Destroyed.

"Another thing that disgusted me with the Democratic party is the fact that the tariff legislation is destroying the market we have abroad. Only today I read in the papers that Germany proposes to shut out American breadstuffs and meats in favor of some other country because the bounty was taken off sugar. Last week I was in New Orleans and saw a lot of the big sugar planters of Louisiana there, and I tell you they are up in arms and scores of them were swearing they would never vote the Democratic ticket again. Every Republican candidate for Congress in that State is sure to be elected and some of the men told me they were sure of electing the entire State ticket. I look to see the next Congress Republican by a large majority and it certainly ought to be if we want good times again. The manufacturers who shut down their plants because there was no market for their products are simply waiting for the Republicans to get control and end the Democratic tariff tinkering so they will know where they stand.

"Then that income tax is another thing to which I have objections. It is a most vicious and un-American law, and gives petty officials an unwarranted right to pry into a man's business affairs. That alone ought to kill the Democratic party."

Asked regarding the English syndicate of brewers dipping into the local campaign in support of Theodore Oehne, Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, Mr. Hofmann smiled and replied that Mr. Oehne was the syndicate's official representative here. Mr. Hofmann also had a few words, not by any means complimentary, to say about the administration of Mayor Hopkins, and declared if prevented from stealing the election the Democrats in this city will be given the worst dressing down they ever got.

THEY CIRCULATE INJURIOUS STORIES.

Democrats Trying to Stop the Exodus of Irish-American Votes.

Instead of manufacturing falsehoods to give to the Democratic press regarding candidates on the Republican ticket it would be well for the Democratic Campaign committee to cradle Frank S. Peabody a little. A story was invented yesterday whereby one Peter Fishback has made affidavit to the effect that James Pease made the statement in his presence Oct. 3 that "No Catholic will hold office after the November election of 1894." Mr. Pease said yesterday the statement was absolutely false. This tale was manufactured with a view of checking the tide of Irish-American voters now rushing from the Democracy to the Republican party. The modern Alexander is badly scared and is especially alarmed because Irish-Americans who were formerly Democrats have joined the Republican party.

Another object of this yarn is to brace up the Independent-American party, which is an offshoot of the City Hall and was organized to create a split in the Republican ranks. The Sims-Kelley-Richardson combination has proven a failure and the flunk has not only cost the Democratic Campaign committee a lot of money but has made some sore spots.

Mr. Pease said yesterday he did not know the man Fishback and never heard of him until he read his affidavit. He said he never had given utterance to such a statement or one that could be twisted into any such language. It is alleged the remark was made on a West Pullman electric car. A dozen affidavits can be obtained to nail the lie if necessary. It is thought Fishback got up the story that the Republican candidates were wined and dined at Pullman one day last week. The story printed was that the candidates for the county offices were the guests of Mr. Pullman. It was absolutely without foundation. It is true they visited Pullman and saw a number of the leading men who work in the shops, but they did not see Mr. Pullman or in any way enjoy his hospitality.

The trouble is Mayor Hopkins thinks he carries the vote of the Pullman employés in his trousers pocket, and he is jealous that any one else should presume to solicit a vote in that locality. A story or two might be written as to the interest of the Mayor in the Pullman strike. It might not tend to make him popular with the labor vote.

DEALERS OF THE WOOL MARKET.

H. M. Hosick Would Be a Better Democrat If Some Duty Had Been Retained.

"If the passage of the tariff bill had cut the duty on wool in halves instead of making it entirely free I would have been a better Democrat than I am. We have wool on hand today that cost us five cents a pound which did not pay the farmer expenses in the raising of it. We own 10,000 sheep ourselves, and at the present market the wool obtained from these will not pay the expenses of keeping them. Wool that we sold last year before the tariff agitation commenced for from twenty-two to twenty-six cents a pound we are now selling from thirteen to sixteen cents. The fact is, free wool has paralyzed the wool growing interests of this country."

The above statement was made to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE by H. M. Hosick of H. M. Hosick & Co., known as among the largest wool and hide houses of Chicago. It was made in response to a query regarding the drop in American wool. Being a grower as well as a dealer Mr. Hosick was particularly interested in the subject, for the passage of the tariff bill hit him and his firm two ways. Speaking of the recent continued drop in American wool he said: "The downward tendency in prices is more on account of a dull market and a lack of demand just now than anything else. Mills are offering today a full cent a pound less for bright Wisconsin and Illinois wools than they were thirty days ago. Prices stiffened just before the tariff bill went into effect, some believing that through some hitch the bill might not pass. This was also caused by the expected rise in the London market, which, however, did not reach the point expected and consequently did not affect this side as much as anticipated. The mills are buying from hand to mouth, the manufacturers waiting to see what they have got to compete with. The manufacturers and dealers are somewhat in the dark at present."

"Are the mills buying foreign wools today?" asked the reporter.

"Not to any great extent," replied Mr. Hosick. "Manufacturers are simply buying in sample lots and they won't buy until they are sure it is cheaper to buy in London than in this country."

Allen & Co. said: "The drop in wool has been an expected one. Since the passage of the tariff bill business has been quiet and prices have dropped from one to two cents. It was expected the London sales which opened Sept. 18 would affect the prices in this country considerably, probably by an increase of from 10 to 20 per cent, but this did not occur. In bright wools there is a light stock the world over and these are supposed to be good property. The amount of medium suitable for combing is also limited."

Sherman Hall & Co. said: "The general public does not understand that the price of wool has to be made on a peculiar basis. They do not understand that the cloth made of this wool is manufactured just a year in advance of its use. The wool has to be sold at a price made in anticipation. When Cleveland was inaugurated wool was selling on a basis of 55 cents scoured; now the same wool sells for 35 cents scoured. The reduction in the tariff was expected and wool shot downward in anticipation. Agitation followed and helped it on its downward course. I don't think the mills are buying any more foreign wool than ever. There is, perhaps, a small increase of orders for foreign samples and testing orders. Wages will soon be reduced in the factories, but I think the duty on manufactured will partially compensate for wages."

HEBREW REPUBLICANS MEET.

Enthusiastic Gathering Under the Auspices of the Thirteenth District Club.

Four hundred citizens of the Seventh Ward assembled at No. 563 South Canal street yesterday on invitation of the Thirteenth District Hebrew Republican club and listened to addresses by ex-Ald. Bartine of the Thirty-first Ward and other speakers. Ex-Ald. Bartine said:

Immediately after the last national election the Populists, free silver men, free traders, and revenue tariff men all got in the Democratic band wagon. They drove up the hill to victory, but they didn't get far before they struck hard times and the Senate tariff bill. Then the lynchpin broke and they started back down the hill and have been scrambling under the canvas of the Republican tent ever since. They never reached the picnic grounds they were looking for and they will all have to take a bath in the McKinley pool of protection before they become cleansed. The explanation of the hard times is not the silver question nor the tariff question singly. It is nothing in the world but distrust of Democracy, deserved in years gone by and doubly so since 1892. Who is going to pay the losses of the manufacturer? I think the American workingmen will pay it, unwillingly of course, but they will pay it. I think you will all see the necessity of wiping out the Democratic majority in the Senate and House.

The other speakers were John Ritter, candidate for County Commissioner; Lawyer Jacobson, Joseph Granock, and County Commissioner John Cunning. There will be a big mass-meeting under the auspices of the club at Metropolitan Hall next Sunday at 2 o'clock.

At a meeting of the regular Eighth Ward Hebrew Republican club yesterday a resolution to join the Thirteenth Senatorial District Hebrew Republican club was acted upon favorably.

NEW WAY OF COLONIZING VOTERS.

City Hall Employer to Put In Cots and Take Boarders.

Some one connected with the modern Alexander's Democratic machine has discovered a new way for colonizing voters, and it will work well in the Twenty-ninth Ward, where it is expected to register fictitious names from vacant lots, brick yards, and Chinese laundries, if the Republicans are not active. This kind of registration was practiced extensively at the spring election. In addition to colonizing in lodging-houses it is stated that City Hall employés of a certain class have been directed to place cots in their homes to harbor men for election purposes. A great number of votes can be made for the Democratic ticket in this way. A man's wife may object to having some of the characters who are willing to sell their votes in the house, but his objections will be quieted and the boarder retained until after election. The scheme will be practiced in localities where

[Continued on eighth page.]

TO SHUN THE POLLS.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES WOMEN TO "STAND BY THE HOME."

In a Sermon in the Cathedral at Baltimore the Catholic Prelate Declares He Hopes the Day Will Never Come When Women Will Have the Ballot—He Insists Their Mission Is in the Family Circle—Says They Could Not Escape the "Mud" of Politics.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—"The Glory of Womanhood and the Duties of Christian Women" was the subject of Cardinal Gibbons' sermon at the Cathedral this morning, in which he took strong ground against woman suffrage as a debasing influence and a detriment to the true mission of woman.

His text was taken from the blessing pronounced by the angel upon the Virgin Mary, to whom he referred "as the model for all women, whether maidens, wives, or matrons. All historians concede that it is to Mary that women are indebted for the lofty position they today occupy in social and domestic life. The church follows the teachings of St. Paul, that woman is man's equal. It is fearful to contemplate the possible condition of society today if it had not been for the restraining, sanctifying, purifying influence of woman."

The Cardinal said he did not mean to confine himself to those consecrated women whose virtuous lives were devoted to God and his church, but referred particularly to the mother of the household. "How many families," he said, "have been saved from God's avenging hand because of some devoted mother. How many sons would have died in sin had they not been saved by the prayers and supplications of devoted sisters. I beg of you women to follow their example. Every one of you has a mission to perform in your day and generation. It is true you cannot celebrate mass, but you can be apostles, preaching in your respective households and be priests in another and broader sense.

Glad That Women Can't Vote.

"Woman today does not exercise the right to vote and I am heartily glad of it. I hope the day will never come when she can vote and if the right is granted to her I hope she will not avail herself of it despite the fact that some misguided women think they ought to exercise it. You may rest assured that if woman ever enters politics she will be sure to carry away with her some of the mud and dirt of political strife. Besides she would be sure to lose some of the influence she now exerts. Her sphere is the home, her proper reign the home circle. A Grecian ruler said: 'I command Athens, Athens rules the world, and my wife rules me; therefore, she rules the world. So nowadays, while you men control the United States with your votes, your wives control you and so rule this country.

"If every Christian mother, daughter, and sister looked after the religious and moral training in their homes more thoroughly there would be less occasion to insist on religious instruction in these schools."

Frauds in Registration.

Detective agents of the Citizens' Reform League and the Republican precinct organization are investigating irregularities in the new registration lists prepared by the Democratic registers. George R. Gaither, Chairman of the Republican organization, says he has discovered much irregularity in the work of the officials, and he has notified Republican voters that he is prepared to investigate fraudulent cases. A number of persons who claimed they had been refused the right to register called at Mr. Gaither's office and their charges will be examined by a committee appointed for the purpose. The First and Second Precincts of the Ninth Ward make startling returns.

There is, apparently, in these two precincts a reproduction of the Gravesend methods which put Boss McKane in Sing Sing. Mr. Gaither says there are 61 voters registered from the house of E. Lynch, No. 107 Center Market space, 40 voters from John T. Flynn's, No. 712 East Lombard street, 19 from No. 124 Market space, and 14 from James McNeill's, No. 1130 City Block. These two precincts of Boss John J. Mahon's Ninth Ward give the largest Democratic majorities invariably. The proprietors of the places where these voters are supposed to reside say they keep boarding-houses and these men are transient guests, who, when not following a seaman's life, live there. These men, however, make it a point to be in town in time to register and vote for the machine candidates. John C. Rose, counsel for the Reform League, reports that of the 552 names registered from the First Precinct of the Ninth Ward 278 can be found upon the police census, either from the places from which they were registered or from some other place in the precinct, while the remaining 274 cannot be found at all upon the police returns. From some of the houses in the precinct there were registered many names not on the police returns. From twenty-three houses come 206 of the 274 names registered and not on the returns of the police census.

TO TEST ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Hearing in Philadelphia Regarding the International Copyright Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—Judge W. Atcheson of the United States Circuit Court heard argument in chambers Saturday on a demurrer to the bill of complaint of H. Rider Haggard, the novelist, and the publishing firm of Longmans, Green & Co. of New York against the Waverly company of New York for alleged infringement of the copyright of Haggard's novel, "Nada, the Lily." This is the first case arising under the new international copyright law passed in 1890, and involves the constitutionality of the act. Joseph A. Arnold of New York, counsel for the defendant, urged that the right of the President to declare copyright treaties with the various foreign countries under the copyright law was in violation of the Constitution. If this view is sustained it will render invalid every copyright granted to foreigners since the new law went into effect.

ALTGELD TO REVIEW THE PARADE.

He Accepts the Invitation of the Chicago Temperance Union.

Gov. Altgeld has accepted an invitation to review the temperance parade next Wednesday. A letter was received from him yesterday by John E. Rastall, Secretary of the Chicago Temperance Union, which said the Governor expected to be in Chicago Oct. 10, and, while he had some engagements that would make his movements a little uncertain, he would endeavor to so arrange matters as to be with them at the appointed hour. The associated cycling clubs of the city have a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel tonight to arrange for attending in a body the temperance day parade. It is the wish of the committee that the unattached clubs and individual riders, both male and female, take part in the parade. The rendezvous will be the Lake-Front opposite the new library building.

Fire in a Restaurant.

Fire in the restaurant of John Daugle, at No. 626 Milwaukee avenue, early this morning damaged the building, owned by Mrs. Rose Ephraim, $1,500. Daugle's loss will reach $500, and furniture belonging to Mrs. Ephraim, who lived in the second story, worth $200, was destroyed.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair, colder.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1. Oliver Wendell Holmes Is Dead.
George Hofmann No Longer a Democrat.
Cardinal Opposes Woman Suffrage.
Remains of David Swing Laid to Rest.
2. Pastors Eulogize Prof. Swing.
For a Memorial Chapel to Prof. Swing.
3. Woman's Part in the Illinois Election.
Fight in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District
Democrats in Ohio Demoralized.
4 Practice Work of College Football Teams.
Diggs Has Shown Good Quality.
Himyar's Great Mile and Piggy's Race.
Why Alix Should Defeat Directum
5 John A. Bingham Talks of Japan.
Wilson Replies to McKinley.
Hesing's Annual Inspection a Success.
Adlai Stevenson a Political Agnostic.
7 Prince Kong Prepares Defenses for Pekin.
Dr. McGlynn Denounces the A P. A.
8 Guards His Home with a Gun.
Protest Against Penitentiary Printing.
9 Few Stocks Active in Wall Street.
Lower Hauling Rate on Coal.
11 Object to Appointment of a Receiver.
The New Tariff Hurting the Treasury.
New Presbyterian Church Is Begun.
12 Life of the Rev. Barton H. Cartwright.
Centennial of the Russian Orthodox Church

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

There will be two days for registration for the coming election—Oct. 16 and Oct. 23. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who do not register on one of the days named cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis.

NEGROES KILLED IN A RACE FIGHT.

Seven Are Reported Dead as the Result of a Kentucky Shooting Fray.

HAWESVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—As the excursion train from the Owensboro Fair arrived at Powers Station, a few miles west of this city, at 6 o'clock tonight a terrible race fight occurred between thirty drunken negroes and a few white men, as a result of which seven negroes are said to have been killed. It seems the negroes became angered because they were forced to ride in the colored apartment and as they neared their home station they made a rush to get into the coach for white people. This frightened the women and timid men, who ran through the train. At this Deputy United States Marshal Moses Bullington, who had his family on the train, met the negroes and attempted to quiet them. The negroes then began shooting as they got off the train. Deputy Bullington and Squire Aldridge, both of this city, and Marshal Jones and Col. John Patterson of Lewisport, and half a dozen men named Atkins from this county then began firing into the negroes. As the train pulled out the negroes shot all the windows out of one coach and the white men emptied all their guns into the negroes who were bunched on the platform. No one on the train was hurt, but it is thought at least seven negroes are dead and as many more injured. One white man on the train used his knife, which was covered with blood when he came in. These statements are from the lips of United States Marshal Bullington.

HEAVY SNOW-STORMS IN DAKOTAS.

In Places It Takes On the Marks of a Real Blizzard.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7.—A blizzard is raging throughout North Dakota and portions of South Dakota and Northern Minnesota tonight. The ground in many places is covered with snow and the cold is severe. Telegrams indicate that these conditions are general in the sections named.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 7.—Reports from various parts of eastern South Dakota and the western part of Minnesota are to the effect that a severe snow-storm prevailed today, accompanied by high winds and heavy rains. The snowfall at Huron, S. D., was heavy and lasted for three hours, while west and north of that city the storm was even more severe.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 7.—There are excellent prospects for a blizzard in Nebraska tonight. The mercury has been rapidly falling since noon and the wind is blowing a gale. The freezing point had not been reached at 10 p. m., but it was rapidly nearing that point. No killing frosts of any importance have yet occurred in Nebraska, but are expected tonight.

ENTERTAINED ON THE WILD DUCK.

The Clevelands Are the Guests of J. Malcolm Forbes.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 7.—The Clevelands were entertained tonight on board the Wild Duck, J. Malcolm Forbes' elegant steam yacht, which arrived off Gray Gables this afternoon. Towards evening Mr. Cleveland, Miss Benedict, and young Mr. Benedict walked to Joseph Jefferson's to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, who left tonight for Chicago, where the actor opens Oct. 15. It was reported Secretary Lamont was at Gray Gables tonight, but this could not be verified. It is also reported Secretary Gresham has purchased land at Nobscusset Beach, Dennis, where he summered in 1892, for the purpose of building a cottage.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

George Klinger, the Pittsburg forger, was arrested at Rochester.

Charles Johnson of Leadville, Colo., was stabbed fatally in a saloon row.

The British steamship El Friday was beached at the mouth of the Brazos River.

A boiler exploded in B. M. De Vaine's cotton gin near Adel, Ga., and decapitated James Futch. Several others were injured.

British Vice-Consul Burroughs has taken official notice of the supposed murder near Guthrie, Ok., of Frank Ledgers of Buckingham, England.

George W. Baird, grocer at North Manchester, Ind., has failed, his creditors being wholesalers in Chicago, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne.

Bill Adler, a tough character of Kansas City, has been held by the Coroner's jury for the murder of Postoffice Inspector McClure on Karnival Krew night.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* with all its franchises, etc., has been purchased from A. E. Seifert of New York by T. A. Allen, who has been editor in chief for a number of years.

Thomas Blank, murderer of Charles Birdwell at Seattle, Wash., has been positively identified as the murderer of Marshal Jeffries of Puyallup. He has pleaded guilty to a charge of murder in the first degree.

Capt. Charles A. Sawyer, Port Townsend, Wash., is dead. He commanded the Orpheus twenty years ago when it collided with and sunk the Pacific, entailing a loss of 400 lives and $1,000,000 in gold dust.

Lawrence Gardiner, President of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, which has recently entered into an agreement with the Commercial Alliance Life-Insurance Company of New York, has brought suit in the district courts against the latter company. He alleges fraud entered into the transaction and that the condition of the Alliance company was misrepresented to him.

LAST EDITION.

BODY LAID TO REST.

Memorial Service Over the Remains of David Swing.

EXERCISES ARE SIMPLE.

Casket Lies Amidst a Profusion of Flowers at Music Hall.

POWER OF AN ENDLESS LIFE

Theme of the Sermon Delivered by the Rev. Dr. Barrows.

THE HALL IS SILENTLY FILLED.

That which is mortal of David Swing lies in the great vault in Rosehill Cemetery. The remains of the broad-minded preacher were laid away yesterday with ceremonies such as befitted the life of the man—noble and simple.

David Swing had taught great congregations in Central Music Hall for many years. From the rostrum which had been his own his funeral oration has been spoken. "The Power of an Endless Life" was the theme on which this discourse was built. In no other words could the lesson of Swing's work have been more effectively put. The power that this man had in Chicago, the love the people bore him, could have been understood by any stranger who saw yesterday's plain funeral at Music Hall. Not a seat was vacant in the large auditorium, the streets outside were blocked with people for whom there was no room. The mourners were theologians and scholars, millionaires and clerks, great and small people, whose names are known over the United States and people quite unknown, men of the world and sectarians, who during his life had differed bitterly from this man whom they now came to mourn. There were men of every profession and all creeds, rich men and poor men, young and old. Together they showed what a grasp David Swing had held on the heart of Chicago.

Save for a wonderful wealth of flowers sent by hundreds of sorrowing friends the public services were entirely unpretentious, as plain as might be, for David Swing was no man over whom to make a display of pomp.

The services were announced to begin at 2 o'clock, and over an hour before that time State street before Music Hall was quite blockaded by a great crowd waiting patiently for admission. This crowd grew enormously and by 2 o'clock there was no passing in the neighborhood. A special detail of police had been ordered from headquarters to direct the crowd and assist in handling it without confusion.

Before 1 o'clock the black cloth casket containing the remains had been removed from the house on the Lake-Shore drive and borne to Music Hall. The hearse, which carried it was escorted by only a few carriages containing Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ricker and Mr. and Mrs. Mason B. Starring and their families, the officiating ministers, a few friends of the family, and the pallbearers. These, all chosen from the membership of the Central Church, were:

Honorary pallbearers—

J. W. Ellsworth,
Lyman J. Gage,
Abraham Pence,
C. A. Spring Jr.,
George M. Pullman,
Potter Palmer,
O. F. Fuller,
J. J. Glessner,

Erskine M. Phelps,
Franklin Head,
John G. Shortall,
John A. Yale,
W. W. Kimball,
Wilber S. Henderson,
Dr. R. M. Isham,
Ferdinand W. Peck.

Active pallbearers—

Henry W. Brant,
Frank O. Louden,
James O. Hinckley,
Edward D. Cooke,

Harry G. Selfridge,
Frank W. Stanley,
Charles W. Hinckley,
John R. Wilson.

Amidst a Floral Bower.

The casket was set down in the center of the stage amidst a perfect floral bower. The pedestal on which the casket rested was hidden by clusters of orchids. Before it was a rich carpet woven of carnations and lilies of the valley and ferns. On the coffin lid were laid two great clusters of yellow bride's roses. And all about were flowers in wreaths and festoons, elaborate and costly offerings, modest little tributes of a few rose blossoms. With all this richness there was no attempt at ambitiously contrived floral emblems. No such artificial tributes would have seemed in place here. There was simply a luxuriance of the flowers that David Swing had loved. The front of the stage was draped with smilax and many-hued roses and ferns, tied with broad bands of white or royal purple ribbon; the columns of the organ loft were similarly festooned. There were wreaths and garlands of roses and palm leaves along the walls. There was a wreath of ivy on the reading desk, and a cluster of glorious autumn leaves there. The corners of the stage were quite hidden in palm leaves, and a great clump of American Beauty roses was near the casket.

The coffin of David Swing seemed to rest in a bed of flowers.

Members of the Central Church and special friends were admitted to the hall early by ticket. The members of the family were escorted to the reception-room, opening off the stage, being spared thereby the pain of appearing in public. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Ricker and Mr. and Mrs. Starring and their children the only relatives present were Alfred Swing, a brother, of Dayton, Ky., George Hagerman, a half-brother, of Washington, Kas., and Dennis Swing Woodbury, a cousin, of Kansas City. Besides the pallbearers, many clergymen were given seats on the stage. These were:

Prof. C. R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. H. O. Rowlands of La Salle Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Van Virankin of Central Park Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Bixby of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rabbi L. H. Mercer of New Jerusalem Church, Rabbi Felsenthal of Zion Congregation, Bishop Fallows, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Matthews of the Chicago Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of the Church of the Redeemer, the Rev. W. C. Dickinson, Evanston; the Rev. Frederick Campbell of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, the Rev. T. J. Leak, Trinity Methodist Church, the Rev. H. G. Leonard, Hyde Park M. E. Church; the Rev. C. A. Fuessle, North Ashland Avenue Evangelical Church; the Rev. W. H. Fouke, Adams Street Evangelical Church; the Rev. N. J. Harkness, Adams Street M. E. Church; the Rev. Moses H. Jackson, Grace Presbyterian Church; the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Fulton Street M. E. Church; the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, Boston, founder of People's Church; the Rev. J. Wardle, Evanston; Prof. Albion W. Small, University of Chicago; the Rev. F. A. Noble, Union Park Congregational Church; Prof. Herrick Johnson, McCormick Theological Seminary; the Rev. C. Koerner, Trinity Lutheran Church; the Rev. M. A. Dougherty, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. H. A. Delano, Evanston; President William R. Harper, University of Chicago; Dr. Galusha Anderson, University of Chicago.

The Hall Silently Filled.

The main body of the hall was rapidly and silently filled by those who held tickets of admission and a few minutes before 2 the galleries were opened to the general public. The mighty crowd that had been growing outside all this while flowed in and within ten minutes the police had orders to admit no more people—there was no room left. As the last of this throng was being seated the great organ was mourning softly, and as the last sounds of its dirge died away the services were begun.

These services were absolutely simple. A song, "The Better Land," by the quartet choir of the Second Presbyterian Church; a prayer, the reading of the scriptures, another prayer, a memorial sermon, the singing of "Calvary" by George Ellsworth Holmes, and of "The Homeland" by the choir—a brief benediction. That was all.

The Rev. John H. Barrows of the First Presbyterian Church closed his introductory supplication by repeating the Lord's Prayer, all the congregation joining reverently.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church read that portion of the twenty-third psalm beginning: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want"; then from the twentieth psalm: "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in me"; again from St. John: "Jesus saith I am the way and the light."

The beautiful hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," was sung, the Rev. T. C. Hall of the Fourth Presbyterian Church offered prayer, Dr. Barrows began his sermon, speaking with sober regret of the life that had gone out, reciting the words of the dead man spoken three weeks ago on the platform where his coffin now rested, told of his early struggles, his love for God and man and beast, his broadness of mind, his warmth of human sympathy, his tenacity of purpose, his influence in Chicago and the world for good.

Such a funeral discourse as few men can utter, and such a one as fits few men.

With the singing of "Calvary" by Mr. Holmes the services were concluded. Dr. Barrows asked the audience to remain seated while the casket was borne away, then dismissed the great crowd with the benediction, bespeaking grace, mercy, and peace. Chopin's solemn funeral march sounded from the organ; the congregation dispersed.

The casket was removed to the hearse, which was in waiting on Randolph street, and at once the simple cortége started for Rosehill. There was first a carriage bearing the officiating ministers, seven other carriages with the pallbearers, the hearse, the family, relatives, and friends—a slow moving line of fifty carriages or more. This line moved up Dearborn avenue, thence along the lakeshore to Rosehill, where another sympathetic company was waiting. The casket, with the least possible elaboration of ceremony, was placed sorrowfully in the public vault. It will remain in this place until the relatives have decided on a place of permanent burial.

SERVICES AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Dr. Barrows Preaches the Memorial Sermon for the Beloved Pastor.

The services were opened by an invocation of divine blessing by the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, ending with the Lord's Prayer, in which the congregation joined. Dr. Barrows' invocation was as follows:

Father of all mercies, God of all comfort, thou art light in our darkness, thou art strength in our weakness, thou art consolation in our sorrow. We are gathered here to do honor to a beautiful life. We thank thee for the presence and power of thy holy spirit. We thank thee for the memories that come back to us and for hopes which are anchors to the soul, sure and steadfast, entering into that within the vail, whither our dear one has gone. We pray thee that thou wilt by thy holy spirit sanctify to us this affliction and the services of this hour. Now wilt thou hear us, as with one heart and voice we call upon thee in the words of our Savior, who has taught us: Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

Dr. H. W. Thomas then read extracts from the twenty-third Psalm and the fourteenth chapter of St. John. The quartet sang "Lead, Kindly Light," which was followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, as follows:

Almighty and Heavenly Father, who hast infinite majesty, thou hast manifested to us in nature when oppressed by fears, and trouble, and perplexities; we thank thee that thou hast given us voices telling us of thy love and mercy and of the beauty of thy holiness. We thank thee that when we are overtaken by destruction thou art salvation; when the shadows of death are over us thou art life and peace and immortality; and we thank thee that when troubles come and when tears are in our eye and on our faces thou art a light shining upon us, that thou art consolation and comfort. Now we pray thee in this solemn hour to send thy holy spirit into the hearts of a mourning people. We pray thee that thou wouldst bind up the broken heart, that thou wouldst give comfort to those who mourn one so dear to them. Grant, O Father, that we who have loved him may realize that thou hast taken him from us in thine own high purposes and for thine own high ends. And we thank thee that thou hast left him with us so long. We thank thee, Father, for all the memories of his life; we thank thee for all the messages of grace and sweetness his lips proclaimed; we thank thee for all the influences that have gone forth from this place; we thank thee, Father, for the message which he has carried to a hungry city, and we ask thee that thou wouldst water the seed which has been sown until it springeth forth into the glorious harvest that shall rejoice in beauty, that beauty of perfection and moral righteousness which was his high aim and ideal. And, Father, we thank thee that thou hast permitted him to go in and out so long among us. We thank thee for the past deeds of his closing days; we thank thee for the rich usefulness of the whole life; we thank thee, Father, that so many will cherish in their hearts the memory of him thou hast taken, and do thou grant that these memories may be rich in fruitfulness for this, our city, the city that he loved and with which he was identified so closely. Grant, O Father, that no word may fall to the ground, but many may cherish the message which he brought to us of thy love and tenderness and forgiveness and compassion. Grant, father, that many hearts may yet read the words he has left to us as precious legacies and find there written the message of an eternal life; and if any hope of immortality is wavering and the soul is in doubt and darkness, grant, O Father, and the triumphant message of his lips may cheer that sustain, and that with renewed strength we may take up our burdens and go on our way rejoicing. We thank thee that thou hast used him as thy messenger. We thank thee that he has revealed unto us the sides of thy character and joy in thy faith. O, we pray thee that from day to day we may grow in grace that we may follow in the footsteps of all the heroes and saints of old until at last the tale is completed, until at last thy kingdom come and until at last thou hast taken unto thyself all those who love thee, and rejoicing worlds will praise thee and rejoice in thee, the God of all the universe, the redeemer of mankind, and the Saviour of all the lost. We pray thee that thou wilt be with every mourning household in this great city; that at every such parting as this there is brought home to our hearts the message of how closely we are bound together one to another. Father, do thou grant that even in our tears the sense of our fellowship and our brotherhood be made more deep and more tender in our hearts. Grant that in our common sufferings we may also learn a common joy. Grant, O Father, that as we seek to speak words of comfort to those that mourn we may realize thou has spoken the word of comfort, that the grave and death are swallowed up in victory, that there is no more sting, but in the cross of Christ there is victory forever and forever more. We pray thee that thou wilt teach us to walk in the righteousness, in the love, in the gentleness, in the charity which he held up so often before us, that at last we too may fall asleep, and falling asleep rest forever in thee. And do thou hear these, our prayers. We pray thee that thou wouldst hear our petitions rendered in all weakness, that thou wouldst give comfort in sorrow, for all we ask is in the name of the friend of all the sorrowing, our Savior Jesus Christ. Amen.

Sermon by Dr. Barrows.

At the conclusion of the prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hall the funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows. It was given with deep feeling and emotion. His text was: "The Power of an Endless Life," Heb. vii., 16. Dr. Barrows said:

Some times in life Prof. Swing gave to his friends an impression of pensive loneliness, as if his heart-hunger for affection, which years and sorrows only increased, had never been satisfied. Enough of love is expressed in this meeting, at his burial hour, to content any soul. Our thoughts at this time might be: "Forever silent is that voice which with its magic, like that of the fabled music of old, built these modern walls for the service of God and man." "The good gray head which all men knew is gone from our sight"; "the deft spinner and weaver of the brain will offer no more fabrics for our delight"; "the beautiful home by the lake shore where the father and grandfather was the center of love is darkened, and the library in which he found companionship with Plato, and Dante, and Milton, and all the chief sages and poets, will miss the master's hand." But these shall not be our meditations, but rather "how thankful we are for such a gift kept for us so long; how many and good are the lessons of his character, and how abiding the fruits of his wisdom." When great men have died it was his wont to speak of them from this pulpit. He not only surveyed the wide world of letters and of action, enriching other minds with his thought, but how tenderly he always spoke of the illustrious dead, as one by one they sank from sight. Sumner, Garfield, Phillips, Beecher, Blaine, Phillips Brooks, Tennyson, Whittier, Browning, Dr. Patterson, and the rest. What a genius he had for appreciating the good and great, and how little disposition to believe evil and to point with snarling criticism at supposed imperfections. We covet his skill and his temper in speaking our thoughts today. No one in our city was more esteemed by all classes of men for his humanity, which reached not only to the poor of his kind but to the dumb animals. His modesty, his wisdom, his scholarship, his gentleness, drew to him men and women of many types. Old controversies had worn themselves out and men valued him for what he was.

Named with Moody and Miss Willard.

He was our most famous citizen, or with Mr. Moody, the evangelist, and Miss Willard, the reformer, he was one of our three most famous citizens, and he is mourned today by devout and loving souls throughout the Northwest and all over America. It was to this place that other men of fame, coming to our city, flocked on Sunday, somewhat as they used to go to Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, or as they are now found in Westminster Abbey. Our friend, your pastor and teacher, will be mourned beyond the seas, by good men in London and in other lands, and even in far-off Calcutta the tears will fall in Peace Cottage when Mazoomdar learns his friend has gone before him. But here the Catholic and the Methodist, the Baptist and the Congregationalist, the Presbyterian and Episcopalian, the Unitarian, and the Jew, feel that a brother has been taken, and the city will seem impoverished to many thousands even though they feel that his life on earth will continue, since he has joined "the choir invisible of those selecter souls whose music is the gladness of the world." It is natural for us in comparing him with other men to say that he ranks with Frederick W. Robertson and Dean Stanley, with Bushnell and Beecher in the temper of his mind and the quality of his thought; but I prefer without any comparisons to think of David Swing as a genius, unique, original, doing faithfully the work to which he believed he was called in the peculiar circumstances of his life. That life is very familiar to those whom I address. We call before our minds his early career—his father a pilot on the Ohio, a man of stern temper but of strict integrity, on whose tombstone are written the words: "He was an honest man"—the meager advantages of his younger years—his going up to college from the farm at Williamsburg, where he had read a few borrowed novels and "Calvin's Institutes" and gained a good start in Latin—his successful student career, his companionship with men who became famous, his success as a teacher of the classics, his call to this city and the pastorships of the Westminster and Fourth Presbyterian Churches, the breadth and originality of his preaching, the heresy trial, his acquittal by the presbytery, the renewal of the charges before the synod, his withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church, the organizing of the Central Church, the building of this hall, the widening of his fame and influence, and the twenty years of his fruitful preaching. At the Miami University he roused the enthusiasm of all, and whenever he lectured or preached the college and village poured out their throngs to hear him, as the great city did in later years, and those who heard him at the beginning remember well that his ideas were as unconventional and broad from the start as in later times, and the temper of his mind was the same, while his literary style, fashioned by his genius and his familiarity with the classic poets, was that Virgilian prose which has captivated so many thousands.

Preacher of a New Type.

He will be remembered as a preacher of a new type. He stood before you luminous with a heavenly light, his features made lovely by his thought, discoursing of the life of man, "the life of love, the divine Jesus, the blissful immortality." He found in the Bible, to use his own words, "the record of God's will as to the life and salvation of his children." He did not preach like others, but according to the bent of his own genius. His discourse might not harmonize with Prof. Phelps' definition of a sermon; it was not always a popular speech, on truth derived directly from the scriptures, elaborately treated with a view to persuasion, but there was a quiet power which moved many minds as fiery exhortation or elaborate exigesis does not always move them. With ethical enthusiasm, with luminous intelligence, with gentle sympathy, he made known his faith in God's goodness and man's possibilities. His intellectual refinement was extraordinary, and it seems almost the irony of fate that this rude city of the West should have held the most cultured and esthetic of American preachers, as it certainly seems strange to millions that out of Chicago one year ago there blossomed the fairest flower of art the earth has ever seen. And here through all these years David Swing taught the people to love God and man.

"We find in the Christian church," he said, "the ideal service of our Heavenly Father. It is the one among ten thousand, and in its leading head, Christ, it is spotless."

He had a zeal for righteousness and this came with his blood, for he was descended from the Protestant Germans who were driven out of the Palatinate. He was a reformer who did not come over in the Mayflower. But, though not of New England parentage, he knew the meaning for liberty and humanity of that little ship, which, as he said, carried "a continent and a republic." But he was no fanatic, demanding impossibilities or advocating any rigorous asceticism of conduct. He loved all the humanities and the gracious pleasures of life, while he denounced with quiet earnestness all public and private sins.

His Last Sermon.

His civic patriotism was not less marked than his genuine Americanism, and his last sermon, given here only three weeks ago, told what he thought of the recent troubles which have imperiled our liberty. And we shall do well to listen again to the last words he ever uttered in his pulpit. "Of that God by his almighty power may hold back our Nation from destruction for a few more perilous years, that it may learn where lie the paths in which, as brothers, just and loving, all may walk with the most of excellence and the most of happiness." It was excellence and happiness which he strove to advance in every way, and he helped to teach us faith in ourselves as we are brought under the power of truth and goodness. By his life and words he showed that the art of Athens and the diviner art of Jerusalem may have a home among us. As he felt deeply that men are to be aided best through hope and through generous praise, he would not fix his mind on the evil only. He said: "If we come to think that all are worshiping gold we, too, despairing of all else, will soon degrade ourselves by bowing at the same altar." He seemed free from the greed of gain himself, and stood and shone as a beautiful intellectual light in our city. You who are members of this congregation are glad that you furnished the golden candlestick from which his light streamed out, and that you were yourselves the medium through which that light first passed to others. How he called our thoughts away to the better aspects of the age, and while men were scanning with eager envy the deeds of the millionaires he bade us mark "how our scholars hurried to the far West to study the last eclipse of the sun, and how a score of new sciences met on that mountain-top to ask the shadow to tell them something more about the star-depths and the throne of the Almighty." Who else in our times has preached more continuously and persuasively the gospel of a kingdom of God on earth?

Extraordinary Mental Powers.

I need scarcely analyze the qualities of his mind, they were so palpable to the community. His extraordinary mental resources are well known, the poetic and perhaps mystic cast of his mind, his love of music, his love of art, his delight in beauty, his familiarity with all that is best in literature, and I may add his good judgment of public men and measures, his levelheadedness and lack of that foolish credulity in believing almost every evil of successful men which marks a certain narrow, fastidious, and pessimistic type of character. After the great fire he proved himself in practical ways a most efficient helper of the needy, giving himself in company with a dear friend to the work of caring for the destitute. He had a faculty of drawing to his side the men of civic might and influence, and if you will read his declaration and argument made during his trial for heresy you will discover in him a power of clear, discriminating statement and of forceful reasoning, which may surprise any one familiar only with the more imaginative workings of his great mind. Prof. Swing was not aggressive and belligerent, but if any human brother was ill treated, whether the Jew in Russia or the negro at the South, his voice was quick in protest. He appeared to be without ambition in the ordinary sense; he did not husband his literary resources, but poured out his thoughts with marvelous facility, never rewriting or repeating a discourse. What he wrote came from his pen without interlineation, and his memory was so tenacious he required no memorandum book for thoughts and facts. He always knew where to find what he required. He deemed it a blessing that his old sermons were burned up in the fire, since he was delivered from the temptation to fall back on what he had done.

Man of Quick Sympathies.

And you all know that he was a man of deep and quick sympathies; many of us will cherish the words he wrote to us in sorrow as among the sweetest and most comforting that ever came from a Christian heart. He was deeply attached to his old friends, and especially to this city, where for nearly thirty years his voice had been heard in behalf of righteousness and love. He whom we mourn loved Chicago as it loved him, and though he once made a European journey his heart never traveled, and he always preferred to see the Old World through the eyes of the poet and historian and to dwell here among his old friends.

And you all remember how his wit and humor were as remarkable as his affectionateness and his imagination. He may have been tempted to satirize too keenly at times and too frequently theological conservatism against which his life was a protest, but surely here is a weapon which good men have a right to use, and he employed it as the friend of God and man. I scarcely know of anything better in its way than his recent picture of the slowness of the human mind, even in this age of express trains and telegraphs. "Our moral world," he said, "is dragged by oxen. It has no railroad speed. The railway carries men's bodies rapidly, but it never interferes with the old slow speed of intellect. The intellect of the church always travels in the oxen's cart. But we bless God it does travel, and an ox-cart in twenty years will make the circuit of the globe."

Permanent Influence.

And what shall I say of our friend's permanent influence? If tolerance in religion be the best fruit of the last 400 years then David Swing's contribution to the tolerant spirit was a large addition to our civilization. Who has done more to make us love those who do not think with us, and to eradicate the notion that one's own form of goodness or faith must be accepted by others if they are to share our hope in God and immortality? This man helped to bring us out of the backwoods theology, which was extremely useful in its time, but was contentious and fitted to a rougher generation and was not sufficiently ethical and was not just either to God or man. He suffered, and younger men have breathed freer air because of what he endured in behalf of spiritual breadth and freedom. Thousands of Presbyterians will now applaud what he said at his trial: "Much as I love Presbyterianism, a love inherited from all my ancestors, if on account of it it were necessary for me to abate in the least my good will toward all sects, I should refuse to purchase the Presbyterian name at so dear a price." He helped forward the movement for revising the Westminster confession, and the more logical and important movement for displacing it by a shorter, simpler, more scriptural statement. He was influenced more by the poets than by the theologians. You loved to hear his voice, and, therefore, listen to him once more: "We may love our garden and home tenderly, but we must not trample down the field of another; but each morning when the dew hangs upon our vines we must confess that it glistens as well in the parks of our neighbors, and sparkled before we were born, and will be full of sunbeams after we are dead."

He Still Speaks.

For several years it was my fortune to live within a few miles of the poet Whittier, and I never thought it needful to intrude myself into his home in order to know him, for had he not spoken his choicest thought to me for twenty years? Had I not fallen in love with his Maud Muller in the hayfield? Had not his Barefoot Boy been my friend?

This is true with many of our friends. It was true of David Swing and it will remain peculiarly true now that he has gone. He still speaks to us and we may know his inmost heart; his soul lies open before us on the printed pages and if that which is keyed to universal truth is not to be outgrown, why should not men and women read for generations the thoughts of David Swing? Why should they not read him as they do Sir Thomas Browne and Jeremy Taylor and Emerson? Who can hope to clothe in more beautiful garments the sweetest forms of heavenly truth? Who will ever write of the goodness of God in language more lucid and melodious than his? His "truths for today" are truths for the twentieth century, and his "motives of life" are more lasting than Karnac and the pyramids. Though his greatness was literary and ethical, rather than theological, still he has influenced the popular creeds more than many theologians.

Farewell to a Gracious Spirit.

We bid farewell to a gracious spirit whose outward form we shall not see, and while we mourn an irreparable loss we count also his ineffable gain. He has crossed the bar, and it was peaceful and beautiful. He has met his Pilot face to face and has entered the haven and found the heavenly shore in the great mystery beyond many-peopled with those whom he loved and who were glad to welcome him. The happy immortality which he preached is a dearer delight to him than to most men. The October leaves will cover paths where he used to walk, winter will spread her white mantel over the earth, and spring, which he so loved, will come again and clothe the field with grass and blossoms, but he will not see them nor the summer flowers which seem to live in his speech. But we believe his is an eternal springtime or a beautiful unending summer, and that more than all the loveliness which he knew on earth shall be his forever.

"Calvary" was sung by George Ellsworth Holmes. The casket was then removed and in an impressive manner the Rev. Dr. Barrows gave the benediction, which was received standing.

URGE STUDENTS TO PRACTICAL WORK

University Christian Union Discusses the Settlement at the Stock-Yards.

"The University Settlement at the Stock-Yards" was the subject of discussion before the Christian Union at the University of Chicago last night. Dr. W. R. Harper, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, and Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin were the speakers. To Dr. Harper was assigned the topic, "The Relation of the University to the Settlement Experiment." Dr. Harper referred to the fact that within a few minutes of the university quadrangle there were thousands and tens of thousands of people who were in need of such assistance, financial and personal, which the university was able to give. Continuing, Dr. Harper said:

If there are persons in any community whose hearts should be open to this cry it is university people. Unless this educational discipline through which we are passing opens our hearts, our eyes, and ears of what purpose is it? Unless with this better equipment which we are securing—and we call it better equipment—unless we reach out our hand and do something, it were better that some one else could have these advantages—some one who would listen—and it is a legitimate part of our work indirectly in the university.

Miss Addams of Hull House reviewed the oft reiterated statement of the plan upon which Hull House is conducted, and exhorted students to the wisdom and duty of combining theory with practice. Miss Addams further stated that reform could not be effected in such districts as the Stock-Yards by the speaking, writing, or reading of learned disquisitions upon social questions, but rather through the selection of a certain district, and through the purification and reform of its "streets, alleys, policemen, and police courts."

Miss McDowell, the new Superintendent of the University Settlement, spoke briefly regarding clubs and social life in the Stock-Yards district, complimented the general behavior of the Stock-Yards residents towards the new movement, and urged the need of material assistance. Mrs. Palmer emphasized the salient points brought out by the preceding speakers, and Prof. Laughlin recommended that each student in the university subscribe $2 toward the support of the settlement undertaking and each member of the faculty $5.

TROUBLE OVER A MAN'S DEATH.

Row Between Deputy Coroner McNally and the Charity Hospital.

There is a row between Deputy Coroner McNally and the officials of the Charity Hospital over the death of William Boyer, a colored man who was shot on South State street by Capt. G. Malone Oct. 2. A Coroner's jury has recommended the hospital be investigated for issuing a death certificate without notifying the proper authorities. Deputy McNally also has been making considerable fuss because an autopsy was performed on the man's body before it was sent to the morgue by the hospital surgeons.

Dr. Gordon G. Burdick, who with Dr. Alexander Ferguson handled the case in the hospital, says the issuance of the certificate was unauthorized by him, was a mistake, and that Deputy McNally was so notified.

"The whole matter," said Dr. Burdick, "is a piece of spite work. The circumstances are these: At 10:30 o'clock, Oct. 2, I was called down-stairs from my office to attend this negro who had been shot. I got a bed for him in the Charity Hospital at the service of Dr. Ferguson. I sent for Dr. Ferguson and when we got to the hospital the man was on the table ready for operation. He had been shot in the left side and was on the verge of collapse. We cut out the bullet and put the man to bed. He died Oct. 5. In a case of that kind it is absolutely necessary that the attending surgeons should know the exact cause of death, and Dr. Ferguson and I had to have a post-mortem because we would be called on to testify in the case.

"We did not notify the Coroner at once because there is no room in the hospital for an inquest, but when the post-mortem was finished a report was made out, signed by both of us, and ordered sent to the county morgue in care of the police, and McNally knew it. But at the same time the Superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Keith, misunderstood our orders, and made out a death certificate and sent it to the hospital. We repudiated it at the inquest, and told McNally so."

GETS QUICK TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Springfield, Mass., Gets in Communication with Denver in Three Minutes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7.—The *Union* tomorrow morning will say: A necessary feature for the accurate and speedy transmission of news by the great press association is the control of unlimited wire service, the condition of which shall always insure clear and open highway for the news of the day. While not designed as a test of the wire facilities of the Associated Press, the Springfield *Union* requested that after the wire had closed Saturday night they be furnished with direct telegraph communication with Denver, Colo. It was desired the connection should be direct, since the challenge for a contest between the typesetting corps of the *Union* and the Denver *Republican* was to be discussed. In less than ten minutes after "Good night" had been given on the Western division of the Associated Press service the line had been established between Massachusetts and Colorado and conversation was going on. The route taken was via New York, Washington, Pittsburg, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and thence to Denver.

Professional Robbery.

The Nawab of Rampur, India, paid $250,000 for occasional visits of an English army surgeon during a period of three months.

EULOGY FOR THE DEAD

MANY PASTORS SPEAK KIND WORDS OF PROF. SWING.

Most Significant, Perhaps, Is the Tribute of the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Where Prof. Swing Served for Ten Years—Dr. Gunsaulus Says Men of His Stamp Are Always Called Heretics—In the Main Orthodox, Says Bishop Fallows.

From many pulpits yesterday words of eulogy and praise were spoken in memory of Prof. Swing. Probably the most significant of these tributes was at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush and Superior streets, the pulpit of which was filled for ten years by Prof. Swing. A large congregation filled the church. A subdued air prevailed in the assembly. It was felt in the first tones of the organ—in the first burst of song—and when the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall made the opening prayer tears welled into the eyes of old and young. The name of the departed one was not mentioned, but touchingly fervent was a reference to him, and an appeal for those who mourn him, to be supplied with comfort in their bereavement.

After the prayer the Rev. Dr. Hall read the following resolutions, which had been prepared at a meeting of the session of the church:

Resolved, That the news of the death of the Rev. David Swing, formerly pastor of this church, has filled us with deep sorrow, and we desire to express to the family and the friends our deepest sympathy in this severe bereavement; and we desire also to record our high appreciation of Prof. Swing's services while a pastor for nearly ten years to many in this church and our constant love and respect for him. With feelings of thankfulness we recognize his many services to the community as a whole and rejoice in the record of labors so manifold and so fruitful. The memory of his life and work will long linger among us. We recognize his great talents, and his life will be an inspiration as an example of sweet and gentle service, and untiring devotion to the cause of righteousness. May the comfort and strength his words have often brought to those in sorrow and distress now be the portion of those who see a beloved form laid to his rest, and follow through the unseen portals the immortal spirit that has entered into its eternal home.

Resolved, That the session of the Fourth Presbyterian Church attend the services in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

Before beginning his regular discourse the Rev. Dr. Hall offered a beautiful tribute to Prof. Swing. Many who had been of the latter's congregation in the old days were present, and by them, as well as by all others present, the words of tribute were received with much feeling.

Dr. Hall's Tribute.

The Rev. Dr. Hall's eulogy of Prof. Swing was as follows:

A great sorrow has fallen upon many hearts this week. A former pastor of this church has been taken to his rest. A beautiful and sunny life has come to a peaceful close, and the memories and sweet associations of a long ministry now gather about an open grave. Prof. David Swing was too well known a figure to need any description or eulogy from my lips, but I would not do justice either to my own or to your feeling were I not to pay a tribute to the love and gentleness of the life that has passed away. It is most striking that in all that is being said of Prof. Swing the remarkable intellectual gifts which were his are passed so largely in order that men may emphasize again and again his love and sweetness. These qualities of his were not born of ruddy health and prosperous condition. Pain was his familiar companion and carefully had he to watch himself that his work might not suffer, but he seldom spoke much of himself. His high classical attainments and complete familiarity with the Latin poets are rarely met with today, but he spoke very modestly of them, and they were only means to the end he had in view. His message was of a full, sweet forgiveness through a Father's redeeming love, and he couched that message in words of singular beauty and illustrated it from an imagination quick to all the perfect in nature or in art. There was Christian refinement in every product of his pen, and the glow of a loving heart was felt through all his periods. No one was more adept in the art of gentle satire, but it was chastened and controlled as few men so possessed succeed in controlling their gift. A charming humor played over much he wrote, but it only seemed to enhance the seriousness and depth that will make his writings a fund of moral inspiration for all time.

He Saw Clearly.

Prof. Swing saw clearly. His mind worked rapidly and thoroughly. He did not permit himself to become entangled in his own explanations. He saw many things a good while ago that men are only now dimly perceiving. He gave his message, found his place, and leaves now a great city incalculably poorer for his departure. He was a splendid citizen and loved Chicago. In a conversation with him not long ago I lamented some things that make our streets unattractive. He acknowledged the weakness, but with that characteristic hopefulness that made him so strong in doing his work he said: "You are young. You will see your work tell on these streets as it gradually tells on the character they figure forth." He had great faith in the power of love and in the receptivity of the human heart for its healing power. He believed in love lived out, not simply professed, and if sometimes impatient with creeds he seldom lost his power of sympathy with the heart behind a creed, no matter how distateful the creed might be to him.

Nothing was more noticeable about Prof. Swing than the extreme quietness and unobtrusiveness of his manners. He did not seek notoriety, nor did he seem much to value praise. He desired only opportunity to give his message and to serve. And he served faithfully. He was a pastor to many hundreds who had no more claim upon him than that they had read his sermons or knew his name.

Into many houses of mourning he came with his own personal message of love and hope and confidence. He thought kindly of all, and his gentle judgments were the sincere outcome of his charitable view of life and men. This quiet confidence in the real underlying goodness of humanity was no mere sentiment with him, but was born of a profound conviction that God was really redeeming humanity, and that into the poorest, meanest life there was being inbreathed a diviner and nobler being. This was the ground conception of his philosophy and his theology. Nor that he overlooked sin or underestimated unrighteousness and wickedness, but that he fixed his eye upon a redeeming love shed abroad in the hearts of men through the message of Christ's gospel. Indeed, his heart was often stirred by the treachery and unrighteousness that surrounded him, but he would soon find rest again in the hope of the future and his confidence in the final outcome. In speaking of this to me one day he said, with much impressiveness:

"Why should one judge life by its lower phases, or one measure faith by its low water mark of depression? I may lose confidence in humanity for one hour out of the twenty-four, but it is the other twenty-three hours of faith in humanity in which I will do any work for it."

Sense of Loneliness.

He often spoke of the necessity of living on the level of our nobler inspirations, and amidst the trials and difficulties, many of which were unknown to all but an inner circle, he wonderfully succeeded in keeping his teaching keyed up to a very high pitch of lofty inspiration born of a divine faith. In his later days he had a certain sense of loneliness. Many of those whom he had known, and known intimately, had passed before him through the silent portals that have closed forever on his own spirit. And he had planned this winter to associate with him a few of the younger men, who gladly would have gathered about him to share his experience and to learn from him. But the Great Master desired it otherwise, and his spirit is lonely no more, but rejoices in the fellowship of unnumbered believers and is ever present with his Lord.

The lessons of his life are many and very sacred. Many of you will lay them to heart as you learn them from lips more competent than mine to interpret them to you, but the broad, full message of a saving, redeeming love working out in sacrifice and praise its mission and its task is the lesson he would most have you, members of the church to which he once ministered, lay most to heart. He believed in Christ as the friend of the friendless, the teacher of the ignorant, the savior of the lost, and the hope of a despairing world. It was as Christ was formed in him the hope of glory that he became a teacher of his time and a prophet of a fullness of salvation to be worked out through Christ.

REV. DR. GUNSAULUS ON PROF. SWING.

Says Men of His Stamp Are Always Called Heretics.

A sermon built upon the life and character of Prof. Swing was delivered before a large congregation at Plymouth Church yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, the pastor. The subject was of interest, as all knew the intimate relations that existed between the speaker and Prof. Swing. In his high opinion of Prof. Swing Dr. Gunsaulus characterized him as "the Sir Philip Sydney of the pulpit." His sermon was in part as follows:

When I heard him I confess myself to have been under such a spell as only the finest orators may create, while I was saying to myself this is not oratory at all. His was the eloquence of self-command, of affectionate confidence in his latest-loved truth, whose beauty he was then showing to us, and a perfect faith that the angel he modestly championed would easily make her way in the world. He had a finer humor than Beecher's; it was radiant atmosphere, never tumultuous with stormful glee, but kindly, genial, an air in which the laughter rippled o'er the soul as the water moved when a swallow flies close to a quiet pool. In that radiance buds of thought opened, seemingly, without his touch, and unripe purposes grew golden in the warmth and glow. He had perfect mastery of sarcasm and irony. They never mastered him. In these rare moments of superlative power his good humor kept the sharp edges from cutting a hair while the blades flashed every whither. Just at such an instant in his appeal, sober common sense, the strongest faculty, or set of faculties, which he possessed, uttered its behest, while fancy and memory played about the message as sweet children about a gracious queen. More than any or all of these was the man who stood so quietly there—the dear friend, the high-minded advocate of the good and the true and the beautiful, urging us to a security of faith, a sanctity of life, and a reasonableness of conduct like his own. Thus he became his own best argument. It was the eloquence not of speech but of beautiful character.

Having a divine point of view he has beheld all human interests. Above controversies he has been so lofty as to provide for controversialists who would find the truth the keys which unlock her treasure houses. Oftentimes he would come down close to the hearts of the mistaken and debating searchers for truth and usually he came to show them that each possessed some truth or ideal needed by the other and that the pathway to righteousness and God was wide enough for them both. Such a supreme faith in the good and the true and the beautiful made his eye quick to discern its presence or absence in all places. He was therefore a wise appeciator of art in which this Greek did not object to a Hebrew lesson on righteousness, a penetrative and comprehensive critic of literature whose treasure lay at his feet, a patriotic and sympathetic thinker in politics which he would have baptized with Christian ideal, a true and broad-minded champion of religion, which he knew is the noblest concern of all human life.

A Scholar's Work.

Only a scholar with his training could have so served our time. The renaissance with which he had to do, and in the study of which the importance of his personality, its spirit and its gentle strength appear, has proved itself the greatest event in the history of religious thought since the reformation. The Oxford movement under the fascinating leadership of Newman never reached beyond the English and American Episcopal Churches and the Roman Catholic Church, in whose fold the leader found a home. At that hour there was already afoot under Maurice, Kingsley, and Stanley a movement in England, inspired by Coleridge, fast putting on robes of poetry in the lines of Tennyson and Browning which was sure to find responses here in the hearts and minds of Beecher, Phillips Brooks, and David Swing. Earlier than either of his great contemporaries, David Swing saw that this was the renaissance of the Greek spirit in theology. A lover of ancient Rome, where Greek literature still ruled her orators and poets, our professor never could sympathize with medieval and theological Rome. The Almighty and his government, treated by the theologians of Rome for nearly 2,000 years, whether Catholic or Protestant, were only a huge Roman Emperor exalted to omnipotence and an empire where Roman justice and power alone were supreme. Orthodoxy had been partial to these thinkers, for Rome had been the seat of orthodoxy. Orthodoxy had, therefore, been fragmentary; outside of her accredited formularies were other truths quite as necessary for a full statement of Christianity. The whole movement in theology in the nineteenth century has been a reuttering of this Greek spirit. Augustine, Athanasius, and Cyril of Jerusalem have yielded to Origen, Chrysostom, and Clement of Alexandria. As Emerson left the church whose life he inspired as has no theologian of our age, so David Swing retired from what was a battlefield to give to all sects the benignant and untroubled illumination which was the radiance of his soul. Without the impulsive eloquence and massive movement of Beecher, but with more than Beecher's calm and propriety of phrase; without Phillips Brooks' vision of the whole human heart and his abounding religiousness of devotion to Jesus as the revelation of God, David Swing performed a service, like theirs, to all religious interests in emancipating the mind of our time from the establishments of piety and the formularies of a partial faith.

His Stamp Called Heretics.

Such men are always called heretics. The truth is they are the men of faith. They are those who do not believe less than the reactionary who would try them or the conservative who distrusts them, but they believe more—not the same things and more things, but they believe more. When David Swing denied that God was limited to the methods of government mentioned by the Westminster confession he had a larger and more truly evangelical belief in God than his opposer. Today the church of his boyhood comes to his grave and one of her most eloquent orators embalms with odorous spices the heretic of yesterday. Intolerance is the only radical unbelief. No man has so little real faith as he who believes that God's truth needs his police duty to keep it alive or protect it from being stolen. When these men first spoke critical wiseacres were pointed to the ruddy east, but they answered that some one's house was on fire, and forthwith they sought to extinguish the flame. It was the dawn—inextinguishable and glorious. Fearlessly that movement which reddens the whole Orient may be trusted.

His interest in theology sprang from such a root as gave him a profound interest in the problem of society. He confronted it with the same principles, asked of its dogmatists the same questions, and answered its demands with the same faith. Just as he declined to believe in and preach a gospel of despair which left a less loving God than Christ on the throne of the universe, so he declined to believe that the best civilization will permit capital to grow rich by child labor and lawlessness to destroy the public order. His unmoved faith in God and man under God's love is at the basis of a dream of a better society, just as it was at the basis of a truer theology. The idea God was Christianized in his deeper confidence. This deep faith made him the lover of men whose personal creeds were divergent from his own and whose methods he could not have adopted. It was enough that they were bringing in the better day. Full of admiration for the philosopher and scientist he nevertheless said: "It is not Comte or Tyndall who must plead with the begrimed miners of England; it is Moody and Sankey." He could trust any man whose soul was acquainted with the large truths of the Nazarene, because he trusted them. "The truths of Christ's reform," he said, "possess that impulse which comes from their lying outspread, not only in the light of earth, but in that of eternity."

I never heard him more earnest than when he said to one who wished to substitute a paganism for Christianity: "Even could we draw from the classic or Hindoo world a complete definition of manhood, we should seem to need a Christ to enable the human race to realize the dream portrayed in the definition." "The cross is only an essential prelude to the new life."

WAS A MELANCTHON, NOT A LUTHER.

Bishop Fallows Thinks Prof. Swing Was in the Main Orthodox.

Preliminary to his sermon on "Prayer and the Spiritual Life" yesterday morning Bishop Fallows said:

The death of Prof. Swing is a personal loss to thousands of people who were not identified with him in matters of religious opinion. His broad sympathies united him with all classes of his fellow-men. His voice was always heard on the side of charity, philanthropy, and reform. He was always in the front rank of advocates when the interests of the people were concerned. The warm words of cheer and prophetic utterance when the People's Institute was begun will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them. He was essentially a poet. His sermons were constructed according to no homiletical rule. They were beautiful, poetical moral essays, permeated with a spirit of religious devotedness, adorned with the graces of a refined rhetoric, and enriched with wonderful wealth of literary allusion. His satire, though keen, was never malignant. A kindly humor relieved it of all bitterness.

From conversations with Prof. Swing I believe he was in the main orthodox in the comprehensive sense of that term. His passionate love of the doctrine of the freedom of man and its consequent liberty of individual thought threw perhaps out of its due relation in his teachings the complementary truth of the sovereignty of God. But the great cardinal tenets of the orthodox faith, I feel sure, he personally held. But as I have said, his discourses were elevated essays rather than the usual style of sermons. Doctrinal discussions he could not bear and did not present. Outside of the pulpit he was a fine, discriminating critic and an accomplished littérateur. He was a man of contemplation rather than action. But by pen and voice he aided with weighty words of well winnowed wisdom the men of deeds. He was a Melancthon and not a Luther.

Although occupying by the force of circumstances an independent position he yet craved the sympathy and fellowship which came with a congenial, ecclesiastical home. When a course of sermons was being preached by leading divines in St. Paul's Church on the distinctive tenets of their various denominations I requested Prof. Swing to preach one on the subject of independency. In a very kind manner, but with a great deal of earnestness, he replied: "I do not believe in independency, and therefore cannot defend it. I am an independent not of my own choosing. I would much prefer to be in harmonious affiliation with others in a church organization."

Whatever doctrinal differences there might be between us there was no abatement of my love and respect for Prof. Swing. The longer I knew him the deeper and stronger grew my affectionate regard for him. A great and good man has gone from us. Tender and gracious memories will ever be cherished in my heart of his genial presence, inspiring words, and uplifting life.

DR. NOBLE SAYS HE WAS FEARLESS.

Prof. Swing Well Versed in the Greek and Latin Languages.

An immense audience was present yesterday morning at the Union Park Congregational Church, South Ashland avenue and Washington boulevard, to listen to the Rev. Frederick A. Noble's estimate of Prof. Swing. Dr. Noble touched upon the early influences of Prof. Swing's farm life. Here he was brought into contact with Nature and his innate poetical temperament broadened out and ripened. Dr. Noble then spoke of Prof. Swing's college days, where he even then evinced that powerful intellectual grasp which so distinguished him in after years. He seemed to be almost as well versed in Greek and Latin as he was in his own language. His wonderful intellectual equipment contributed much to his success, though some have attributed his influence to his liberal views. Prof. Swing occupied an unique position in Chicago. His eloquence contained many elements of fascination. He was not dramatic, but he was forcible, and above all a fine moral atmosphere surrounded him. Prof. Swing was always found on the right side in times of public emergency. He on no account failed to rebuke his parishioners if it was considered necessary. Dr. Noble closed with an examination of several of Prof. Swing's noted sermons, discussing them from a standpoint of theology.

LAST ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH SERVICE.

Prof. Swing Heard Dr. Canfield Preach Four Weeks Ago.

The last time Prof. David Swing attended religious services in a church was four weeks ago yesterday, when he went to St. Paul's Church and listened to the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield's morning sermon. In his sermon yesterday morning Dr. Canfield referred feelingly to the circumstance and told of Prof. Swing's love for the church and sympathy in its work. It was a preparatory sermon for the communion service which followed. He at first spoke of the beautiful communion service, then of the natural desire of all to be remembered after death. Continuing he said:

Four weeks ago today sitting in front of me in this church was a venerable man with a face not handsome but beautiful. He joined with us in our prayers and listened with a responsive spirit to my sermon. When the service was over he came to me and laying his hand on my shoulder, said: "I love you. I love this church and its work. It is the only church I ever attend." That man was David Swing. Of course I felt complimented by his expressions of love and sympathy in our work, but had it not been for his death the incident would have perhaps been forgotten soon. This church is the more sacred because that soul has worshiped here.

MET PROF. SWING AMONG THE BOOKS.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham Refers to the Last Sermon Preached.

At the Fulton Street M. E. Church the Rev. J. P. Brushingham said:

Strength of character and a love for the beautiful were blended in the life of him for whom a city mourns today in splendid proportions. Although the great and good man was gentle as a child he was none the less heroic and manly. He never impressed one as at all conscious of his own greatness. I met him frequently amidst the shelves of rare and ancient volumes of which he was such a competent and discriminating judge. At such time he seemed pleased to converse concerning the merits of favorite authors. That last sermon he preached was typical of his public ministry and so filled with prophetic meaning. He saw clearly the great conflict in our social and industrial life and besought the clergy of the land to harmonize the contending forces. Not only the family of David Swing and the Central Church, his throne of power, are bereaved today, but all Chicago and the great Northwest suffer loss.

UNIVERSALISTS FEEL GRATITUDE.

The Rev. L. J. Dinsmore Calls Prof. Swing the Apostle of Broader Religious Life.

At the morning service at the Church of Our Father, Universalist, Hall street, the Rev. L. J. Dinsmore referred to Prof. David Swing's death. He paid a tribute to his memory first as a man of singularly pure and manly character. He had wide learning and intimate acquaintance not only with the arts and with the poetry and literature of the past but with all the best thought of today. What was most unusual, he was able to bring this literary polish and scholarly breadth into the life and spiritual effort of the present time. He was also a great leader. He was an apostle of the broader religious life and spirit of our times. "As a denomination," said Dr. Dinsmore, "we Universalists have reason to feel a peculiar gratitude to him for the immense results he was able to secure in the broadening and softening of the religious thought of the day."

CHICAGO POORER FOR THE LOSS OF HIM.

Never Lost an Opportunity of Preaching Against Sordid Love of Gold.

The Rev. J. J. Rapp of the Kenwood Methodist Church spoke briefly in his morning sermon on the death of Prof. Swing. Chicago, he said, was poorer today than it was last week. It was poorer inasmuch as it had lost a man who had been loved and respected by all who knew him, whose teachings sank into the hearts of his hearers, and who never lost an opportunity of preaching against the sordid love of gold. Prof. Swing was a man whose sermons were magnificent. His moral and ethical lectures were of a character to benefit every one.

CHINA SHAKEN OUT OF ITS CONCEIT.

Missionary Reid Explains the Good Effect of the Oriental War.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid, a missionary to China engaged in special work among the higher classes of that country, supported by people in different denominations, preached yesterday morning at the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church on "The Providential Aspects of the War in the Orient." He first referred to the cause and outgrowth of the war, and then considered the favorable issues of the war. He said in part:

While it is uncertain what will be the exact outcome in point of victory for either Japan or China, we may reckon on a decided advance in China and the beginning of a new era. One lesson which China has already learned is the necessity of giving up its old useless methods of military training and adopting those of the West. This doesn't seem helpful to missionary efforts, but we can well rejoice at anything which tends to change the course of that conservative people. Anything which compels China to learn from others is a factor for improvement. After the war China will likewise be more inclined to adopt the material civilization of the West. The progressive men of China have already shown their admiration for the wealth, the invention, and the material power of the United States and the European nations, to whom they nevertheless think China is superior in matters of moral teaching and spiritual power. In the future China will construct railroads, open mines, and start mills and factories. All that will contribute to its progress are things for which Christian people can rejoice, though they only mark the advancement of material civilization. With civilization will come the adoption of Western sciences and Western methods of education. China being thus shaken out of its old conceit and conservatism will be more willing to accept Christian teachings. Only Christianity must be presented in the broad spirit of the Master. It is quite possible that as religious toleration was extended in Japan at the beginning of the new era there, so that a man could be an official and also a Christian, similar toleration may be granted at the beginning of the new era in China.

Mr. Reid then referred to the special opportunities which were now opening to him in China, first, from the acquaintance which he had already made with leading men in that empire; secondly, from the efforts put forth here in America in behalf of the Chinese in this country; and thirdly, from his going back at this time as the representative of different denominations working for the advancement of a common Christianity and the peace and protection of all missionaries. Mr. Reid leaves today for San Francisco, from which port he sails for China Oct. 16.

MRS. MARGARET B. PEEKE LECTURES

She Says Man Is Not Happy Until He Gains a Higher Consciousness.

Mrs. Margaret B. Peeke lectured in Room No. 216 Masonic Temple last night on "How to Find God." Mrs. Peeke is the wife of a former pastor of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church. She said in brief:

A recent writer has said the progress of man's evolution has been a progress of ascents, each a little higher than the previous. It is not possible man has reached the highest ascent. The question of moment is: Has man a consciousness higher than he knows of? We live in three worlds at once, the material, the rational, and the spiritual. As a spiritual being man is asleep. There are sources of delight he never thinks of, there are powers he never heard of. I have proved that all these things shall come to him who finds God. We only live as far as we are conscious. It takes years to train the soul powers. Americans have not yet learned the occult powers of the mind. This higher consciousness is the consciousness that is the king of the man, is the man itself, the imperial self, the divine ego.

Traub Feared the Sentence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Gottlieb Traub, a saloonkeeper at No. 29 West Pearl street, this city, committed suicide tonight by shooting himself in the breast. Traub was under indictment for shooting a young woman July 4 while he was on a spree, and fear of a prison sentence drove him to take his own life.

A full line of office curtain desks at $15. Isn't it awfully low? Andrews & Co. 215 Wabash.

CHAPEL IN HIS HONOR.

DR. BARROWS' PLAN FOR A MEMORIAL TO PROF. SWING.

Suggests That a Suitable Fund Be Raised by Subscription for a Handsome Structure to Be Erected on the Campus of the University of Chicago—Dr. Harper, Dr. Hensen, Dr. Hall, and Others Enthusiastically Indorse the Project—Mrs. Palmer Conservative.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows in a letter to THE TRIBUNE suggests as a memorial to Prof. David Swing the building by public subscription of a chapel for the University of Chicago. President Harper of the university and some of the leading ministers of the city favor the suggestion. Following is Dr. Barrows' letter to THE TRIBUNE:

What shall be David Swing's memorial in our city? The great outpouring of loving humanity at his funeral indicates, in a measure, the strength of the universal esteem in which he was held. The question at once arises: "What ought the city, to which he brought so much honor and which he loved so tenderly, do to perpetuate most worthily his memory? A building is the best monument to some men. The building to which David Swing's name is attached ought to be beautiful architecturally. It ought to be linked with learning, for Prof. Swing represented the culture of Chicago as no one else did. It ought also to be associated with religion. It ought to be a building to which all citizens would like to give, and it ought to be a part of some institution in which the city has honorable pride. What could be so appropriate as the chapel of the University of Chicago, which the trustees are hoping to build during the coming year? To build the David Swing Memorial Chapel $250,000 will be needed. Twenty men might well give $10,000 each and the rest be left to popular subscriptions. This amount ought to be provided in a week. Such a memorial would, in my judgment, be most eminently appropriate and worthy of the man. Who will subscribe the first $10,000? the second? the last?

JOHN HENRY BARROWS.

Chicago, Oct. 7, 1894.

Project Pleases Dr. Harper.

President Harper of the University of Chicago was the last person whom Prof. Swing invited to occupy his pulpit. When told of the suggestion made by Dr. Barrows he became enthusiastic at once and said:

"I cannot think of anything more appropriate or anything on which the citizens of Chicago could unite more strongly or unanimously than a memorial chapel such as has been proposed. A structure of that kind would be one that would commemorate Prof. Swing's life. During the time that he served as a professor in Miami University, Ohio, he has often told me that his life was particularly pleasant and satisfactory. In a memorial chapel his love of the beautiful and his religious sympathies would be commemorated. The fact that his principal work was done outside of church life would make it all the more appropriate that his memory should be perpetuated by an institution like the University of Chicago, which is broad and free and not denominational in any sense. The subscription of a memorial fund would give an opportunity to every man and woman who has been helped by him to contribute something. The memory of Phillips Brooks, the great preacher of the East, has been perpetuated by a chapel on the grounds of Harvard University. The memory of Prof. Swing, the great preacher of the West, could with equal propriety be perpetuated by a similar structure on the grounds of the University of Chicago. One thing may be depended upon, and that is that if the public should take hold of the project the university would be glad to coöperate in any way. Such a building is needed above all others. It would seem that all should show respect to his memory by joining hands in what would be the most dignified, most beautiful, and most serviceable of memorials."

Prof. Northrop Indorses It.

President Harper had as a guest at dinner last night George W. Northrop, Professor of Systematic Theology at the University and for twenty-five years President of the theological seminary at Morgan Park. Prof. Northrop said:

"I think nothing better could be proposed as a memorial for Prof. Swing. No man in the ministry has ever before taken a position of such eminence in society. A memorial chapel would be a monument in line with his sympathies and wishes. It would belong to no ecclesiastical body and would be like his own church. It is a moral obligation upon the city to provide a testimonial of this kind to perpetuate his memory. Prof. Swing ranked with Henry Ward Beecher. His was a different order of genius, but none the less remarkable. In his personality he was profound, uplifting, and helpful and a man of the broadest sympathies. If such a thing had been suggested during his life I am sure he would have found in it that which would have met his ideas better than anything else that could possibly have been proposed."

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church received the suggestion with enthusiasm. He said: "I think Prof. Swing should have a memorial, and it seems to me it would be far better for him to have one in which living truths should be provided rather than simply a mausoleum—a useless pile of stone. It seems to me a good man would sooner be perpetuated in such an institution as the University of Chicago and in a memorial chapel, which at all times will be radiant with Christian light and the eloquence of moral sentiment. Prof. Swing was a typical Chicago man—broad in his humanitarianism, catholic in his sympathy—and Chicago would do itself honor in honoring his memory. The university seems destined to be the crowning glory of Chicago culture, and in the midst of its intense and eager moral life it would be far more appropriate for Prof. Swing to have his memorial than in a cemetery among tombstones."

Mrs. Potter Palmer Conservative.

Mrs. Potter Palmer would not say much as to the feasibility of Dr. Barrows' plan for a David Swing memorial building.

"It is a beautiful idea," she said, "but as I have never thought of the matter I do not wish to enthusiastically indorse it. It has never been spoken of before to me and it is a matter that would require profound consideration. As to whether it would be advisable just now I cannot say. We must not lose sight of the fact that this is to be a hard winter, and it will take a large expenditure of money to alleviate the suffering incident to it. The members of the church at this time could not have thought of this or any other project, as they are all overwhelmed with grief. However, I think a memorial of some kind should and probably will be erected, but as to whether this would be the best thing to do or not is another question."

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall of the Fourth Presbyterian Church said: "It is an admirable thought and suggests a particularly suitable permanent memorial for Prof. Swing. The scholarly attainments he possessed make the Chicago University just the place for such a memorial. I believe the project would meet with hearty response from Chicago's liberal citizenship."

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WOMEN TAKING A LIVELY INTEREST IN THE COMING ELECTION.

Returns from the Various County Seats in Illinois Show They Are Preparing to Exercise Their New Rights—Apathy Prevails in Some Places That It Is Expected Organization Will Dispel—Men Are Being Influenced by the Enthusiasm of the Fair Sex.

THE TRIBUNE presents below returns from the various county seats in Illinois as to the part women are taking in the coming election. It is apparent there is a general interest being taken in the right of suffrage that will in many places prove a perplexing factor in the estimates of probable results. The dispatches show the situation as follows:

Adams.

Quincy—The women of Quincy and Adams County are taking great interest in the election and the Republican women have perfected an organization to get them to go to the polls election day to vote for University Trustees. Mrs. Laura Dickson is the Chairwoman of the woman Republican county organization and a Chairwoman has been appointed for each precinct in the city and township in the county. They say they are going to get all the women in the county to vote.

Alexander.

Cairo—The women in this county are taking little interest in general politics, but many, especially the Republican women, are quietly getting ready to support the nominees for Trustees of the State University. They will form clubs, send out circulars posting women as to the necessity of registration and instruct them how to mark their ballots. The work is already in the hands of efficient committees and the indications are a large number of women will vote for the only candidate the law allows them.

Bureau.

Princeton—The women of Bureau County, under the auspices of the Woman club of Princeton, are arranging for a campaign for the purpose of getting the women to the polls at the coming election. Mrs. Lucy L. Flower of Chicago has been engaged for a speech in the Grand Opera-House of this city and the event promises to be largely attended. The meeting and the work that is being done by the women are largely non-partisan. The principal object is to get out a large vote for the purpose of advancing the cause of woman suffrage.

Carroll.

Mount Carroll—The women in the eastern part of Carroll County are prosecuting a vigorous campaign, the Populists having nominated a lady for the position of County Superintendent of Schools, and the women regardless of party will support her, as well as the women nominees for trustees of the miners' university. They will register as well as their brothers, sons, and fathers.

Cumberland.

Toledo—The women of Cumberland County are not taking an active part in politics, not being organized in any place except Greenup, and that to a small degree.

Crawford.

Robinson—The Republican women in most of the townships in this county have committees appointed for the purpose of having the women of that political faith registered and to work up such an interest in the election of University Trustees as will induce them to come out and vote. It is believed their efforts will get out a pretty good vote. The W. C. T. U. is working up some interest in behalf of the Prohibition ticket, but so far the Democrats have made no move in the matter of getting out their vote among the women.

Clark.

Marshall—There has been little agitation so far among the women of Clark County on the political question this year. While the matter has been discussed in most of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions over the county, no definite action has been taken, though it is contemplated. Mrs. Fanny Coyle of Dennison, press agent for the W. C. T. U. in this Congressional district, is about the only one who has as yet taken the matter up in earnest. She has sent articles on the subject to the local press for publication and will doubtless succeed in working up the political sentiment among the women of the county.

Cass.

Virginia—The women of Cass County are not taking any noticeably active part in politics, although a strong undercurrent is at work, which is greatly disturbing the minds of the prominent Democrats and causing joy in the Republican camp.

Douglas.

Tuscola—The nomination of Miss Mame Bunch to the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Douglas County has caused the women to take a more lively interest in politics than usual, and, as Miss Bunch is on the Republican ticket, her prospects of election are fair. The Republican majority is usually about 250 and Miss Bunch is making an active canvass. She captured the nomination last spring by giving buttonhole bouquets to the voters at the primaries instead of cigars.

De Kalb.

Sycamore—The women here, while not having met in convention, are making efforts to create an interest in politics. They expect to be out in large numbers election day.

De Witt.

Clinton—The women of De Witt County are unusually active in the work of women. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is strong and none of its fortnightly regular meetings are missed. The union has a reading-room and is designing to have a library. There is a league of suffragists also which, however, does not include all the order. The Populists and Prohibitionists have united in the nomination of a zealous woman for the County Superintendency of Schools. The Republicans at the same time have nominated a woman for the same office. The result is that the women of the county are more interested than in any neighboring county.

Effingham.

Effingham—Mrs. Alice Wright-Gwin of this city has been appointed Chairman of the organization of the Republican women. She will work in conjunction with the Republican County Central committee and each county will immediately be organized with the expectation of calling out a large vote. The prohibition women of the county by the nature of their organization are organized and will generally vote. No steps have yet been taken to organize the Democratic women, though it is understood they will poll a good vote. It is safe to say that from 2,000 to 2,500 will vote in this county at the next general election. The record of women in politics in Effingham County is above the average, as nine women in all have held school offices and six women are now in office.

Edgar.

Paris—The women of this city and vicinity are greatly interested in their voting privilege at the approaching election. A meeting is to be held here Saturday next for the purpose of organization preparatory to an active campaign. Nearly 200 women voted at a school election held here in June and it is thought fully as many will exercise their privilege in November. A poll has not yet been made, but it is believed the vote in this locality will be largely advantageous to the Republican candidates.

Edwards.

Albion—Up to this time the women of Edwards County have done nothing in politics in any party so far as can be learned, but a few will interest themselves sufficiently to go to the polls and vote. The Republicans will endeavor to secure a full registration and to induce as many as possible to vote for University Trustees.

Ford.

Paxton—Nothing has been done in this county looking to the organization of women voters for the ensuing election.

Franklin.

Benton—The women in this county are not doing anything in the way of politics.

Fayette.

Vandalia—The women in several sections of this county are becoming considerably interested in politics this fall and many will undoubtedly exercise their right to vote for University Trustees. The members of the W. C. T. U. are particularly active, thinking this will prove the opening wedge to greater and broader opportunities further on. Franchise meetings are frequently held in this city and a general awakening among the women on the subject of suffrage is apparent, but what the trend is so far as partisan politics is concerned is quite difficult to determine. A poll of the women eligible to vote has been taken by them, but whether they will register and vote remains to be seen.

Fulton.

Lewiston—So far the women of Fulton County seem to have taken no great interest in politics. Some of them are discussing the subject, and it is probable they will begin to organize in the next few days. The County Clerk will furnish special ballots and boxes, and the election judges will register all the female voters who desire the rights of franchise.

Hamilton.

McLeansboro—Woman as a factor in politics in this county is a new thing. They never have been voters at a school election in the county outside of this city. A strenuous effort will be made to get the Republican women of the county to register on the 16th, but as they have no leader and no organization it is thought few will avail themselves of the privilege and their vote on election day will be light in the county. An organized effort will be commenced this week to awaken an interest among them on this subject.

Jo Daviess.

Galena—The women of Jo Daviess County have taken no steps toward accepting the recognition the Democratic and Republican parties have given them in this campaign. Notwithstanding the fact that certain women have been urged to take hold of the matter and inaugurate a movement among the women no enthusiasm or interest has manifested itself.

Kendall.

Yorkville—The Republican women of Kendall County are preparing to organize. The District Chairman has appointed a Chairman for Kendall County and local Chairmen will be selected in each town. The work of organization and getting the women to register and vote has begun. Mrs. Thomas Galt, the Chairman of the District committee, is expected here soon to aid in the organization. It is a new feature in woman's work, but they are getting interested in politics and they will get out a large woman vote in Kendall County for Mrs. Flower.

Knox.

Galesburg—The women of Knox County are taking little interest in political matters. They have taken no action, nor held any meetings, nor taken part in any political demonstration, nor formed any political organization. Most conversed with show little concern for political matters. On the county ticket of the Democrats and Prohibitionists are women candidates for County Superintendent of Schools, but it is questionable whether the candidates will receive any more than a mere party vote. A few women in the city will vote for Trustees of the State University.

Lake.

Libertyville—Women are doing nothing in politics around this section.

La Salle.

Ottawa—Up to the present time the women of La Salle County have taken no part in politics save to assist the men in serving food and refreshments in the towns in which rallies are held. While both Democratic and Republican parties have indorsed women for the State Board of Education, the women of this locality have signified no desire to take up their cause, and refuse to give any expression in the matter. It is hardly probable any steps in that direction will be taken by the women of La Salle County.

Logan.

Lincoln—Little interest is being manifested in politics in Logan County by the women in general. An equal-suffrage society has been holding fortnightly meetings for several months, but the interest has not been great. Under the leadership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a small per cent of the women of the county will register and vote at the election in November. The work being done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the county looking to equal suffrage has had the effect of bringing to their support a number of men of influence.

McDonough.

Macomb—The women of McDonough County up to the present time have made no visible stir among themselves in a political sense aside from a few questions as to what and whom they are to vote for and how it is to be done. However, the women's vote will be of considerable consequence when election day comes around, as their education in the art of voting will not be neglected from this on, and the male portion of the voters will be urged by the party leaders to get out all the woman votes they can possibly influence. It is absolutely certain there will be no concentration of the woman vote on the woman candidates, but the straight party ticket will be the rule.

Monroe.

Waterloo—The women in Monroe County are not taking any part in politics.

Madison.

Edwardsville—The women of Madison County are doing practically nothing in politics. They have no organization here in either party nor are there any leaders among them in either. They take little interest in politics as a rule, except, probably, the W. C. T. U. ladies who work for the prohibition movement.

Morris.

Morris — Present indications are that the ladies of Morris will poll a large vote for University Trustees at the coming November election, and registration days will see enrolled the names of many ladies who have never voted before, and the candidates on the Republican ticket will receive the great majority of the ballots cast by fair hands. The ladies of Morris, in exercising the agreeable franchise recently granted them, are taking great interest in the coming election, a fact which is stimulating the other sex to renewed interest and activity.

Massac.

Metropolis—The Republican women of Massac County are manifesting considerable interest in politics. All of the meetings throughout the county have been largely attended by the ladies, and, while no attempt at organization has yet been made, many have expressed their intention to register and vote. The Chairman of the County Central committee says every effort will be made to register all the vote. An organization will probably be made next week in this city. The Democratic women, like the Democratic men, are totally indifferent to the campaign.

Macoupin.

Carlinville—A number of the women have expressed their intention to register and vote this fall for Trustees of the State University, but otherwise than this nothing is being done yet as far as known.

Morgan.

Jacksonville—In Morgan County this year little attention is given to politics other than that in which local affairs and officers are concerned. It is probably owing to this fact, as also to the one that the campaign has not been formally opened yet, that the women have taken no action in the matter of voting at the fall election. To many of the fair sex it would be a surprise to learn that it is their privilege to vote for three of the candidates on the ticket in November. It is doubtful if in this county 200 votes will be cast by them unless something in the nature of a revival be inaugurated soon. Interest in this county centers mainly upon the county ticket. A strong fight is being made by each of the old parties, and each is feeling sanguine of success.

McHenry.

Woodstock—McHenry County, that county of large Republican majority, is engaged in this campaign in a most bitter political contest, and with its Republican and Democratic independent tickets in the field has to a great extent overlooked the fact that there is a State ticket, and for the first time that that State ticket is graced by the names of women as candidates. The women of McHenry County are, as a rule, at the head in every matter concerning their sex, and the fact that there is no women marching clubs in this campaign is no doubt explained in the statement that they are too deeply interested with their husbands and brothers in watching their own county in its political terminal. However, it may be safely predicted the women of McHenry County will, as a rule, go to the polls and exercise their first election franchise and help add a few hundreds to the large assured majority by which McHenry County will assert its never changing allegiance to the party of Lincoln.

Marshall.

Lacon—Women are not dabbling in politics in this county. Miss Emma Strawn, an attorney of Lacon, is a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools on the Prohibition ticket, but as that ticket will not poll fifty votes one can say women are not in politics at all.

Minard.

Petersburg—There is no great stir in this county among the women in politics except through the W. C. T. U. organizations. Registration days occur here Oct. 16 and 30 and there is an effort being made to have the women register in order that they may vote for University Trustees. Of course, a great many feel it their duty to turn out and vote for their representatives on the tickets, and before election day comes there will no doubt be quite a spirited contest here between the opposing factions of the two women candidates.

Macon.

Decatur—Mrs. K. Harwood of Decatur a few days ago received notice of her appointment as Chairman of the Seventeenth Congressional District on the Republican side of the house, and she is actively at work appointing County Chairwomen for each of the five counties. Mrs. George D. Haworth will have charge of Macon County and Mrs. Laura B. Evans of Christian. Township appointments will be made at once, and the agitation to get the women interested will be carried promptly into every home. There are 300 members of the Decatur Women's club, of which both Mrs. Harwood and Mrs. Haworth are members. The ladies of this organization are nearly all Republicans and they will come out and vote, as will also the ladies of the Women's Relief Corps. The management will endeavor to get Mrs. Flower or some other lady to come here and address a mass-meeting of all voters. The women turn out better than ever at all rallies since they have learned they can vote at the coming election for University Trustees.

Piatt.

Monticello—The ladies of Piatt County are taking a deep interest in politics this fall. To-night a largely attended meeting of Republican ladies was held at the Court-House and a large club formed by Mrs. George R. Pinckard, Vice-President for the county. Similar clubs will be formed in every township. The President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has also addressed a letter to the members advising them of their right to vote and a great many of the ladies will register.

Peoria.

Peoria—The women of Peoria County are keeping rather quiet concerning the election, though they are doing considerable organization. A rather large vote is anticipated. The Republican women are doing the greater portion of the organizing. Mrs. Sue M. Simpson, who was recently appointed organizer for the Fourteenth Congressional District, has appointed organizers for some of the counties, and they are at work urging a large vote. An effort is also being made to secure a large vote among the Prohibitionists. No clubs have as yet been formed, and it is not known that any will be. There is apathy among the Democratic women, and a large vote is not anticipated by them. The Republican women are making extensive preparations to participate in the McKinley demonstration, and a prominent part has been assigned them.

Perry.

Pinckneyville—The women of Perry County have as yet begun no organized movement in the direction of asserting their rights at the November election. It is safe to say most of these who do vote will cast party tickets.

Rock Island.

Rock Island—While there is no organized disposition on the part of the women of this county to avail themselves of the right of suffrage as far as university trustees are concerned, yet from what can be learned a number of them will cast their ballot in Rock Island and Moline at least the coming election. The matter, however, has not been discussed to any extent.

Randolph.

Chester—Up to the present time the women of Randolph County have talked politics little. It is claimed, however, the friends of both the Democratic and the Republican nominees are making a still hunt, and that registration day nearly every woman in this county will have her name placed on the list. The Prohibitionists will probably make an open fight for their candidate, and it is conceded they will poll a large vote. The county is Democratic, but it is difficult to tell what the women will do.

Saline.

Harrisburg—Women are taking no interest whatever in politics in this (Saline) county, so far as can be learned. They have, never taken advantage of their privilege of voting for school officers, with a few individual exceptions.

Sangamon.

Springfield—So far as can be ascertained the women of Sangamon County are taking little interest in the coming election and it is probable few votes will be cast here. There is a Suffrage club, which will furnish a few votes in the city, but thus far its members have taken no special steps in the premises. In the county outside of Springfield the women are not, apparently, taking the slightest interest in voting.

Stephenson.

Freeport—This city possesses an Equal Suffrage club which has been quite active for several years. Miss Helen Deisher is President and Mrs. L. S. Buckley Secretary. It holds regular weekly meetings and a public meeting once a month. Aside from this its work during the campaign has been restricted to sending out circular letters to the women of the county urging them to vote for University Trustees. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union also has a woman suffrage department. The leaders anticipate that 500 women will vote in this county and that they will be nearly equally divided between Mrs. Flower and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

Shelby.

Shelbyville—The women are beginning to move in political matters, but there is little enthusiasm. The prime movers are members of the W. C. T. U., but it is not proposed to make their action in anywise partisan. They propose to have as many register as possible and go to the polls in a body for moral effect, each to vote as she may choose. It is likely most will vote for the prohibition candidates, because they have nominated two women and other parties but one each.

Tazewell.

Pekin—Nothing.

Vermilion.

Danville—From present indications the women will not cut much of a figure in the fall election in Vermilion County. The Democratic State Central committee has been trying to interest the women in the result, but so far without success.

Winnebago.

Rockford—The women of this county are taking little apparent interest in politics. It is probable only a small percentage of them will exercise their right in the matter of University Trustees. The only active work done by a woman in this county which is apparent is by Mrs. M. F. Skiff, who is the nominee of the Democrats and Populists and Prohibitionists for County Superintendent of Schools.

Warren.

Monmouth—If the leaders of the Woman's Republican club and the Woman's Democratic club have their way there will be a large turn-out of women to vote for University Trustees at the election. These organizations have taken a great interest in the present campaign, and their members are laboring not only with the men, but also with those of their own sex to get out a full vote. The feeling among the women of the county generally is favorable to voting for University Trustees, as they think only by improving present opportunities will more be granted them.

White.

Carmi—Women are doing nothing in politics in White County.

Will.

Joliet—Politics does not bother the women of Will County this fall and it is doubtful if they will take advantage of their voting privilege when the election time comes. They had a woman before the Republican convention as candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, but who was scarcely noticed, hence their apathy during the campaign.

HE WANTS TO SEE THE GOVERNOR.

W. H. Condon Criticises the Methods of the Blind Institution Trustees.

For two weeks William H. Condon says he has been trying to get an interview with Gov. Altgeld for the purpose of laying before his Excellency an earnest protest against certain alleged irregular existing conditions prevailing in connection with the new State Institution for the Blind. But his efforts, he declares, have been of no avail, because, owing to pressure of other business, the Governor could not fix upon a date to hear him. So he now appeals to the public and sets forth that Democratic injustice is on foot to defeat his blind sister, a member of the Board of Trustees, whose vote last fall contributed to pecuniary losses of one of the present trustees because some land he had for sale was not purchased as a site for the Industrial Home for the Blind.

"My sister's vote, she being one of the trustees," says Mr. Condon, "contributed to that loss last fall, and since then the loser has opposed every suggestion she has made. There is great danger that the institution will be placed in charge of a class of men who have always made workshops for the blind dismal failures—men with sight. None ever have succeeded and none ever will. The best authority on this subject in this country is H. L. Hall, Superintendent of the Working Home for the Blind at Philadelphia, who considers a blind man with business ability far more capable of managing such an institution than one who can see."

Mr. Condon's sister advocates Mr. Hall's position in the selection of a Superintendent for the new home, but "all her pleadings," he says, "in favor of Mr. Hall's position have been in vain, and a man wholly unknown to two or three of the board, whose chief recommendation is that he is the husband of a superior woman, absolutely inexperienced in such work, is to be railroaded through by three of the trustees into the superintendency." Mr. Condon then hints at some bad administration on the part of several of the trustees in the construction of the new building.

FREE LUNCH AT THE PURE FOOD SHOW

Tomorrow M. Francois Tanty Will Show How to Prepare an Economical Lunch.

Society was out en masse at the Pure Food Exposition yesterday. There was a large crowd and an aristocratic one. And society liked the free lunch. This is the first time the women have had an opportunity of doing a free lunch route, and they took advantage of it. There is a combination of fifteen kinds of jams, wild cherry phosphate, canned peas, two kinds of buckwheat cakes, and two kinds of wheat cakes, pies, doughnuts, gelatine, malted milk, black coffee, East Indian tea, tapioca, hot chocolate, beef tea, cider, all kinds of soups, pies, bons bons, and even down to filtered water. Ice cream and plum pudding will be added Monday. The lectures were by Dr. Mary E. Green on poultry and game, and Kate H. Watson on eggs and their nutritive value. M. François Tanty, a leading chef, will give a demonstration Monday of preparing a quick, economical luncheon of five courses. Dr. Green entertained the larger part of the evening crowd with a discussion of Welsh rarebits. Manager McGuire announces the musical program for this week as follows: Monday night, Italian; Tuesday (Chicago day), American; Wednesday, French; Thursday, Scotch and Welsh; Friday, Irish; Saturday, German. Commencing Thursday there will be a competition of chefs in the preparation of ornamental set pieces of first-class finish. Twenty dishes will be prepared by the leading chefs of the city, the majority of them being members of the Epicurean College of Chicago.

Household Economic Meeting.

The second annual meeting of the National Household Economic Association will be held in Room 49, Athenæum Building, Wednesday and Thursday. Following is the program:

WEDNESDAY.

Address of Welcome, Mrs. Potter Palmer.
Report of the President.
Report of Recording Secretary.
Report of Corresponding Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Report of the Vice-Presidents from twenty-one States.
Transaction of general busines. Advisability of joining the National Council of Women.
Proposed changes in by-laws—Art. XI., to omit time and place now specified for monthly meetings; Art. XIII., omitting committee No. 2, combining committees No. 7 and No. 5 into one, and adding Committee on Public Press.
Appointment of committees and election of officers.

THURSDAY, 2 P. M.

Address by President of Federated Clubs... ...Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Chicago
Address by President of Cantabrigia club, Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Estelle M. H. Merrill
Essay—"The New Era in Food Supplies"... ...Dr. Mary E. Green, Michigan
Discussion.
Essay—"The Relation of the Home to the Labor Question"... ...Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett, Chicago
Discussion—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago, Minerva B. Tobey, Boston, and others.
Essay—"Cooperation in Domestic Economy"... ...Prof. Wilson of Pennsylvania
Open discussion.
Essay—"Use and Abuse of Wealth in the Home". Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Boston

An Old Country.

Hungary will soon celebrate its 1,000th anniversary.

WILL BE A BIG ONE.

STRUGGLE IN THE FORTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

It Is Said the Legislative Fight There Will Be the Hottest in the Entire State of Illinois—Reavill and Kingsbury Making a House to House Canvass—Fithian Said to Have Made Himself Unpopular with the Germans by His Fight Against the Administration.

BIRD STATION, Ill., Oct. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Early this morning Mr. Wood left Lawrenceville for a scout through the county. He took a carriage with Mr. Lemons and John Ryan, both stanch Republicans. The air was fresh and nippy, suggestive of the proximity of winter. The team was unusually good, a fine pair of trotters, and the party started out at a lively gait. Lemons and Ryan know everybody in Lawrence County, and they were the guides, so to speak. A little town, Russellville by name, ten or fifteen miles from Lawrenceville, on the Wabash, was the objective point. The road runs for miles over a beautiful field known as Allison's Prairie. All the old guide books of Illinois mention it on account of the fertility of its soil. The State affords no prettier country, and one traveling through Lawrence County by railroad gains but little idea of its resources.

Mr. Wood didn't take the shortest route to Russellville. He crossed the Ambrau River and went after the voters in their homes. Mr. Lemons knew the men to see and where to find them. He drove by houses innumerable, saying: "It's no use to stop here. They are all Republicans. We'll go up this lane and find a Democrat I know who won't vote the ticket this fall." This was done as many as a dozen times during the morning. If the man at the house didn't happen to be home Lemons and Wood went out and got him. The individual might be in the woods splitting rails, or perchance he might be "husking the down row," seeding wheat, or cutting corn. Lemons and Wood got him every time. The observations of the day warrant the belief Mr. Fithian will lose a good many votes in Lawrence County. Everything is against the Democrats. The farmers get but little for their wool and their wheat. Fithian has declared openly his adherence to the cause of free trade, and this fact does not benefit him to any great extent. The people seem to entertain the idea the Democrats cannot administer the affairs of government properly. Six years ago I heard Gov. Oglesby make a speech, some place or other down near Cairo. He was talking about the Democrats and their internal rows.

"They are not fit to rule the country," he shouted. "They haven't enough sense. If they got control of the government they would get in a fight over the spoils in less than thirty days. The Democra ts amount to nothing, and they would produce no more impression on the country than a black ant on an elephant's back."

Fithian in Danger of Defeat.

Mr. Fithian is in imminent danger of defeat despite the Democratic majority of 2,000 and over in the district. His disagreement with and generous abuse of Mr. Cleveland is murdering him. It seems the Germans, and there are a good many of them, particularly in Effingham County, voted for Cleveland with great unanimity. They want gold every time. A German down this way will accept silver dollars without question. When he gets ten of these "wheels" he desires to exchange them for a $10 gold piece that he can hide in a long stocking. Fithian is for free silver, the freest silver imaginable. This is one ground of complaint urged by the Germans against him, but a more serious cause of discontent lies in the fact they are fond of Mr. Cleveland and are provoked with Fithian for making a fight against the administration when his claims for patronage were disregarded. The National Congressional committee and the officeholders in Washington will not help Fithian, who has to make a single-handed fight without outside assistance.

It was high noon when Mr. Wood and his party arrived at Russellville. Six of the brainiest young men of the town were amusing themselves in the big road in front of the principal dry goods, molasses, and coal-oil emporium. Their ages ran from 18 to 24, and they were playing marbles—a good game of "knuckle-down long taw." Some of the other men of the town gathered around to see the sport. Russellville, according to local history, was a town as big as it is today, when Illinois was admitted as a State. It is built on the banks of the Wabash, which forms the line between Illinois and Indiana. A levee almost as high and strong as that along the lower Mississippi keeps the Wabash from overflowing its banks and sweeping away the town. The river cuts surprising capers in time of a "fresh," as high water is termed down this way. A year or so ago the Wabash broke the embankment just south of Russellville and carried off a couple of dwelling houses and a huge steam mill. In the early days the Wabash was navigable even higher up than Russellville. Flatboats loaded with grain, cattle, and hogs went down the river into the Ohio and the Mississippi as far as New Orleans. Immigration came into this country by the river route. The railroads, as they have all over the country, put an end to river traffic. The flatboatmen went out of business, and Russellville, like many another river town, settled down to peaceful ways.

Speakers Fail to Appear.

Andrew Ashton of Rockford and C. E. Palmer of Lawrenceville were advertised to address the Populists at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A little crowd gathered in anticipation of the rare treat, but the speakers disappointed the audience and the marble game was resumed. At the dinner table of the Russellville Hotel the party naturally began a discussion of the issues of the day and the candidates for office. This country is all torn up over the Congressional fight, and to add to the intensity of feeling the Democrats are in a row over Jack Reavill's candidacy for the State Senate on their ticket. The dinner was getting along famously. The man of the house was walking around the table "passing things" such as pickled beets, apple butter, and honey in the comb. At one end of the table just behind a glass standard which upheld half a peck of gingerbread sat a hard-headed old chap and he was making a dessert. On his plate were two huge slices clear across the loaf of salt-rising bread, which, after being covered with butter and sorghum molasses to the depth of half an inch, were cut into squares of ample proportions. The sections were being stowed away like blocks of ice going into an ice-house in winter. As the last one disappeared from mortal gaze the gentleman swallowed a goblet of milk at one draught and then he spoke.

"The Democrats hev made a mistake. They should swop candydates. George Fithian, he comes to Blue Jasper from Washington, and he sez he caint do anything agin the trusts; thet the trusts cheated him. Now to my way uv thinkin' George had ort to go fur the Senate, and let Jack Reavill go to Washinton. And it Jack Reavill meets them trusts, like the sugar trusts, and he gives them one of his patent box shuffles, why he'l beat them trusts, that's all. Them shuffles hez beat a whole lot of people in Flat Rock, and Springfield too, and you bet Jack won't come home and own up that a sugar trust beat him. They caint do it, that's all. Please pass me that pie."

Uncle Jack Reavill has served two terms in the Senate and enjoys the distinction of landing James Cockrell, Populist member of the House, in the support of Gen. John M. Palmer when that gentleman was elected to the Senate. Nobody knows the precise reasons for Cockrell's support. Reavill somehow or other prevailed on Cockrell to vote for Palmer, and the Democrats, particularly the State Central committee, feel under eternal obligations to Mr. Reavill therefor. The campaign of this year came on and Dr. Kebbie became a candidate before the Democrats against Mr. Reavill. Dr. Kebbie carried Crawford County and had a majority of the delegates to the Senatorial convention. He did not appreciate or recognize this fact. The convention broke up in a row, both Kebbie and Reavill claiming the nomination. The State Central committee went to Reavill's rescue, and induced Kebbie to decline a nomination. Then Mayor Hopkins of Chicago appointed Kebbie City Physician. Some of Kebbie's friends who had taken the warpath against Reavill were bought off with office and more substantial arguments. The matter under the law had been referred to the Judges of the County Courts in the district. Three of these are Democrats, and they do not desire to act on the matter at all, as these counties went Democratic by a hundred majority. Pending this adjudication Kebbie got out of Reavill's way. The Republicans nominated M. Kingsbury, an exceedingly competent man, who stands a good chance of beating Reavill, although the district is Democratic by 800. The Populists had a candidate, but the gentleman withdrew, allowing Reavill and Kingsbury to fight it out between themselves.

Kebbie's Friends Angry.

Many of Kebbie's friends are in open rebellion against Reavill and will not be cajoled, threatened, or brought into Uncle Jack's support. They are circulating a petition making James C. Allen of Richland, one of the oldest, most stanch Democrats in Illinois, a candidate. The petition, if it receives the lawful number of signatures, will be filed with the Secretary of State. If Allen's name is printed on the official ballot Reavill will be beaten to a standstill. Kingsbury has a fine show of shelving Reavill because of disaffection among Kebbie's friends. He is a sure winner if Allen comes into the game. The State Central committee will do its prettiest to get Allen out of the battle and all the influence and money at command will be used in Reavill's behalf. The exigencies of the situation must be grave when Mayor Hopkins sees the necessity of coming to the front and gives Kebbie a good position under the city administration.

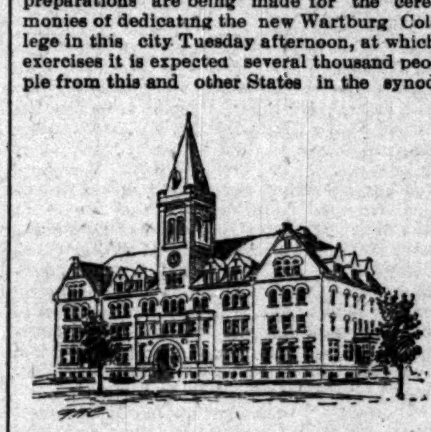
Right here in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District will be the hottest legislative fight in the entire State. The Democrats are setting a swift pace in Uncle Jack's interest and the Republicans are in close proximity to them. Reavill and Kingsbury are making a house to house canvass of the district and if current talk can be accepted as evidence of a result Kingsbury will win. Fithian is over in Crawford, working as hard as he can for the salvation of Reavill and himself, too. The Democrats have made two nominations for the House, as has also the Republicans. Under normal conditions the district would send two Democrats to the House. If Palmer's strength is 50 per cent of what he claims, the Republicans will gain a member of the House. The Democrats are desirous of getting Palmer out of the way, but the gentleman told me this morning he would stick to the end of time, and was certain of election. He has better than a fighting chance of success at that.

J. A. C.

DEDICATION OF WARTBURG COLLEGE.

Several Thousand Persons Expected at the Ceremonies in Clinton, Ia., Tuesday.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Unusual preparations are being made for the ceremonies of dedicating the new Wartburg College in this city Tuesday afternoon, at which exercises it is expected several thousand people from this and other States in the synod will be in attendance. On the program are an oration in German by Prof. S. Fritschel, D. D., of Dubuque and an oration in English by Dr. G. H. Gerberding of the English Lutheran Theological Seminary of Chicago. Aside from the ceremonies attendant on the turning over of the keys to the building an address of greeting will be delivered by the President of Augustana College, Rock Island. In the evening the alumni of Wartburg College will hold a meeting, the first gathering of the kind since leaving college.


WARTBURG COLLEGE AT CLINTON, IA.

The college building is an imposing one of red pressed brick and stone, three and one-half stories above a high basement, and occupying a ground space of 75x140 feet. It occupies a conspicuous position on the top of a hill, commanding a splendid view of the Mississippi Valley. It is located in the western portion of the city, and along the borders of the spacious campus are located residences for five professors, all of which have been built this year. The college was built by the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod, an organization covering the thirteen Northern States lying between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, to supply the demand of the growth of the synod and to afford better educational advantages. The college has been located at Waverly, Ia., but the institution there was unable to accommodate all who applied for admission. The college at that point will no longer be conducted and the educational interests of the synod will be concentrated here, where ample provisions have been made for enlargement as more room is needed.

The college will open for work Wednesday, and already there are over 100 students in the city from various States.

PICKANINNIES FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Three-Round Battle Over a Down-Town Saloon After Midnight.

In a room over a saloon not far from one of the down-town theaters at an early hour Saturday morning there was a lively prize fight of three rounds. Floyd Hutchinson, one of the pickaninnies in the "Passing Show," and Sam Brown, another colored youth, were the participants. Floyd stripped at 113 pounds and Sam at 115. Pat Carroll acted as referee. The spectators included a number of men around town and the purse consisted of a collection taken up from the crowd and amounted to $15.55. Light gloves were used.

In the first round Brown forced the fighting and Hutchinson was pushed to his utmost to avoid severe punishment. Cheered on by the encouraging applause of the other members of the "Pickaninny Band," who were in the room, Hutchinson rallied in the second round and it ended in a clean knock-down for him. Brown showed up at the beginning of the third round in a groggy condition and Hutchinson went at him hammer and tongs and soon put in a decisive blow which settled him. The pickaninnies stood around the prostrate pugilist and tried to bring him to time.

"Get up dah! W'at's de mattah wid ye? Ye ain't got no sand," and other encouraging remarks were made, but all to no purpose. Then the pickaninnies turned their attention to Hutchinson.

"You done had a stone in dat air glove," said one.

"Da's de glove," was the reply. "See for you'sef."

"You done hit 'im foul," another pickaninny said, and with like remarks they made life miserable for Hutchinson. But he rejoiced yesterday in a bran-new overcoat.

Buried.

We stand upon the churchyard sod and gaze
  Into the grave of our beloved dead;
We hear the solemn words of prayer and praise;
  We mark the yew-trees waving overhead;
We see the sunshine flicker on the grass—
  The green grass of the graves—and daisies white;
Adown the lane the village children pass,
  And shyly pause to watch the holy rite.
Deep in the earth upon the coffin lid
  Lies the last gift despairing love could make,
White scented blossoms that soon must be hid
  With all we loved, from eyes and hearts that ache.
Love, strong as life, was powerless to save;
  We can but strew fresh flowers upon the grave.
Yet in this grave, tear moistened and new made,
  Where we must leave the happiness of years,
May not a worthier sacrifice be laid
  Than even our fairest flowers or wildest tears?
If we should bury with the pure white bloom
  A cherished folly or a secret sin,
It might make holier the silent tomb,
  Deepen the peace the dead lies folded in.
O, mute, cold grave! that doth receive our lost,
  And with our lost the offerings of our love,
Take these things also; we do count the cost,
  And God in heaven doth, looking down, approve.
Sleep, darling, sleep; pray God that dies with thee
  Which might have parted us eternally!

—*All the Year Round.*

No Change in Her.

"I'll never change, dear George," she said,
  With sighs and palpitations;
"You'll ever find me just the same
  Thro' all of time's mutations."

Ah, truthful girl! Ten years therefrom
  I heard thro' friendly letter
That she was still at twenty-two—
  Her age when first I met her.

—*Richmond Dispatch.*

IT IS DEMORALIZED.

DEMOCRACY IN OHIO CANNOT GET CANDIDATES.

Never in the History of the Party in That State Have There Been So Many Declinations by Nominees—The Republicans Expect to Capture Seventeen of the Twenty-one Congressmen Next Month—Labor-Populist Movement Is Weaker than When State Ticket Was Named.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Congressional nominations of both parties in Ohio are about made up, and a reliable forecast of the complexion of the next delegation from the State is now possible. The Republicans have their ticket in the field in every district and the Democrats have made nominations in all but two. Never in the history of the Democracy in Ohio have there been so many declinations by nominees. The situation in the Thirteenth District is, with small allowances for local differences, the condition throughout the entire State. The Ohio Democracy was never so badly demoralized. They have had to take anybody for their candidates in many districts and have no hope of success in the State or in any of the districts which are not overwhelmingly Democratic. At present there are eleven Democrats in the delegation to ten Republicans. In the landslide of 1892 the Democrats carried five districts that are normally Republican by safe majorities. At least four of these are certain to come back into the Republican ranks this fall. The only one of which there is any doubt is the Twenty-first, where Tom L. Johnson is a candidate for reelection and is making the greatest fight of his life. If he wins this year he hopes to be able to capture even greater honors next, when he is likely to enter the lists for the United States Senatorship against Calvin S. Brice.

The Twenty-first is naturally Republican by about 2,000, but in 1892 it elected Johnson by nearly 3,500. This year the Republicans are led by ex-Congressman T. E. Burton, who has made two races against Johnson hitherto, winning one and losing the other. In 1888 he defeated Johnson in a Republican district and two years later was defeated by the single tax advocate in a district which in the meantime had been gerrymandered so as to be given a Democratic majority. The Republicans will carry every district which they have in the present Congress. These are the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth. In none of these will the Republican majority fall below 2,500 and in several it will go above 5,000.

Districts to Be Regained.

Of the districts now represented by Democrats the Republicans are confident of regaining the Ninth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and the Twenty-first, comprising the best part of the City of Cleveland, of which Hon. Tom L. Johnson is the representative. The Ninth District is normally from 1,000 to 1,800 Republican. It was lost by a fluke two years ago, when Congressman Ritchie was elected by barely fourteen votes. The other district which is normally Republican but is now represented by a Democrat is the Twenty-first. It gave McKinley 1,908 in 1891, when he had 25,000 in the State, and the Republican majority there last year was about 6,000. The chances are exceptionally good for the reclaiming of all these districts by the Republicans.

When the Republicans redistricted the State in the early months of 1892 they grouped the strong Democratic counties together as much as possible and made six strong Democratic districts with pluralities running from 3,000 to 6,000. It was not expected there would ever be any chance of the Republicans carrying any of these districts, but it is the unexpected that often happens in politics, and it is almost certain to be so in Ohio this fall. The Democracy has taken refuge in a still hunt all over the State, and in some of the strongholds of the party feuds are so bitter the Republicans stand a capital chance of being greatly benefited by them. The normal Democratic districts are the Third (which already has been referred to), the Fourth, Fifth, Thirteenth, Twelth, and Seventeenth. The Third District has been discussed. It is also in the doubtful column, as are the Thirteenth and the Seventeenth. The Thirteenth comprises the Counties of Erie, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Union, and Wyandot. McKinley came within 200 votes of carrying it last year, and as the Democrats are fighting bitterly among themselves the chances of the election of the Hon. S. R. Harris over his Democratic competitor are better than even. In the Seventeenth ex-Congressman A. S. McClure is pitted against Congressman J. A. D. Richards. Richards is unpopular with the rank and file of his party. He has been called upon to resign by a convention of the stanchest Democrats in the district, and they at the same time pledged themselves to do all in their power to defeat him if he did not pull off the ticket. McClure is popular and an able man as well, and there is strong hopes he will be able to carry the district.

Labor-Populist Movement Weak.

The Labor-Populist movement is not expected to show much strength. It is much weaker than it was the day their State ticket was named. The Democrats hope enough of the miners in the Eleventh District, now represented by Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, will vote for the Populist candidate, the Hon. W. H. Crawford, who is a member of the State Executive Board of the Mineworkers' Union, to defeat Grosvenor. But the present outlook is that the General will go in by an increased majority. The Populists, where they are drawing at all, are doing so more at the expense of the Democrats than of the Republicans, and it can be set down as an established fact that Ohio will elect no Populist Congressmen this year. From this careful review of the Congressional situation it is clear that the Democrats are certain of but two Congressmen of the twenty-one from Ohio. In two other districts they have more than an even chance of electing their man, and in the other the probabilities are about even, with the scale rather favoring the Republicans. But one Republican district is at all doubtful, and it is pretty certain to be found in line. The Republicans of Ohio at this time expect to capture seventeen of the twenty-one Congressmen next month.

PLANS OF THE ALABAMA POPULISTS.

They Have Combined with Republicans to Defeat Democratic Congressmen.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Democratic State ticket of Alabama elected last August will be duly inaugurated Dec. 1. The ticket is headed by William C. Oates, Governor; J. Kirk Jackson, Secretary of State; William T. Fitz, Attorney - General; J. Craig Smith, Treasurer; Judge John Purifay, Auditor; W. O. Turner, Superintendent of Education; H. D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture. The Populist ticket was headed by Ruben F. Kolb for Governor. This ticket was defeated by a majority of over 27,000 votes. For a time the Populists, with whom the Republicans had joined forces, claimed the election of their ticket, but finally conceded the Democrats a victory so far as the State ticket was concerned. The Populists made their hardest fight for the Legislature, which meets here Nov. 13. By their hard fighting they succeeded in electing about forty-two members out of 100 in the Lower House and ten out of thirty-three in the Senate.

The Chairman of the State Executive committee of the Populists has issued a call for a joint State convention of that party and the Republican party to meet in this city Nov. 12, the day before the assembling of the General Assembly of the State. The object of the convention is ostensibly to consider what action shall be taken in regard to the alleged fraud charged in the August election and for other purposes which are not set out in the call. It is reckoned, however, that, in view of the fact that the convention has been called to meet the day before the Legislature, the Populists will attempt to set up an opposition Legislature and go through the form of declaring Kolb Governor and elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Morgan. It is believed by the Populists that a contest over Morgan's seat will result in the seating of the Populist contestant should the Republicans control the next Congress.

The Congressional campaign in Alabama which has just opened seems likely to be the liveliest contest held in this State since the '70s. The Populists and Republicans have gotten together and will make a hard fight in most of the districts. The Republicans are practically the bosses of the anti-Democratic forces now. Conditions are little changed from those which prevailed in the recent State election. The Populists have five districts in which they nominated candidates. Judge W. G. Robertson of Opelika is the nominee in the Third District against Gen. George P. Harrison (Dem.) of the same town. In the Fifth District Senator A. T. Goodwin of Elmore (Pop.) is pitted against Congressman J. E. Cobb (Dem.) of Tuskegee. M. W. Howard of Gadsden (Pop.) will make the fight against W. H. Denson, Gadsden, present Democratic member Congress from the Seventh District. Denson is about to be taken down by the Democrats for party disloyalty and affiliating with the Populists who are in the ascendency in the district. The Republicans have put up these four candidates: First District, W. D. Wickersham, Mobile, against R. H. Clark, Mobile, present Democratic Congressman; in the Second District J. D. Gardner (Pop.) of Troy will contest the election of J. F. Stallings (Dem.) of Greenville. W. F. Aldrich (Rep.) of Shelby and Gaston A. Robbins (Dem.) of Selma will try for election in the Fourth. In the Sixth District the candidates are Col. B. M. Long (Rep.), Jasper, and J. H. Bankhead (Dem.) of Fayette Court-House. In the Eighth District Gen. Joseph Wheeler (Dem.) and Lee Crandall (Pop.) of Washington City will contest the honors. The Ninth, or Birmingham district, has two candidates in the persons of T. H. Aldrich (Rep.), brother of the candidate in the Fourth District, and Oscar W. Underwood (Dem.), both of Birmingham. The personnel of the anti-Democratic nominees is possibly as much characterized by brains, wealth, and prominence as that of any State in the North. The indications are that the anti-Democratic forces will elect at least three Congressmen from this State in November—from the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Districts.

Battlefields for Sale Cheap.

"You may imagine my feelings when, standing on the tumulus which covers the remains of the 200 Greeks who fell at Marathon, I was approached by a farmer who offered me the plain upon which that immortal battle was fought for 16,000 piastres, or about £900 sterling. To think that the dust of Miltiades should be worth no more than that! It could scarcely have fetched less if sold by weight." Thus wrote Lord Byron in 1812 to his friend, Mr. John Cam Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton, who responded by writing from Rome that he had himself been offered the battlefield on which Cannæ was fought for less than half the sum at which the Plain of Marathon was appraised to the noble author of "Childe Harold."—*London Telegraph.*

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ON FOOTBALL FIELDS.

PRINCETON PLAYING IN POOR FORM IN PRACTICE GAMES.

From Lack of Good Material Capt. Trenchard Is Playing at Quarter, a Position He Is Not Suited For—Harold McCormick of Chicago One of the Best Men on the Team—Prospects Are Good for a Strong Eleven at Ann Arbor and at Madison—Notes from Other Points.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—This week's practice of the Tigers has been disappointing. The men started in the season with an earnestness that promised brilliant things, but with this week's weather and the bruises received from a week's work on a hard field they have lost much of their fervor, and Capt. Trenchard and Phil King have all they can do to keep their tempers. The 'Varsity players have been humiliated by being held down and even scored against. The confidence that was at first felt that the center would not be greatly weakened this year was somewhat of a delusion. Crowdis is working hard and for a week improved rapidly. He seems to be losing some of his fervor now, however, and has been frequently placed upon the scrub line by Capt. Trenchard to prick him up. He is rather too easy-tempered and hardly quick enough at seeing a point of advantage and using it effectively to make an ideal center. He is firm on his feet and steadies the line well, but his lack is seen chiefly after the snap back. He fails to get into the play quick enough to be of great use in interference.

Dudley Riggs shows more willingness than Crowdis and has evoked several compliments from Paul King this week on account of his brilliant tackling. He and Crowdis have alternated in playing the position on the 'Varsity side, one holding it about as long as the other.

Mougey is still a possibility here, too. He is rapidly improving, and may fairly be considered in the same class as Riggs and Crowdis. Trenchard's going to quarter is looked upon with some misgivings. The burdens of the captaincy told a little on his playing even in his old position last year, and when now he attempts to learn a new one for which he has never shown any great ability, and watch his men at the same time, it is undertaking rather more, it is feared, than he can carry out. He is rather clumsy at quarter yet. His passing is a little slow and apt to be wild. There is no more faithful worker on the field than Capt. Trenchard and if any man could make a success of such a difficult undertaking as he has assumed, he will. He is conscious of his failings as a quarter and listens faithfully to Phil King's careful coaching. It is not his choice to play in this position, for he likes end much better. He is driven to it for there is no one else that he can trust.

Poe Is Inexperienced at Quarter.

Poe is the best quarter on the Princeton field today, but he has not had enough experience and is rather too young to be able to steady the line in a great game. Frank Morse is the only experienced player that could be used and he, Capt. Trenchard thinks, cannot be spared from half back.

Trenchard's end will not suffer if Cochran continues to improve as he has the last week. He is built for an end quite after Hinkey's style. His tackling in the Lafayette game was a feature of the day. Gus Holly has not played very much yet, but he has played enough to show that he is likely to be a stronger tackle even than last year.

Harold McCormick is bound to make a star back. Every time he comes upon the field he adds to his glory. He promises to be as strong a runner as Morse and about as speedy. He has no pity on the tacklers that assail him, but knocks them in all directions like so many nine-pins. In his line plunges he is off like a shot and knows no such thing as fear. He plays with a great deal of Morse's reckless dash and seems about as fortunate in escaping injuries.

Rosengarten would be sure of a brilliant year, too, but he is unlucky. He has played hardly a full practice game yet without having to leave the field either winded or sore. He is now laid off with a wrench in his ankle that will probably keep him limping for a week or more. Ward starts in a little weaker than he was last season. He is not so quick in getting off for a run as last year, and frequently shows rather tardy judgment in his dodging. He has not gained so much ground, therefore, so far this year as McCormick or Rosengarten. He is a persistent worker and conscientious trainer, though, and doubtless will soon be playing in quite different form. If Tyler could get a little more speed for starting and were only sure in his catching he would do very well at full back. His tackling this week has been all that could be asked of him. In the Lafayette game he allowed the ball to bound instead of getting under it for a fair catch, then jumped up in the air in the vain attempt to catch it above his head. Luckily he could not reach it or he would have put it on side, and as it rolled over the goal line might easily have scored a touchdown for Lafayette. It is in such cases that he fails to show the cool judgment of Blake, a quality so essential to a good full back.

ENTHUSIASM GREAT AT ANN ARBOR.

Many of the Old Players Back and All Under Good Coaching.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—Football has started off with a rush at the University of Michigan. The experience of last year, when Michigan started out weak but ended with the most powerful team in the West, means a winning team this year.

Systematic practice began with forty candidates, and new ones appear each day. Best of all, however, is the large number of last season's men that are back. They are Jimmie Baird, captain and quarter back; Villa, the powerful guard; Henninger, guard; Hayes and Senter, ends; Dygert, full back and captain in '92 and '93; Leonard, Bartell, and Freund, half backs. Smith, the center, and Ferbert, the half back, are expected in a few days. Besides several substitutes of last year's team a number of promising men come with reputations from other colleges. Among the latter are Reeves, guard on the Baker University eleven in '92; Reynolds, tackle on Princeton second eleven; Parker, tackle at the University of Illinois in '92 and '93; Brewer, captain and tackle in the Indiana University team; Yont and Howard, half backs on the Nebraska and Iowa teams. Bloomington of the Pennsylvania Military Academy and Mulholand, captain of Albion last year, are candidates for full back.

Twenty men, including all of the old players, have been sent to the training table, with more to follow as they are found worthy. The team this year will be divided into regulars and reserves, and a schedule will be arranged for the latter as well as for the former. This is the method pursued on the Pennsylvania team.

Nothing inspires more confidence in the team this year than the fact that Charles Baird is manager and W. L. Macauley is coach. Baird, '96 lit., of Chicago was manager last season and enters the field with the benefit of experience. The management has been fortunate in securing W. L. Macauley, Princeton, '94, as coach. He played end and half on Princeton for two years and is thus equally familiar with the line as with the backs. He comes with the recommendation of Phil King, under whose supervision he has played several years. Capt. Baird, a brother of the manager, has played quarter on the 'Varsity two years, besides acting as captain in place of Dygert several times last year. He is acknowledged to be one of the pluckiest little players that ever appeared upon the gridiron.

Of the old men all only two or three played in every important game last year and none but an unusual player will be able to supplant them this year. It would be vain to wish anyone to fill full back better than Dygert or ends better than Hayes and Senter.

It is yet too early to estimate the line, but with Smith and Hooper back it cannot be much different from last year, with an average of 189 pounds, which means again the heaviest rush line in the West. The schedule is not completed yet, but it will include two games with Cornell and the regular Thanksgiving game at Chicago.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS AT MADISON.

The Team Is Under a Competent Coach and Candidates Are Plenty.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—The football team of the University of Wisconsin bids fair to be fully as prominent a feature in Western athletics this year as it was last. The team has been under good training. Lyman is coaching the team. They have also had some coaching by Stickney, Harvard, '94. But it is not yet known whether Stickney will play on the team. President Adams has said no one shall play in any athletic team who is not a bona fide student in some department of the university. Stickney has sent to Harvard for papers which will admit him to the law school.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed with the proposed rule of the faculty to debar freshmen and special students from playing on any regular team during their first two terms. This has already had a tendency to keep new students off the field, they not desiring to be used simply as material for the regular eleven to work against, with no show of getting on the team even if found competent.

Minnesota, which proved such a formidable rival last year, has refused to play in Madison, although the last game was played on its own grounds, so the Wisconsin Athletic Association has decided to break off relations.

The personnel of the eleven has not been decided. There are several strong candidates for nearly every position. Without doubt, however, Kull will be back at his old position of center. The veterans, Bunge and Jacobs, will, in all probability, be the guards, while Silverwood and Alexander, who were substitutes last year, are expected to tackle. Sheldon and Richards, two of last year's men, will probably play the ends while Lyman, who is again captain, will be quarter back. Nelson and the invincible Karel are looked at as the only possible half backs. If Stickney is allowed to enter the game he will probably play full back. So far as games are scheduled Wisconsin will probably play with the Milwaukee Athletic Association, Purdue, Beloit, University of Chicago, Northwestern, Iowa, and Lake Forest.

FACULTY RESTRAINS THE PLAYERS.

Rose Polytechnic Not to Be in the State Intercollegiate Association.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—Rose Polytechnic Institute will not be represented in the State intercollegiate football championship series. The faculty is opposed to the students devoting so much time as is necessary for practice, and the players do not care to enter the list with only Saturday afternoons for preparation. There will be a team for exhibition games, however. Consent has been obtained for two games away from home, one of which will be at Louisville Thanksgiving day with the team of the Athletic club of that city. The first class games of the year were played yesterday, when '96 won from '95 by a score of 6 to 0, and '98 won from '97 by a score of 14 to 12. The team that will represent the institute in exhibition games is composed as follows:

Player.	Position.	Age.	Weight.
Darst, '95	Center rush	26	200
Mead, '97	Right guard	20	192
Burtis, '95	Left guard	22	180
W. J. Klinger, '96	Right tackle	23	155
Thompson, '96	Left tackle	21	175
Brown, '95	Right end	22	160
Austin, '97	Left end	20	150
Ridgeley, '96	Quarter back	20	135
Grey, '96	Half back	21	125
Troxler, '95	Half back	22	165
O'Brien, '96	Full back	23	145
P. Klinger, '96	Sub. half back	21	146
Miller, '95	Sub.	22	140
Robinson, '95	Sub.	23	145
Decker, '96	Sub.	21	150
McTaggart, '95	Sub.	20	165

While the Captain and coacher have not as yet been chosen it is probable that Troxler will fill the first position and Fred Barnes, the physical director of the Y. M. C. A., the second.

WESTERN LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Official Standings of the Clubs—List of the Reserved and Claimed Players.

The official standing and percentages of the clubs in the Western League are as below:

Clubs.	Sioux City	Toledo	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Gr'nd Rapids	Indianapolis	Detroit	Milwaukee	Won	Per cent
Sioux City	—	9	10	10	10	9	15	11	74	.592
Toledo	9	—	10	10	12	8	9	9	67	.549
Kansas City	8	8	—	7	11	11	9	14	68	.540
Minneapolis	8	7	11	—	13	8	10	6	63	.504
Grand Rapids	8	6	7	11	—	10	10	10	62	.492
Indianapolis	6	9	7	7	10	—	10	11	60	.484
Detroit	3	9	9	8	8	11	—	8	56	.448
Milwaukee	6	7	4	7	8	6	9	—	47	.388
Lost	51	55	58	62	64	64	69	74	497	

President B. B. Johnson of the Western League promulgates the list of reserved and claimed players:

Milwaukee—Reserved: Bolan, Rettger, Stephens, K. Baker, Carey, Sharpe, Taylor, Flaherty, Long, Goodenough, Twitchell, Klopf. Sold: Clingman. Claimed: Parrott of Chicago and W. Summers of Toledo.

Kansas City—Reserved: Stallings, Klusman, Beard, Niles, Nicholl, Hernon, Hastings, Darby, Daniels, R. McFarland. Claimed: John O'Brien, W. Kling, and J. Virtue.

Sioux City—Reserved: McCauley, Halohan, O'Rourke, Camp, Kraus, Boyle, Cunningham, Killeen, Hogriever, Marr. Sold: Hart, Stewart, Genins.

Grand Rapids—Reserved: Rhines, Jones, Parker, Caruthers, Eagan, Callopy, Wheelock, Wright, F. Carroll, W. George. Claimed: Foreman, Cody, Sweet, Breckinridge.

Detroit—Reserved: Glenalvin, Borchers, Harper, Pears, Earl, Cross, York, C. Carroll, Gayle, Raymond, Campau, Jantzen. Claimed: Freeman, Dealty, Crooks, Werden, Cody.

Indianapolis—Reserved: Westlake, Phillips, Pepper, Shields, Mills, Roat, Henry, Dalrymple, Gray. Claimed: H. Hughes, J. Kirwin, B. Weeds, H. Senier, H. Speer, B. Hill, C. Smith, W. Moran, Johnson, Pastorious.

Minneapolis—Reserved: Hines, Hulen, Burns, Wilson, Burrell, Parvin, Frazier, N. Baker. Claimed: Tony Mullane.

Toledo—Reserved: Carney, Connors, Niland, Hatfield, Gilks, Hughey, C. Frank. Claimed: C. Petty, Sippi, Luby, Flynn, Ulrich.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Madison, Ind.—Jeffersonville, 11; Madison, 7.

At Springfield, Ill.—Peoria, 4; Springfield, 7.

At Sioux City, Ia.—Chicago, 12; Sioux City, 9.

SOLDIERS WANT ANOTHER TRIAL.

Fort Sheridan Tug-of-War Team Challenges Northwestern Men.

When the tug-of-war team of the garrison at Fort Sheridan was defeated by the Northwestern University team in the field day held at Fort Sheridan Sept. 30 the soldiers were greatly chagrined. Their team averaged thirty pounds to the man heavier than the students. The Northwestern team has been challenged by the Fort Sheridan team to pull for $500 a side and they have accepted. The team from the fort is backed by the rank and file of the garrison and the university team by businessmen of Evanston. The contest will take place in Bailey's Opera-House, Evanston, in about two weeks.

The Evanston team was made up of W. W. Wilkinson, anchor; F. J. Smith, J. N. Gates, and E. L. Kappelman. The soldier team was Gus Sleeter, anchor; P. Burke, M. Mitchell, and J. Griffin. The same men will pull again, except J. A. Loining will take the place of Gates, who was hurt in football practice.

General Sporting Notes.

Skip, Chicago: It is the same Latham who plays third base for the Cincinnati team.

The Olympic club cleared $10,000 on the recent fighting carnival at New Orleans.

Austin Gibbons and Charles Johnson are to fight next month at welter weights at New Orleans.

Inquirer, Chicago: Corbett was born at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1, 1866. He fought Jackson a sixty-one round draw at San Francisco May 21, 1891.

John Van Heest and Mike Gillespie of Cincinnati have been matched to spar eight rounds before an athletic club at Cincinnati for a purse of $300. The men are to weigh in at 125 pounds.

The Crescents defeated the J. J. Dvoraks at the South Side City League park yesterday morning by the score of 9 to 1. The deciding game for the championship of the prairie will be played next Sunday afternoon.

An international four-mile running race occurred at Ball Bridge, Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 12, between the English and Irish long-distance champions, F. E. Bacon and J. J. Mullen. There were 6,000 present when the men toed the mark at 6:30. On the pistol being fired Bacon went to the front and made the running at rather a slow pace. The first mile was covered in 5 minutes 2 2-5 seconds and the third in 15 minutes 48 4-5 seconds, the positions of the men all this time being unchanged. Two-thirds of a mile from home Mullen went to the front, amid the plaudits of the crowd, and from this point until the end the excitement increased greatly. With a furlong to go both spurted. Bacon gradually got level, and after a desperate race round the bend he entered the straight three yards to the good. This distance he increased to fifteen at the finish, winning rather easily in 20 minutes 41 4-5 seconds.

Done in Private.

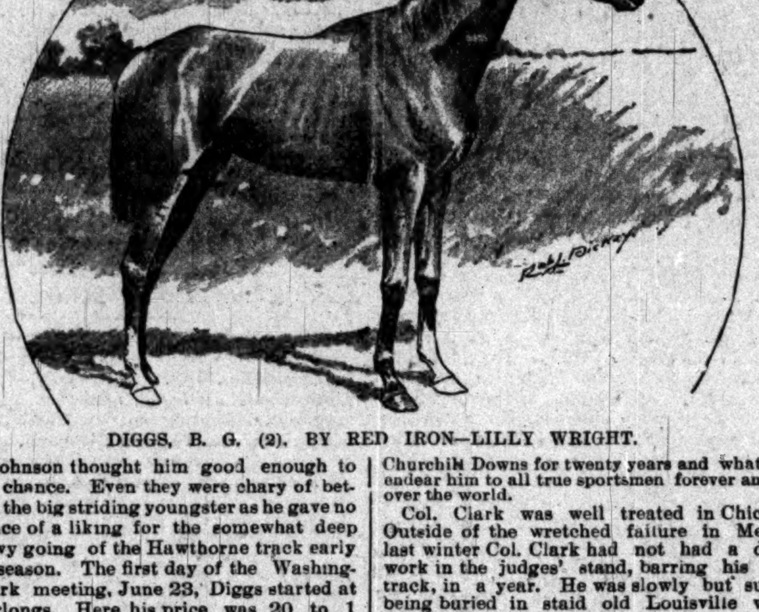
There have been no public executions in England since 1868.

DIGGS' GOOD QUALITY

THE BIG GELDING AND HIS HARD RACES OF A SEASON.

He Has Won Sixteen Races and Has Earned His Rest—Col. Clark's Complaints Not Well Founded—The Harlem Side of the Trouble—"Dolph" Spreckels to Race in the East—Local and Eastern Events of the Current Week—General News of the Turf.

Diggs, the California gelding which is one of the racing sensations hereabouts, made his bow to the Chicago public at Hawthorne June 13 at five furlongs, the company being ordinary, although the since fair performers, Wells Street and Ta Ta, were engaged. Diggs finished eighth in a field of eleven. A week later he ran fourth at five furlongs, Pelleas winning, with Coria second and Lissak, his first start, third. Two days thereafter Diggs ran second to Pelleas, with nothing behind him. At each of these starts his price had been 10 to 1, and nobody except Billy Timmons, his purchaser and owner, and B. J. Johnson thought him good enough to have a chance. Even they were chary of betting on the big striding youngster as he gave no evidence of a liking for the somewhat deep or heavy going of the Hawthorne track early in the season. The first day of the Washington Park meeting, June 23, Diggs started at 4½ furlongs. Here his price was 20 to 1 and he ran third to Handsome and La Fiesta, with nothing of account except Kittie Clive behind him. But from that day to this, having started twenty times, Diggs has never run outside chalk, and then at Hawthorne, 4½ furlongs, he was beaten by conceding twelve and fourteen pounds respectively to Rasper and Installator. Linseed beat him once and Monterey once.



DIGGS, B. G. (2). BY RED IRON—LILLY WRIGHT.

Gradually working up at Washington Park, his second and third starts find him second to Pelleas, even weights, and Rel El Caredes, in receipt of seven pounds. Diggs first showed his nose to the front July 3. Here he started favorite, and with 110 pounds up ran 5 furlongs in 1:01¼, winning easily, although on the upper turn he was seventh in a field of nine.

Diggs Great in His Own Class.

July 6 he carried top weight, 118 pounds, in a handicap and ran 5½ furlong in 1:09½, and after five days' rest carried 112 pounds a like distance in 1:07¾, winding up his Washington Park career by galloping 5 furlongs in 1:01½, 108 pounds up, July 16.

At Hawthorne July 24, a 1 to 3 shot, Diggs was beaten by Linseed (in receipt of 8 pounds). Then he won at 5 furlongs again, was beaten by Rasper and Installator, and did not show at Hawthorne until Sept. 3, when he beat Rasper and Kitty Scott easily. Meantime at Harlem Aug. 4, carrying 85 pounds, Diggs had won at ¾ of a mile—run in 1:15: Pop Gray, 115, and Capt. Brown, 122, being second and third. Again, Aug. 31, under like conditions, Diggs ran ¾ in 1:13¾, beating Geraldine, second, 105 pounds up. Sept. 6, in a terrible storm at Hawthorne, Monterey lowered the colors of his brother Californian, by whom he was given seven pounds.

Although Diggs has not been thought particularly partial to mud, still this defeat was was caused by Irving's overconfidence, which caused him to wait too long.

Since then and until Saturday Diggs had won six races without a slip: At Harlem, 5½ furlongs, 120 pounds up, in 1:10; ¾ in 1:14 carrying 85 pounds; at Hawthorne, ¾, 93 pounds, 1:19½; one mile, 84 pounds, in 1:46; 7 furlongs, 115 pounds, in 1:31¾; and his breaking feat at Harlem Saturday, Sept. 29, ¾, 83 pounds, in 1:12¾. Then came his great race of two days ago and defeat.

In 115 days this extraordinary gelding has started twenty-four times, won fourteen races, been six times second, once third, and twice unplaced. In California he had run seven races, won twice, with three seconds, one third, and one unplaced.

"Him's daddy am Red Iron, is he," is the way the colored observer puts it. "I say, massa, dey chucked somting into dat ar colt sides old iron. I tell yer—maybe him's mammy war made o' steel, sure nuf."

Good Local Racing for the Week.

Harlem begins its sixth week this afternoon with a good card of six well-balanced as well as well-filled races. The local game is more than holding its own. Instead of falling off it is getting better each week and will wind up gloriously. In making up this week's card Secretary Murphy has stretched out the distances as much as possible. That is as it should be. Mr. Murphy will preside today, with C. C. Riley as his associate. Racing law will be administered well. Harlem has three and Hawthorne two and four-sixth more weeks to race. Then the regular season will end and the better of the local horses go to California winter quarters or outlawry. Chicagoans lately from the East say that the local racing and betting are far better than was that at Brooklyn and Jerome.

One or two other 1895 American Derby eligibles loom up on a closer inspection of the unnamed ones in the book. Gath, Installator, Peter II., Vinctor, Frank K., Sir Loin, James S., Montre, Brendoo, and Lady Diamond can be added to the other good 2-year-olds with a glowing chance such as Lissak. Satsuma (now owned by C. H. Smith of Chicago), Rasper, Canewood, Connoisseur, Rey Del Sierras, Bellicoso, Rey del Carades, and Sunup.

Morris Park Stakes to Come.

The present Morris Park meeting runs to Monday next and will gloriously close the metropolitan turf campaign of 1894—a campaign of streaks, mostly bad. During the week stakes are run at Westchester as follows:

Monday—Essex Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,000 added, ¾ mile; and the mile edition of the All Aged Serial Handicap, $2,500 guaranteed.

Tuesday—Dunmow Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, ¾ mile; and First Serial Handicap, 3-year-olds, $2,000 guaranteed, 5 furlongs.

Wednesday—Hunter Handicap, 2 year old fillies, $1,500 added, 1⅛ miles; and Country Club Handicap, all ages, $1,500 added, 1⅛ miles.

Thursday—Champagne Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, 7 furlongs; and Second Serial Handicap, 3-year-olds, guaranteed $2,500, 1 mile.

Friday—Fashion Stakes, 2 year old fillies, $1,500 added, ¾ mile.

Saturday—Nursery Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, ¾ mile; and Third Serial Handicap, all ages, guaranteed $3,000, 1¼ miles.

Today's Essex field contains:

Dolabra, 118; Counter Tenor, 118; The Commoner, 118; Midgley, 115; Olly Gamin, 111; Phœbus, 111; Shadow Dance colt, 111; The Coon, 111; Monotony, 108; Golden Gate, 106; Chicot, 106; Sadie, 103.

In the Second Serial are:

Banquet, 128; Sir Walter, 118; Glenmoyne, 118; Yo Tambien, 116; Dorian, 116; Ajax, 110; Bassetlaw, 106; Saragossa, 106; Victorious, 104; Prig, 89.

In Tuesday's Dunmow the best are Magian, Brandywine, Salvation, Prince of Monaco, Keenan, Agitator, Connoisseur, Shadow Dance colt, Gutta Percha, and Nicolini. The first 3-year-old handicap will probably get out Jack of Spades, Peter the Great, Patrician, Senator Grady, John Cooper, Domino, Rubicon, Prig, Discount, Dorian, Sir Excess, Galilee, and Wernberg.

Wednesday's Hunter should get out Dorine, Florence, Iola, Nahma, Mistral, La Joya, Beldemere, and Antipode. The Country Club probabilities are: Roche, Bassetlaw, Comanche, Henry of Navarre, Prig, Patrician, Banquet, John Cooper, Domino, Yo Tambien, Helen Nichols, Sir Walter, Clifford.

Thursday's Champagne Stakes has in Brandywine, Prince of Monaco, Etesian, Bright Phœbus, Connoisseur, and Gotham.

The second 3-year-old serial at a mile should get its field from Tuesday's lot.

Friday's Fashion Stakes' best eligibles are: Sadie, Hermanita, The Butterflies, Irish Reel, Annisette, Gutta Percha, and Owlet.

Of Saturday's Nursery lot these are the best: Brandywine, Prince of Monaco, Waltzer, Sir Galahad, Halma, Counter Tenor, and Manchester. The third all-aged serial is the other stake of the day.

Col. Clark and Chicago Racing.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* in a recent editorial makes the following statement:

> The Hankins people have made a great, perhaps fatal, mistake in letting Col. Clark go. All there was to them and their enterprise was contributed by the character of Col. Clark. To his known courage and integrity they owed every particle of success they had. If they had possessed the sense to realize this, he would have made their fortune for them. But, gambler-like, they wanted to rip open the goose that laid the golden eggs—Col. Clark would not let them—and hence the henceness and thus the thusness. Col. Clark has shown himself in all this, not only a man of honor, but a wise, far-seeing turfman whom no conspiracy can outwit and no bullying combination daunt. That was what made him king at Churchill Downs for twenty years and what will endear him to all true sportsmen forever and all over the world.

Col. Clark was well treated in Chicago. Outside of the wretched failure in Mexico last winter Col. Clark had not had a day's work in the judges' stand, barring his own track, in a year. He was slowly but surely being buried in staid old Louisville when George Hankins rescued him.

Col. Clark's powers as a mascot have no trophies on hand. He has officiated on two tracks in a year, one in Mexico, the other in Louisville. Both went into absolute bankruptcy inside of two weeks after their meetings closed. Col. Clark did not make Harlem what it is, but Chicago and its newspapers did make Col. Clark what he is. He may not be treated as kindly in other places.

When Col. Clark came to Harlem the agreement was for $500 a week, based on racing weeks, as all racetrack salaries are based on racing days. He asked that the amount be made $600 after one week's work, and his request was granted. He accepted his salary each racing Saturday without a word of protest. Two weeks ago he went to Cincinnati and was offered steady work at Oakley. Suddenly Col. Clark found that he had been badly treated at Harlem. He came here, sent for George Hankins, demanded $2,000 additional, was laughed at, asked for his release, secured it without a protest, and then made public complaints. These are the facts as stated by the Harlem officials.

Perhaps in years to come Col. Clark can look longingly on the snug berth he rolled out of so awkwardly in Chicago. He has been King at Churchill Downs for twenty years and during his régime the club has gone from the leading organization of America to bankruptcy. Chicago racing can go on without the Colonel. In some ways he was a good official, in others less than good. He was fearless and full of action. Racing needs such judicial qualities. But he was also arbitrary, technical, and elastic by turns, and some of his rulings will go down among the humor of the racetrack.

The Cincinnati Jockey club meeting at Oakley, O., near Cincinnati, opens today to run until Nov. 10. It offers no stakes and on its book for the first week are five races per day for $400 and $500 purses and four handicaps, one with $700 added and the others with $600 added, during the six days.

Hawthorne and Latonia Compared.

For the week Oct. 1 to Oct. 6 the racing figures for Latonia and Hawthorne are as follows:

Added money—Latonia, $19,700; Hawthorne, $18,800.

Races run—Latonia, 37; Hawthorne, 36.

Starters—Hawthorne, 248; Latonia, 246.

2-year-olds—Latonia, 99; Hawthorne, 60.

3-year-old and upwards—Hawthorne, 188; Latonia, 147.

Winning horses—Latonia, 36; Hawthorne, 31.

Horses not one, two, three—Hawthorne, 164; Latonia, 161.

Winning favorites—Latonia, 18; Hawthorne, 8.

Winning second choices—Hawthorne, 16; Latonia, 7.

Winning third choices—Hawthorne, 7; Latonia, 6.

Winning outsiders—Latonia, 6; Hawthorne, 5.

A list of winning horses is appended:

Latonia—Alibi, Pearl Song, King Charley, Ida Pickwick, Rey El Santa Anita, John Berkley, Whitney, Swifty, Lady Diamond, Pure Delight, Hessie, Sandoval, Sir Loin, Brendoo, Basso, Elano, Crumbaugh, Toots, Staffa, Rel El Carades, Sadie Hood, Buckwa, Dr. Parke, Resplendent, Lizeig, Manoia, Emma Mc., Semper Lex (2), Chant, Issie O., Salvation, Banka's Daughter, Calleen, Hodgson, Tuscarora, Dart.

Hawthorne—Col. S., Eli Kindig, Tim Murphy (2), Janus, Royal Prince, Billy Sutherland, Amelia May, Gateway, Little Cripple (2), Senator Irby, Red Glenn (2), Nephew, Whitestone, Capt. Spencer, Roma (2), Gus Straus, Montre, Woodfield, Flying Dutchman, Cash Day (2), Ingomar, Potentate, Yemen, La Gascon, Hawthorne, Dago, Woodruff, Burrell's Billet, Sligo, No Remarks, King Bors.

Of the nine "odds on" favorites at Latonia seven were winners; of the five "odds on" favorites at Hawthorne three were winners.

Selling races—Latonia, 20; Hawthorne, 17. Ten of the selling races at Latonia were for non-winners at the meeting, and there were also three condition races for non-winners, one of which let old Whitney in.

Maiden races—Latonia 2, Hawthorne 2, for 2-year-olds; Latonia 2 for all ages.

Two-Year-Olds Have the Best of It.

Notwithstanding the fact that no special conditions looking towards consolation purses appeared on the Hawthorne program nineteen winners of the thirty-six races had not secured brackets at the summer meeting or since July 23 over the Hawthorne course. For the six days' racing at Hawthorne sixty-five new horses made their appearance.

That the scale of weights for racing late in the year is entirely in favor of the 2-year-olds was clearly shown when at Hawthorne Flying Dutchman and Leo Lake finished first and second in an all aged race and carried actually as much weight and beat so fast a 4-year-old sprinter as Monrovia.

Installator at one mile gave Red Glenn the hardest kind of a game. But the star demonstration of the proposition is furnished by Crumbaugh's win and Vernon's second in a three-quarter dash at Latonia. It was a maiden race for all ages, but both the first and second horses have shown no class whatever, Vernon having previously started six times in 2-year-old races without being one-two-three. It may be argued that Diggs' defeat of Senator Irby, conceding twenty-two pounds, is conclusive proof that the scale should be differently arranged.

Latonia had three stake races—i. e.: The Queen City Handicap, $1,250 added; the Edgewater Handicap, $1,250 added, and the Cincinnati Hotel Handicap, $2,000 added, as also one handicap purse of $600. Two of the four were won by the favorite, the others by the second choice.

Hawthorne had its three-cornered special—Diggs, Cash Day, and Senator Irby—for which $1,500 was added, as also four handicaps, aggregating $2,500, and of these one fell to the favorite, two to the second choice, and the steeplechase to the third choice.

The attendance for the week at Hawthorne was beyond a doubt the largest known in the history of the track.

Road Record Lowered at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The race for the round trip record over the Desoto road was lowered by John A. Weaver of the St. Louis cycling club, from 9 hours 25 minutes to 9 hours flat. The record has been held for three years by A. G. Harding of the same club.

TALES OF THE TURF.

HOW HIMYAR WAS TIMED A MARVELOUS MILE.

Once Around the Ring at Night in 1:15 and Well Timed at That—The Story of the Silent Friend—Piggy Race and the Foul Therein—A Decision That Raised the Fortune of Crab Orchard and Hurt the Talent and How It Was Made.

"Fast horses, eh!" sneered the grizzled veteran of the turf. "Selling platers beating records nowadays, you say, over race tracks as hard as flint! Yes, I guess so. But how about the old days? Did ye ever hear of Himyar, Maj. Thomas' crack, the horse that today is known as the sire of Domino? Well, what about him! He could run some, I guess. Why one day down at Lexington he just ran away with a 130-pound jockey, a big saddle, two blankets, and a hood, and covered five furlongs in 1:02. You see they thought he was a fast horse after this move of his'n, but I'll tell yer how his clip was. When he was really a-running. You see Himyar was worked befo' dawn of day most of the time, and one cloudy, dark morning he galloped around to the upper turn, and was to break from the quarter pole (head of the homestretch) and run one mile. Well, the trainer war a sitting in the timers' stand, but as he knew he couldn't see to catch the horse as he started, nor yet click his watch by means of a signal flag, he told the rubber to get a bed slat, and, standing at the quarter post, rap on the fence as the horse passed him, so that the watch might be started by sound. With eye and ear on the alert the trainer watched and listened. Presently he noticed a something flit by on the track, and just then he hears the bed slat hit the fence. Off starts the watch, and when Himyar comes home ('hard held,' mind ye!) the time is 1:15.

"That's how fast Himyar worked around the ring, I tell you. What's that! D'ye mean to say I mean 1:40? No, sir; I mean just what I say, for the shadow the trainer saw as he started his watch was that ar' grand thoroughbred race horse Himyar, sah! He hadn't done nuthin', I tell yer; O, no! only just beat sound—that's what he had done, and Himyar, sah, is the only race horse ever foaled that ever ran one-quarter of a mile in nothing."

The Silent Friend-Piggy Race.

"Good many fouls allowed, isn't there?" ejaculated the man who prides himself upon dating as far back in turf matters as "Pedigree Brown" of Georgia. "Probably it's all right, and certain is it that the public has become so used to disqualifications that no man now tears up his ticket until the next day. But I'll tell you of a case where a claim of foul was forced to go under peculiar, and, I might say, trying circumstances. It was a good many years ago down at Crab Orchard, Ky. (Jim Guest's town, you know), where in after days they ran the big poolroom where Terra Cotta's owner got on his big commissions that the race took place. Old man Jennings (Glenmore's owner, you remember) came along to the races with his celebrated heat horse, Silent Friend, an animal known later on in Texas as somewhat of a sire, and whose son, Our Friend, won a heat race some ten years ago at Washington Park. He engaged in a race with Pat Farrell's Piggy and a couple of other Crab Orchard skates. Silent Friend sold for $100, Piggy for $6, and the field for $3, and all of the smart boys and swell gamblers were, of course, on the favorite, as after paying the poolseller's percentage each 'century' invested would return $5.75 in less than an hour, and smart men always figure that this sort of thing is making money fast, there being so very many hours in the year, the lapse of time required by millionaires to get even 5 per cent on an investment.

"So down go 'the talent' to a man on Silent Friend. There's not much flat land in the vicinity of Crab Orchard, so the race course was built 'kinder' round a Knob like—I think they called it Kruger's knob, so that the horses were lost to view behind the hill, just after they rounded the first turn, and never came in sight again until just as they struck the homestretch. So that at least half of the mile was run when nothing could be seen of the race by judges or spectators.

The Track for the Great Race.

"I have often thought what a track this would have been for some of the tricky owners of the present day.

"On the top of the knob, about where the five-eighth pole is, was stationed the original patrol judge (Washington Park from Crab Orchard undoubtedly adopted this idea, only instead of Kruger's Knob the official here gazes from a 'ringer' Eiffel Tower, situate upon the edge of a frog pond) who sat astride a pony and held a red flag ready to signal the judges should he discover anything wrong as the horses ran up the backstretch. 'They're off,' yelled the citizens of Crab Orchard and all the inhabitants of the country for miles and miles around, and Silent Friend led Piggy several lengths as the pair was lost to view behind the knob, while the other racers had not yet reached by many rods Pat Farrell's mare. The buzzing excitement turned to impressive silence as the patrol judge's flag was seen to dance a jig. Something was wrong, What could it be? Yet nobody spoke, or even stirred, until Silent Friend showed clear of the knob, when 'Pshaw!' was again and again repeated as the seconds flew and no Piggy hove in sight. Of all farces it was the greatest. This they called a horse race, for the favorite was walking at the last eighth post, when Pat Farrell's mare cleared the knob, and the 'field' got in some time after Silent Friend and Piggy had 'weighed in.' But yet there had been no official announcement of the result. The pony of the patrol judge had found it such hard work to carry across the lot the official, who never yet had quit frantically waving his flag, that the judges were still awaiting his arrival.

How the Foul Was Allowed.

"Once in the stand and his testimony taken it was seen that something was wrong, and the buyers of the $100 tickets began to get interested and gathered around the judges' stand. Up stepped the presiding judge and started to say something about a foul, when Piggy's owner puts in: 'I say, Jedge, there couldn't hev been no sort of a interference, for my mar couldn't a got near that ar hoss, even ef she'd a bin shot out 'er mouth of a cannon" (People have said since that the money of the Piggy party was on Silent Friend, as is customary where the 'best horse' is played), when the speaker was stopped by a heavily set, 'black muzzled' specimen of a man that would have done credit to any of Capt. Kidd's excursions, who sidled up, and with his hand in his sack coat pocket and something very like the shape of a '45 Colt's' in his hand which he pressed hard into the objector's ribs, said mildly: 'Did ye say ye didn't see any foul?'

"'See a foul?' then answers Mr. Pat Farrell, 'did I see a foul? Well, ha! ha! I should say I did. Why, there never was on earth so plain a case.'

"The presiding judge, thus freed from all dissent, announced that Piggy had won the race. And in the next year Crab Orchard grew and flourished. For the winter following the eventful victory of the thoroughbred race mare Piggy houses were built, barns were shingled, corn and flour and sow belly were plentiful and the inhabitants got a new lease of life, farms, distilleries, and stockfarms off of the produce of those $6 pool tickets issued on Peggy—the gods rest her—and made payable through the indorsement of Johnny Strongarm, lineal descendant of Capt. Kidd."

"Dolph" Spreckels' 1895 Turf Plans.

Peter Weber, who is now here, says that it is certain that Adolph D. Spreckels of San Francisco, son of the sugar king and one of the leading spirits in the California Jockey club, will send one of the most powerful racing stables that ever came from California East next season under the veteran Cy Mulkey, brother to William Mulkey, of Virge d'Or fame. Mulkey has recenty owned Sinfax and Tim Murphy, and left Palo Alto, over which he still keeps an eye, to train Mr. Spreckels' horses. It was Spreckels who tried to get Alonzo Clayton to ride for him this winter. He is in the field for a good jockey and is likely to engage Charley Weber when his contract with Mr. Corrigan expires Jan. 1. Mulkey is getting his horses ready at Oakland, Cal., and in the string are these:

Cadmus, br. c., 4, by Flood—Cornelia.
Blizzard, br. c., 4, by Trade Wind—Trampo.
Creighton, ch. h., 6, by Clieveden—Ghinni Ghinni.
Border Lassie, 3, by Cheviot—Cozette.
Manirus, 2, by Surinam—Mistletoe.
Umatilla, 2, by Cyrus—Piney Lewis.
Lista Hock, 2, by Loyalist—Eda.
Victory, 2, by Cyrus—Petroleuse.
Headflower, 2, by Flood—Rosetta.
Piquante, 2, by Flambeau—Phœbe Anderson.
Straight Tip, 2, by Peel—Ouida.
Gallant, 2, by Fellow Charm—Jennie Belshaw.
Pat Murphy, 2, by Kyrle Daly—Maggie R.
Foremost, 2, by Flood—Queen Bess.
Capt. Skedance, 2, by Cyrus—Getaway.
Navy Blue, ch. c., 2, by Blue Wing—Babetta.
Bay filly, 2, by Prince of Norfolk—Maid.
Yearling, by St. Saviour—Sardonyx.
Yearling, by Prince of Norfolk—Maid.
Yearling, by St. Saviour—Mineral.
Yearling, by St. Carlo—Eva.
Candid, blk. m., 4, by Splendor—Canary.

There is a lot of quality in this lot. Cadmus is Tom Williams' American Derby candidate of 1893, Blizzard is the iron horse who ran so well for "White Hat" McCarty last winter, Creighton and Candid were bought from F. de Lopez, who brought them with Stromboli from Australia. Piquante, half sister to Thornhill, and Gallant were classed as among the best early 2-year-olds of the spring and are winners then and later. Headflower was the pride of Palo Alto and Pat Murphy is a brother to Tim Murphy. "Dolph" Spreckels, as he is called in San Francisco, will be a welcome addition to the local racing division. He is young, healthy, rich, and has high-class ideas about the turf. He will enter liberally, run his horses like a true sportsman, and if they succeed the ring will know it. "Dolph" is a regular bettor. His loss last winter must have been $20,000, and he made some stout winnings, too. He dearly loves a long shot and would bet more money on one last winter at Bay District than any two men. He dealt nearly always with John O'Neil, Frank Eckert, and Barney Schrieber.

One fine Thursday afternoon in January, after several losing days, Spreckels dropped into the ring while betting on the last race, a five-furlong selling dash, was going on. Joe, an old Conquest gelding, was in with a stable boy up. The lot was the worst out. Spreckels gave O'Neil, Eckert, and Schrieber all they wanted on Joe three ways, at 60, 20, and 10 to 1. The old horse staggered in, a neck to the good, and there were three wailing bookmakers. On the three days before "Dolph" Spreckels owed O'Neil $2,700 or so. His Joe bet wiped that out, and O'Neil owed him. After that Spreckels' longshot bets were respected.

Mr. Spreckels has an 1895 American Derby candidate in the handsome Captain Brown, ch. c., 2, by Jim Brown—Cosette, by Joe Hooker. Captain Brown could outwork any youngster in San Francisco early last spring. But he went wrong, disappointed Peter Weber, and in disgust one day he bet Mr. Spreckels $50 that he would not give him $250 for the colt, and lost the bet. Last February he held the colt at $4,000.

English Cesarewitch Run Wednesday.

The weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, the two important handicaps of the back end of the English racing season, have appeared in the racing calendar. Both handicaps are well known on this side through the victories of Foxhall in 1881, who won both as a 3-year-old, the former with 112 pounds, the latter with 126 pounds. The handicapper's work might be interesting to this country, as it shows the good horses will be compelled to carry more weight in England than here. Here are the top weights:

Cesarewitch—Two miles two furlongs and thirty-five yards—Isinglass, 145 pounds; Ravensbury, 131; La Fleche, 129; Avington, 125; Callistrate, 125; Self Sacrifice, 124; Newcourt, 120; Match Box 118.

Cambridgeshire—Mile and 140 yards—Isinglass, 144 pounds; La Fleche, 133; Avington, 132; Ravensbury, 130; Best Man, 130; Le Nicham, 125; Callistrate, 123; Self Sacrifice, 122.

Isinglass has been declared out of both events. The Cesarewitch is to be run Wednesday at Newmarket, and the latest betting on the leading candidates is: Amiable, 20 to 1; Newcourt, 20 to 1; Childwick, 20 to 1; Red Ensign, 20 to 1; Quilon, 20 to 1; Irish Wake, 20 to 1; Ragimunde, 25 to 1; Spindle Leg, 25 to 1; Aborigine, 25 to 1; Euclid, 1,000 to 30; Opera Glass, 500 to 15; Immigrant, 500 to 15; None the Wiser, 1,000 to 25.

The Cesarewitch fields are usually large. In Foxhall's year there were nineteen starters. The heavy weights are generally beaten. Robert the Devil in 1880 won with 118 pounds, Corrie Roy in 1882 carried 119, St. Gatien in 1884 122, Tenebreuse, 1888, 124, and Sheen, 1890, 128. Sheen's was the top weight for a Cesarewitch winner. But he was 5 years old and Corrie Roy and Tenebreuse each 4. St. Gatien's 122 pounds for a 3-year-old was the highest weight under the English scale at the distance, which assigns 3-year-olds 117 pounds, 4-year-olds 130 pounds, and 5-year-olds 131 pounds in October.

The quality of Isinglass is shown by the 21 pounds penalty put upon him by the handicapper. American owners would declaim for a decade about such a weight at such a distance being put on such horses as Clifford, Yo Tambien, or Ida Pickwick.

The leading winners among the owners whose horses have raced at Hawthorne's summer meeting are:

Owner.	Amount.	Owner.	Amount.
Brennock, J.	$1,975	Hankins & Johnson	5,150
Carmichael, C. H.	3,825	Kentucky Stable	1,650
Corrigan, P.	2,580	Leihy & Son, G. W.	2,725
Corrigan, Ed	7,700	Magrane, W. P.	3,475
Dunne, P.	6,800	McCafferty, Chas.	2,525
Ezell, L.	1,750	Reed, S. G.	2,495
Elkton Stable	4,275	Rodegap, John	4,700
Foster, Fred	1,850	Ruddy Bros.	1,875
Griffin, T.	2,550	Schreiber, B.	3,700

The jockeys who have been first five or more times at Hawthorne are:

Jockeys.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Jockeys.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Carr	43	32	17	Irving	11	6	12
Cassin	12	10	10	Leigh	30	30	21
Chorn	8	7	15	Thorpe	5	8	6
Fisher	6	2	4	Weber C.	33	21	18

Navarre—Clifford—Domino.

The record of the races in which Domino, Henry of Navarre, and Clifford have met this year are full of reasons why Clifford should have won Saturday's race. Here they are:

WITHERS STAKES—ONE MILE.

Horses and weights.	St.	¼ m.	½ m.	¾ m.	F.	Jockeys.
Domino, 122	4	4^1	4^1	4^2	1^h	Taral.
Henry of Navarre, 122	5	3^1	2^1	2^1	2^3	G'rris'n.
Dobbins, 122	1	2^h	3^1	1^h	3^1	Sims.
Nahma, 117	2	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	1^1	3	4	Lit'f'd.
Rubicon	3	5	5	5	5	Midg'y.

Time—1:40. Betting—Henry of Navarre, 6 to 5; Domino, 11 to 5.

SPECIAL RACE—MILE AND A FURLONG.

Horses and weights.	St.	½ m.	¾ m.	1 m.	F.	Jockeys.
Henry of Navarre, 122	1	2	2	2	1*	Doggett
Domino, 122	2	$1^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	1^h	1*	Taral.

*Dead heat.

Time, 1:55¼. Betting—Domino, 7 to 10; Henry of Navarre, 13 to 10.

SECOND SPECIAL—MILE AND A FURLONG.

Horses and weights.	St.	½ m.	¾ m.	1 m.	F.	Jockeys.
Clifford, 122	2	2	2	1^h	1^n	Sims.
Henry of Navarre, 112	1	1^1	1^n	2	2	Doggett

Time 1:54¾. Betting—Clifford, 12 to 5; Henry of Navarre, 7 to 20.

SPECIAL RACE—MILE AND A FURLONG.

Horses and weights.	St.	½ m.	¾ m.	1 m.	F.	Jockeys.
Henry of Navarre, 113	3	2^2	2^2	1^h	1^1	Clayton.
Clifford, 122	2	3	3	2^4	2^{10}	Sims.
Domino, 113	1	1^h	1^h	3	3	Taral.

Time, 1:52¼. Betting—Navarre, 4 to 1; Clifford, 8 to 5; Domino, 6 to 5.

The last race was the fastest, but it was over the fastest track.

WINNERS AT LATONIA'S RACES.

Fleischmann & Son Lead the List with $9,015 to Their Credit.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—During the thirty-one days of Latonia's fall meeting the total amount hung up by the Jockey club in stakes and purses was $94,050. The stables that earned as much as $1,500 are as follows:

Fleischmann & Son, $9,015; Santa Anita Stable, $8,260; Bashford Manor Stable, $7,500; W. H. Landeman, $5,605; G. Walbaum, $4,905; Pastime Stable, $3,195; E. V. Dahlgren, $2,900; C. H. Smith, $2,850; J. Huffman, $2,380; J. E. Cushing, $2,340; Bennett & Co., $2,075; O. O. West Jr., $2,000; Elmer Railley, $1,960; Tim Murphy, $1,815; W. J. Speirs, $1,810; T. H. Stevins, $1,790; Scoggans Bros., $1,790; Westchester Stable, $1,680; Clyde Stable, $1,650.

A dozen other stables secured as much as $1,000. The Corrigan horses during their comparatively brief stay at the meeting had more than their share of ill-luck, but the Master of Hawthorne took away only $1,120 of Latonia money. Eighteen different horses earned for their respective owners as much as $1,000, Rey El Santa Anita heading the list with two stakes and one purse to his credit, netting Lucky Baldwin $4,955. The Pastime Stable's good 2-year-old, Blasco, won two stakes worth together $4,810, two stakes and a purse taken by Hessie were worth $4,385 to Bookmaker Landeman, while Fleischmann & Son secured through Lehman $3,705. The other winners of $1,000 or more were as follows:

Voladora, $2,405; Potentate, $2,225; Ida Pickwick, $2,100; Rey del Caredes, $2,035; Egbart, $1,850; Clèmentine, $1,560; Crevasse, $1,480; Rhett Goode, $1,335; Buckwa, $1,240; St. Maxim, $1,170; Peytonia, $1,120; Swifty, $1,060; Charm, $1,050; Katherine, $1,020.

Perkins and A. Clayton between them rode one-third of the entire number of winners, the former having thirty-seven winning mounts and the latter thirty. Thorpe, Martin, and H. Williams each won eleven races. Brooks ten, J. Hill and Ham each seven, Donohue and Moseby six each, and Freeman five.

One hundred and eighty-three races were run off, of which seventy-six were won by favorites and forty-three by second choices; twenty-five of the favorites were at odds on.

ALIX SHOULD WIN IT.

THE GREAT MARE SEEMS TO BE BETTER THAN DIRECTUM.

The Race Likely to Be a Splendid One and a New Race and Heat Record Likely to Be Made in It—Quality of the Pair Discussed—Monroe Salisbury's Opinion and Hickok's Report—Flying Jib's New Record of No Great Importance to the Turf.

When Alix, 2:03¾, and Directum, 2:05¼, meet on the fast track at old Mystic Park, Boston, Saturday, Oct. 20, there will be a great horse race, and Alix should win before a great crowd.

When Monroe Salisbury a few days ago at Chillicothe, O., was asked what he thought of a race between the pair he said: "Over a soft track the horse might win. If the going is good and hard they can't beat the mare."

Salisbury is a good judge. He has had both horses and knows Directum almost as well as Hickok. But Salisbury would not make a match for Alix that he did not think she could win. The queen beaten would be of far less value than she now is. Salisbury thinks Alix is certain to defeat Directum.

So far as he has shown this season Directum is no faster than he was last year. His best mile at Portland, Me., last Thursday against Nelson was 2:08¼. He has gone quarters in his work though in thirty seconds.

Alix the Faster of the Two.

When well Alix can trot a race mile better than 2:04, and average 2:06 or better for three miles. She is smoother of gait, just as courageous, carries less weight, and is faster by performance than the lion-hearted son of Director. Therefore Alix should win the race, likely not in straight heats, but she should win it.

If Orrin Hickok's report to Charley McIvor—Directum's owner for a term—is true, Directum will win. That report was: "If Directum has to trot a half in better than one minute, and a mile in two minutes, he will do it."

That report was in a letter referring to the Arion-Nelson race and urging McIvor to come on. He is with Hickok now. The chances are that Hickok exaggerated, but that Directum is in perfect condition and can beat his record if he is called on to do so. That is as it should be. The Mystic track evidently suits the horse. Else Hickok would not have chosen it and made the choice one of the match conditions. Therefore Directum will have "a shade." If Alix lands in Boston fit and well and gets a little work over Mystic before the race this "shade" will be greatly reduced. Both on edge, with a good day and track, a new race record and a new average for three or more heats is likely before the match is decided. Alix will be the favorite, and if the Hickok-McIvor party likes its chances a lot of money will be won and lost on the race.

Flying Jib's Speed Is Great.

As every week of the few that remain for the sulkies to be in active operation must have its sensation, the one just ended started off with what has been widely heralded as the advent of the two-minute performer. It is more unfortunate than otherwise for the legitimate actors that Flying Jib was hitched with a runner at Chillicothe and sent a trial in 1:58¼. Those who do not appreciate the difference, and they are many, are deceived into thinking that all records are about to be wiped out by this new candidate for highest honors, whereas Flying Jib has been considered a back number for two seasons. His great speed is undeniable, for he was lapped on Mascot when he paced in 2:04, and as a matter of fact went farther in the same time than the other gelding, who only beat him by a head. But for Monroe Salisbury's impatience Flying Jib might have the harness record today, as he seemed fit for almost any achievement up to the ill-advised contest at Terre Haute. The slight lameness which developed before that killing effort was so aggravated that the handsomest pacer on the turf was forced to retire for the balance of the season. Last year Flying Jib, who had never been known to break while George Starr handled him, became the most unreliable horse in training, and in the Grand Circuit was distanced four times in as many consecutive weeks. He was patched up later in the campaign and got an alleged record of 2:04 at Chicago in September. The discomfiture of this once reliable gelding was completed when he accompanied the Salisbury aggregation across the continent again this season. After flashing out with a heat in 2:07 at Saginaw he soon retired in disgrace, and at Detroit as a last resort the hopples were tried. The result was the same, till even the hard-headed man from Pleasanton had to give it up for the time. Only breadwinners are wanted in the Salisbury Stable, and after a short rest Flying Jib now appears in a new rôle.

There are at least three other pacers besides two trotters that can do the mile in two minutes or better with a galloper to pull them along, but it is not this empty honor that the owners or managers of Robert J., John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen, Alix, and Directum are striving for. They are one and all in a higher class for racing purposes than Flying Jib is now, and the horsemen are not deceived by any such test as the one which was made on the kite course at Chillicothe, though it has caused no little stir. Should the once invincible pacer come back to his old form the greater credit will attach to him for having triumphed over the errors of those who are responsible for his downfall. It is worthy of note that Westmont, who scored 2:01¾ with a running mate, could only pace in 2:13¾ alone, while Flying Jib's harness record was within five seconds of the Chillicothe mile. These exhibitions belong properly to the fair ground and are not likely to come in vogue at the regular meetings. Twenty-five years ago races were made for this style of hitch, but they were never satisfactory and fortunately soon fell into disfavor.

The Increase of Extreme Speed.

At the close of the season of 1885 there were but thirteen trotters with records as fast as 2:15. They were:

Maud S.	2:08¾	Trinket	2:14
Jay-Eye-See	2:10	Clingstone	2:14
St. Julian	2:11¼	Harry Wilkes	2:14½
Rarus	2:13¼	Hopeful	2:14¾
Maxey Cobb	2:13¼	Lula	2:15
Phallas	2:13¾	Majolica	2:15
Goldsmith Maid	2:14		

Johnston, 2:06¼, was the only 2:10 pacer. Now there are thirty trotters and forty-eight pacers in the 2:10 list, as follows:

TROTTERS.

Name.	Record.	Name.	Record.
Alix	2:03¾	Palo Alto	2:08¾
Nancy Hanks	2:04	Belle Vera	2:08½
Directum	2:05¼	Lord Clinton	2:08¾
Fantasy	2:06	Nelson	2:09
Kremlin	2:07¾	Allerton	2:09¼
Arion	2:07¾	Strader H.	2:09½
Ryland T.	2:07¾	Harrietta	2:09½
Stamboul	2:07½	Guy	2:09¾
Martha Wilkes	2:08	Magnolia	2:09¾
Sunol	2:08¼	Trevillian	2:09¾
Azote	2:08¼	Jay-Eye-See	2:10
Pixley	2:08¼	Moquette	2:10
Phœbe Wilkes	2:08½	Little Albert	2:10
Hulda	2:08½	Pamlico	2:10
Maud S.	2:08¾	Walter E.	2:10

PACERS.

Name.	Record.	Name.	Record.
Robert J.	2:01½	Rubenstein	2:08¼
John R. Gentry	2:03¾	Blue Sign	2:08¼
Mascot	2:04	Mary Marshall	2:08¾
Flying Jib	2:04	Storm	2:08¾
Joe Patchen	2:04	J. H. L.	2:08¾
Hal Pointer	2:04½	Merry Chimes	2:08¾
Direct	2:05½	Coastman	2:08¾
Saladin	2:05¾	Barney	2:08¾
Johnston	2:06¼	Seal	2:08¾
Jay-Eye-See	2:06¼	Carbonate	2:09
Roy Wilkes	2:06½	Doc Sperry	2:09
Guy	2:06¾	Bourbon Patchen	2:09
Manager	2:06¾	Vinette	2:09¼
W. Wood	2:07	Diablo	2:09¼
Online	2:07¼	Moonstone	2:09¼
Hal Dillard	2:07¼	Prima Donna	2:09¼
Silkwood	2:07	Paul	2:09½
Ontonian	2:07¼	Ed Easton	2:09½
Will Kerr	2:07¼	Gazette	2:09½
Hal Braden	2:07½	Atlantic King	2:09¾
Reflector	2:07¾	Laura	2:09¾
Crawford	2:07¾	Major Wonder	2:09¾
Directly	2:07¾	Blanche Louise	2:10
Rowdy Joe	2:08	Cricket	2:10

Another Trotting Meeting at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Terre Haute Trotting Association has decided to hold a two weeks' record meeting after the Nashville meeting and beginning Oct. 22. Among the assured events will be the effort of George Starr's team, Roseleaf and Sallie Simmons, to beat the team time record.

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BICYCLES
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Riding taught on the premises. Purchasers taught to ride free.
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RICH MINE THE ISSUE.

JAPAN AND CHINA REALLY BATTLING FOR A COREAN GOLCONDA.

John A. Bingham, Who Was for Twelve Years Minister at Tokio, Presents a New Phase of the Oriental Struggle—European Meddling Also Partly Responsible for the War—Talk with the Veteran Diplomat of the United States at His Ohio Home.

CADIZ, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—John A. Bingham at the age of 80 is one of Ohio's grand old men. For fifty years he has held an eminent place in the making of history, and forty years ago he began a long term of service in the Congress of the United States. He has outlived the master minds of his generation, but even in his old age he retains much of his fire and eloquence. He was the first to be called the "silver-tongued." After twenty years in Congress, during the most stormy era of this country's history, he retired in 1873. He was then fairly in his prime, rich in resources, overflowing with the inspirations gathered from friendships and struggles of war times, and he was loath to let go his hold on public life. President Grant appointed him Minister to Japan and, to the surprise of those who knew the "old man eloquent" and his desire for distinction at home, he accepted. To their greater surprise he remained in the Flowery Kingdom twelve years. More than any other Minister, Mr Bingham was close to the Mikado and they became warm personal friends. No one in America takes more interest in the dispatches from the Orient than he, who was so long "dayen" or dean of the diplomatic corps at Tokio.

"Of course I watch everthing about the conflict," he declared to a correspondent, with spirit, "and I am much vexed that Japan should go into war. To me there seems no excuse for it. I really believe, without vanity, that had I been in Tokio when the trouble began the war would have been averted. This is saying a good deal, but, knowing the Mikado and his advisers, I believe they would have listened to reason and have resorted to diplomacy rather than to arms. Once before, in 1874, China and Japan came near having a conflict, and it was by my official intervention that it was avoided. That was when some adventurous spirits fixed up the old Vanderbilt boat, the New York, and started out to capture Formosa. I hastened to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and succeeded in having the expedition disbanded before it landed at Nagasaki. For that act I received a long letter of thanks from Prince Kung, then China's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who stood next to the throne. He assured me that only by my action war was prevented. But there was absolutely no excuse for this last war.

Result of Meddling European Powers.

"As I telegraphed at the outset, if war did ensue it would be the result of European intrigue and meddling. As I read the dispatches, knowing that country, it appears day by day that the European powers are behind the war with selfish purposes in view. For years Corea has been a point which both nations have wanted to control. It is a peninsula which has been for centuries a bone of contention between them. Corea is of immense advantage to both, and each watches it jealously.

"There is a monument in Japan called 'The monument of forty thousand ears.' The Japanese love to recall the story that in one of the wars over Corea they vanquished the Chinese and as trophies brought home 40,000 ears they had cut from the heads of celestials. The ears were buried and the monument marks their sepulcher. This might be a reminder of the ancient fierceness which distinguished the Japanese in war. Nor have they lost it, save that in their civilization they are more humane and are content to kill without mutilation.

"But, referring again to the present war, I can see only one underlying design—that is the infamous design of the European powers to finally seize and parcel out among themselves the whole of China and eventually Japan. I say infamous because I have always objected to European, particularly to English, interference with the government of both nations, especially Japan. There is something else which may be a prime cause of this overwhelming desire of China and Japan to retain the mastery of Corea. The tradition goes that in one secluded and closely guarded province of the peninsula there are extensive gold and silver mines, a veritable golconda, which supplies Japan with precious metals. I say a tradition, because nothing absolutely correct could ever be learned about that wonderful province, so carefully is it guarded.

Pay $100,000 for a Consul's Life.

"While I was Envoy a young British Consul, hearing of this hidden Eldorado, organized a company to explore the region. He proceeded only a short distance into Corea when he was captured by Japanese soldiers and with the shortest kind of drum-head court-martial was put to death. There was no explanation, no apology, no authentic account of his execution. He was killed and a message was sent to his bereaved parents in England. A demand was made upon Japan for explanation. It made none. A further demand was made for another and Japan asked how much would satisfy the young Consul's relatives. The reply came back that $100,000 should be paid by Japan or the guns of Britain would belch forth flames in the harbor of Yokohama. The Japanese Government told England to make no fuss about it and paid the money promptly.

"If Japan will run the risk of war or great damages to prevent the exploration of its great gold mines what, indeed, must be their fabulous richness? I have often thought that the desire to possess these gold mines must have much to do with the present conflict. But back of it all is the interference and intrigue of all Europe. How the war will end I cannot prophesy. The Japanese are a wonderful people. They are a generous, brave, happy people. As soldiers they are ferocious fighters, and especially in hand-to-hand conflicts. The history of their wars in the days of bludgeons and swords records awful carnage and terrific contests of man against man. Now, when given civilized means of warfare, their skill and ingenuity will avail most tremendously against the ancient and obsolete fighting methods of the Chinese.

Li Hung Chang All Right.

"But the Chinese Viceroy Li is a wonderful man and if given full power will make a stubborn fight. While I was Minister to Japan he had a scheme for giving China the greatest army of the world's history. It was to consist of 14,000,000 men, all armed with modern weapons and trained by European officers. It was a monstrous undertaking, but the Chinese Government stopped Li Hung Chang in the midst of his preparations. It was a foolish thing to do and a fool people to do it for. Had his designs been carried out no nation on earth could have withstood the armies of China. Li was really the Emperor of China when I knew of him, and you remember that he outgeneraled the French and routed them. As an instance of his cunning, let me tell of his action on the Island of Formosa. The French went there for coal. The island abounds in lakes, and the Chinese, under Li's instructions, constructed closed sluiceways from the lakes to the coal mines. Then when the French went into the shafts for coal the sluices were opened, torrents of water rushed into the mines, and the French were drowned like rats. If the Viceroy's powers have been taken from him the Chinese have made a mistake. He was the only man in all China who had the qualities and shrewdness of a great General."

Ex-Minister Bingham is a warm admirer of the Mikado. They met often in the twelve years of Bingham's ministry, and it is just to say that no envoy of any nation ever had so much influence on the growing civilization of Japan as John A. Bingham of Ohio. His suggestions to the throne, respectfully made through Turashime, the Prime Minister, became parts of the Japanese Constitution, and his ideas were adopted year after year, so that today in his secluded Village of Cadiz he can see in the advancement of Japan his own handiwork. He delights to talk of Japan and is eloquent in his praise of the Emperor.

Praise for Japan's Emperor.

"He was a young man when he came to the throne," said Mr. Bingham, "and he is now only 41. I found him exceedingly modest, almost retiring, and very devoted to his people. He is a man of splendid education, and, though he speaks our language, or rather understands it, he never chose to converse with me in English. No, he considers it dishonorable and unpatriotic to speak in any language but the language of Japan. But that he does understand English and that he reads it I had ample means of knowing. Once when he celebrated by a great banquet the birthday of his great ancestor, Tano, I had occasion to address the assembly in felicitation of the event. It was a gorgeous gathering and all the Princes of the realm were there. The Emperor presided. When it was my turn to speak, as dean of the diplomatic corps I briefly complimented the Emperor on his successful reign, the great things he had done for Japan, and concluded by congratulating him on the fact that he was the living representative in one unbroken line of the oldest dynasty on God's globe—and he is, for the dynasty founded by Tano antedates the Roman Empire and stretches back 2,700 years. When my words were of praise I noticed that the Emperor's face was as red as any sunset, and his blushes convinced me then that he thoroughly understood every word I had spoken in English, though my speech was afterwards translated for him by the royal interpreter.

"I was only just in my praises of the Mikado for what he has done for his people. This effort in making a new Constitution for Japan, his organization of a Parliament, though the Emperor remains the controlling power, was an instance of his remarkable character. Today Japan has a Constitution equal to ours, and it required about the same time and trials necessary to perfect the grand Constitution of the United States.

Fine Free School System.

"As another illustration of his noble character let me refer to the splendid system of free schools in Japan. The Mikado issued the edict that all children of the empire should be taught free, and he saw that the provisions of his edict were carried out, until today the school system of Japan is equal to ours. The Japanese are not a rich people. They are really poor, but it was wonderful to see the contributions to the school fund made by those who could afford it. The rich proclaimed themselves in accord with the Mikado's edict, and gave generously that the system of schools might be gloriously perfected. And then the Empress. What a dear, sweet, lovely character is hers! She is a fragile but beautiful little woman, and has done a noble work for her people. She loves them as a mother loves the babes at her knee. Her whole life has been given to good works. She is highly educated. She did what no Empress in the world's history has done. Out of her own funds she established free schools for girls of the empire. She thereby acquired a new title to the respect and gratitude of the civilized world; then, too, she erected a magnificent college for women. It is a beautiful building, almost a palace, and stands near the famous temple of Confucius in Toki. When it was dedicated Mrs. Bingham and I were the only foreigners invited. The Empress presided in her sweet, modest, womanly way and made an address full of heart and womanly sympathy with the women of her nation, for whom she desired higher education and privileges.

Honors Paid Bingham.

"Some remarks I made on that occasion pleased the Empress very much, and she sent afterwards for a written copy. I gave it most gladly, and, to my surprise, next day learned from her that my short address had been placed in the sacred archives of the empire. When my long term of service was ended, and I was no longer envoy of the United States, the Emperor and Empress gave me a farewell banquet. I was proud to learn afterwards that no such exclusive banquet had ever been given a foreigner by the royal house of Japan. There were many short speeches, and I responded with good words for the Emperor and Empress and received most flattering commendations in return. When the festivities were ended the Emperor commanded that I be presented with two tokens of his esteem. These tokens were two immense bronze and gold vases inscribed in Japanese: 'To John A. Bingham, from the Emperor of Japan.' On them was the royal seal, a chrysanthemum, and with their presentation the Emperor made a fitting little address.

"After the banquet Mrs. Bingham and I were invited into an inner room of the palace and the final farewells were said with charming informality. The Emperor was loath to see us depart, and the Empress, good, noble little woman, made a little speech in which she thanked us for goodness shown to her people. 'We are sorry you are leaving us,' she said sadly. 'Only one ocean divides Japan from the United States, and we wish you would come and visit us.' It was a touching, quaint little speech, which came from the heart, and was an index to her beautiful character."

Bingham's Home Speaks of Japan.

Everything in the Bingham residence speaks of Japan. Pictures of the Mikado and the Empress, paintings by Japanese artists, articles of rare value, and bits of bric-a-brac from all the islands of the empire make up the most valuable and remarkable Japanese collection, the most valuable because much of it came directly from the Mikado's hand. The two great vases, the farewell gift, occuy a conspicuous place in the parlor. They are three feet high, made of gold and bronze, and curiously inlaid. Their intrinsic value is great. On a wall of Mr. Bingham's library hangs a large engraving of a Japanese officer in full military uniform. The face reminds one of Chinese Gordon, but is distinctly Japanese.

"Ah, that is poor Okubo," explained Mr. Bingham. "Poor, brave Okubo. I knew him well and it makes my heart ache to think of his terrible death. He was a member of the Emperor's Cabinet and leader of the armies. What a power Okubo would be in the present war! But he died young. He had suppressed a rebellion and ordered the execution of the chief rebel. For this he was commended by the Emperor, but the relatives of the decapitated chief vowed vengeance. One day he was driving to the Emperor's palace through a wild spot of ground and Okubo had no guard. A stalwart Japanese raised up from the bushes with a bouquet of flowers. Then a dozen men sprang from the roadside, all armed with swords, and slew him. The murderers left the sheaths of their swords upon the body, the owner's name on each sheath, and an inscription telling that the bearer had slain Okubo and why it was done. Then they went to the palace, sent word to the Emperor that they had killed Okubo, and were at the outside gate of the palace. This they knew was an invitation to their own death. An hour later they were beheaded."

Mr. Bingham was photographed by the Mikado's imperial photographer, and several Japanese artists painted copies on ivory which are marvels of artistic skill. Then they made a large lithograph which Mr. Bingham declares cannot be equaled in America.

Plain Facts for Democrats.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The anti-Democratic, anti-administration wave of public sentiment that started in Rhode Island last April has reached Georgia. It has swept over every State in which the citizens have had a chance to get at the ballot-box, with results hereinafter noted.

State elections have been held in eight States, in the order mentioned—namely: Rhode Island, Oregon, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Vermont, Maine, and Georgia. These Commonwealths are widely separated, both geographically and by political conditions. There is nothing uniform save the Democratic reverse that shows with dismal sameness wherever the votes are counted.

Rhode Island, having given a Democratic plurality of 185 in 1893, goes Republican in 1894 by more than 6,000. Oregon, which elected its present Governor, as a Democrat, by 5,000 plurality, goes Republican by about 7,000. Tennessee, Democratic for Governor in 1892 by 27,000 plurality in spite of an Independent Democratic movement which drew off 30,000 votes from the regular candidate, is Democratic yet, but with the plurality of two years ago cut just in half. Alabama, the home of Democratic majorities of from 50,000 to more than 100,000, is saved this year with hardly more than 20,000 to spare. Arkansas, 40,000 Democratic for Cleveland in 1892, goes down to 25,000 or thereabouts. Vermont, Republican by 14,000 at the last election of a Governor, doubles her Republican majority this year. Maine falls in line with the heaviest Republican majority within the memory of the present generation, a majority greater even than Grant's over Greeley, twenty-two years ago, and more than double Harrison's over Cleveland in 1892. And now comes Georgia, which went Democratic in 1892 by 81,000 and in 1890 by 105,000, with a vote so close that the party managers would be happy this morning to claim with certainty a beggarly 20,000 in that former stronghold of Democracy.

What does it all mean? It means that the drift is all one way. It means that the people of the United States are getting their first opportunity to record their verdict of good or bad on the second administration of Grover Cleveland. It means that bad is having it by a large majority.

Yet in the face of this tremendous wave of adverse popular sentiment, rearing its crest perhaps for a crushing descent in November, the fact remains that Democracy is still alive; God preserve it from its enemies within and without!

REPLY TO HIS CRITIC.

WILSON ANSWERS M'KINLEY'S COMMENTS ON HIS SPEECH.

Free Trade Leader Says the Statements Made by the Protectionist on His London Address Are Based on Garbled Reports of What He Said—Talks of the English Trusts—Senator Hill Writes a Friend in a Vein Not Overcharged with Confidence of Victory.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—The Baltimore *Sun* correspondent boarded the New York as it came up from quarantine and called Mr. Wilson's attention to the speech of Maj. McKinley commenting on the London speech and the Chamber of Commerce dinner. He read this attentively and putting down the paper remarked that the best answer to all this is the speech I delivered and which Maj McKinley is criticising. If Maj. McKinley is rightly reported he has simply garbled my speech by taking the first half of a sentence to twist it one way and omitting the last half, which showed it could not be so used. I knew full well that whatever I might say on such an occasion would be thus garbled and falsely presented to the American people by protectionist speakers and papers, and so I did what I seldom do or have time to do—dictated and gave Reuter's *Press* a full and accurate copy of my remarks in advance. My speech was reported fairly well in the London *Times*, and called for the long editorial in that paper the next day, from which Maj. McKinley and his followers may take all the comfort they can draw. I mean, now that it has been so garbled, to publish the speech in full and spread it over my district. It is just what I have been saying and shall continue to say to my own people."

In London Mr. Wilson said he paid not the slightest attention to politics and saw few public men except at the Chamber of Commerce dinner. The English public men, he said, so far seem to know but little of the new tariff and he heard not many expressions of opinion on the subject. But as a general rule the English people always welcome anything that will promote trade.

Mr. Wilson was asked whether he had made any investigation about "trusts" in England. "I did not this time," he replied, "but when I was in England in 1889 I did and discussed the subject in a series of articles. Trusts, as we know them, of course cannot exist in Great Britain. Where the whole world is free to come in and compete no trust can corner the market."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—W. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, relating tonight the experiences of his recent trip abroad, said: "About the only public question to which I gave any inquiry in England was that of bimetallism, as I was desirous of learning how far the movement towards some international agreement had made progress. I met some able bimetallists, such as Prof. Sidgwick, Sir Samuel Montague, M. P., one of the leading London bankers, and Sir John Puleston, who is known to many Americans. On the other side of the question I conversed with Sir Courtney Boyle, Robert Giffen, A. J. Wilson, the financial editor of the *Standard*, and Henry Raphael, who is considered by some of the gentlemen just mentioned as a high authority. If I ventured an opinion I should say there seemed so far as I could learn no organized effort to direct public opinion toward some practical action in favor of an international agreement on this subject. Until that is done it seems to hover on the edge rather than to be within the area of results in the immediate future."

HILL IS NOT OVERSANGUINE.

He Writes a Letter to a Friend Not Overcharged with Confidence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Senator Hill is evidently preparing to let himself down easy in the event of defeat in the approaching New York election, judging from a communication sent by him to a correspondent and former constituent in this city. After thanking the writer for a congratulatory message over his nomination, the New York Senator says: "No matter what may occur, rest assured that I shall always treasure and esteem highly your kindly remembrance. Inasmuch as I did not seek or solicit in any manner the honor thrust upon me, this testimonial of confidence on the part of my fellow-Democrats is all the more gratifying to me." It is a pretty difficult matter to get administration people to become enthusiastic over Hill's candidacy, despite the evidence from Gray Gables that the President would not be averse to patching up a truce. Some of the rank and file, however, assert that the orders are being passed down the line for Tammany to make the fight of its life in the approaching contest, and all the tigers are getting ready for a scratching match in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Senator Hill went back to Albany today. He will remain there all the week unless he finds it necessary to pay a brief visit to this city prior to starting on his stumping tour. Kings County people are still begging him to open the campaign in Brooklyn, but the Senator has frankly told them they must get together over there, if possible, before he speaks to them from the platform. It was the Senator's intention when he left to make his first speech of the canvass at Utica Oct. 16.

Hill's managers acknowledge if the third ticket movement in this city has actually been stifled, the credit belongs to William C. Whitney, Col. Lamont, and Naval Officer C. C. Baldwin. According to the statements of Senator Hill's campaign managers, yeoman service has been performed by these leaders in bringing many sulking supporters of the national administration into line for Hill and his associates, and before the week ends all danger of the State Democracy uniting with the Shepard faction in Kings in a movement to defeat the State ticket it is thought will be removed. Mr. Whitney is depended upon, too, to stop the third ticket movement across the river. If a story told at Democratic headquarters is true Mr. Whitney has already besought Mr. Shepard to desist from his plan to throw Kings County to the Republicans again.

Senator Hill's managers expect that within a few days President Cleveland will write a letter indicating his desire for the triumph of the Democratic State ticket. They claim to have already indirectly received assurances of good will from the President, presented by government officials who are on terms of intimacy with Mr. Cleveland.

LOSE MONEY WITH JOHN R. M'PHERSON.

Practical Democrats in New Jersey Feel the Senator's Retirement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Senator John R. McPherson's retirement from politics in New Jersey is a grievous disappointment to practical Democrats in that State, who looked to him for the money to pay a large portion of the expenses of the campaign. The Senator's fortune is estimated at $1,000,000 and he has the reputation of contributing liberally when he wants anything himself. With McPherson out the party goes into the campaign without any steersman or rudder in sight. Senator James Smith Jr. is in Carlsbad, Germany. He will be home before election, but not soon enough to enable him to take charge of the fight. He is not in good health and does not expect to sail before Oct. 20. Gen. William T. Sewell, the Republican leader and candidate for Senator, believes now that the office is within his grasp. He is President of the West Jersey railroad, an annex of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is the Washington and Trenton lobbyist of the latter corporation. He spends $75,000 a year in State politics for his company and on occasions like this perhaps $150,000. There are other ambitious Republicans whose eyes are upon McPherson's seat, notably Garrett A. Hobart, John Kean Jr., and Franklin Murphy, but none besides Sewell has duly declared himself a candidate.

WON'T TALK ABOUT A. P. A. CHARGES.

Fisher, Democratic Candidate for Governor of Michigan, Confers with Dickinson.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7.—Spencer O. Fisher, Democratic candidate for Governor, was in the city today and conferred with Don M. Dickinson and Chairman Stevenson of the State committee. Mr. Fisher declined to be interviewed further today regarding the charges made yesterday that he had affiliated with the A. P. A. It is understood he will discuss the charges in detail in one of his campaign addresses within a few days.

Close in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—Last night the indications were that Ogden had carried the Fourth District, but Judge Watkins' friends now claim his nomination. It probably will require the official count to decide.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

Travelers on the Southern Railroad Have a Remarkable Escape.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The westbound Washington and Chattanooga vestibule limited train over the Southern railway was dashed to destruction at Vance's, a station four and a half miles west of Bristol, at 1:15 this afternoon. The injured are:

The Injured.

COLEMAN, JOHN.
COLEMAN, MICHAEL.
DANSFIELD, THOMAS.
GANTZ, SOL.
HOLMES, WILL, fireman, head cut badly and scalded.
MARKWORTH, C. N., of Bristol, postal clerk, badly hurt in arms, legs, back, and head.
MCDERMOTT, THOMAS.
MCKEAGH, R. J.
MCNEER, R. L.
ROGERS, W. H., express messenger, arm broken and head injured.
SMITH, SAMUEL, engineer, leg broken, scalded; burned under the wrecked train; taken out with difficulty; will probably die.
SIMPSON, W. H., of Mossy Creek, baggage master, arm broken and internal injuries.
STRATHER, J. F. F.
TUCKER, A. J., postal clerk, ankle broken, cut in the head and back.
FOREIGNER, name unknown, was badly hurt in chest and legs; very serious.

McDermott and the Colemans, immigrants from Ireland, sustained severe injuries on the head, thighs, chest, legs, and arms.

The train consisted of all vestibule cars, as follows: Mail car, baggage, smoker, a second-class coach, a first-class coach, a Pullman dining-car, and two Pullman sleepers. The train left Bristol on time at 1 p. m. It was drawn by compound passenger engine No. 254, the finest on the line, with Samuel Smith, the veteran engineer, at the throttle, and Capt. N. J. Bell, and oldest conductor on the road, in charge. At Vance's the engine struck a large bolt, placed on the track by some unknown person, and was thrown headlong on its side. Every car with the exception of the rear sleeper left the track and piled in a shapeless mass on top of the engine. Miraculously to say only the train crew and eight passengers were seriously injured, but the other passengers were bruised slightly and badly shaken up.

Hardly had the passengers regained their senses and escaped from the train before fire from the engine and dining car kindled the ruins, and in less than it takes to tell it the blazes from the wreck were shooting heavenward. There was no means to check the mad progress of the fire and the entire train, with the exception of the New Orleans sleeper, was reduced to ashes, together with their contents, consisting of mail, baggage, and express.

Immediately upon receipt of the information at headquarters here a special train was made up, which conveyed General Manager Hudson, Supt. Huger, General Roadmaster Lum, Assistant General Passenger Agent Benscoter, and Chief Surgeon Drake to the scene of the accident, where the chief surgeon gathered a corps of assistants about him, and after attending to the wants of the injured and bleeding removed them to Bristol. The loss on the train will reach $60,000.

The officials of the road will use every effort possible to hunt down and bring the wreckers to speedy justice. It is almost unaccountable how so serious a wreck could occur without killing or badly injuring more people.

J. S. WISE SHOT BY A CRIPPLE.

Edward Lagier Says He Fires to Save His Own Life.

Joseph S. Wise is laid up at his home, No. 6335 Grace avenue, with a bullet-hole in his right wrist. The shooting was done Saturday night by Edward Lagier of No. 68 Thirty-fifth street, a cripple who walks with a crutch, and who claims that he did it to save his life while lying on the ground after being knocked down by Wise. Lagier also says if the affair had not occurred in the narrow passage between the houses Nos. 6335 and 6337 Grace avenue, where he had no room to swing his crutch, he would not have drawn his revolver; but that placed where he was he would have been beaten to death if he had not shot. Miss Clara Campbell, the sister-in-law of Joseph S. Wise, was standing by at the moment and was the cause of the trouble. Lagier was arrested at his home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and brought to Woodlawn Police Station. He was released on $500 bonds a few hours later, to appear this morning at Hyde Park Police Court. Wise wanted his sister-in-law to break off her acquaintance with Lagier and she refused. Lagier was asked by her to accompany her from No. 68 Thirty-fifth street, where she and her sisters and brother-in-law, as well as Lagier, had all lived until a week ago, and help her to carry a parcel to her new residence. It was when bidding her good-by at the door, without having entered the house, that Wise appeared on the scene and an altercation began which quickly ended in a fight, with the result stated. Wise admits he struck Lagier before the shooting.

THREE INJURED ON THE STREETS.

No Serious Hurts, However, Result from Any of the Accidents.

Harry Jacobs of No. 4119 Grand boulevard, while leaving a car at the corner of Cable place and Lake avenue, slipped and fell to the pavement. He sustained a cut on the back of his head and was bruised about the body. He was taken to his home. His injuries are not considered serious.

John Benedict of Whiting, Ind., tried to cross the tracks at Fifty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue. He avoided a southbound train, but did not see one coming from the opposite direction and was knocked down by it. He sustained a slight cut on the lower lip, but was able to continue on his way without assistance.

Mary Groman, a domestic at the Chicago Beach Hotel, fell as she was leaving a car at Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. Her left hip was bruised and she was cut in the forehead. She was taken to the hotel. Her injuries are not serious.

DUBS' FRIENDS GIVE UP CHURCHES.

They Generally Observe the Court Order in Pennsylvania.

READING, Pa., Oct. 7.—The order of the State Supreme Court, transferring the Dubs Evangelical Churches into the hands of the Bowman-Esher people, was generally obeyed today throughout the East Pennsylvania Conference, and the Bowman-Esher adherents worshiped in a large number of edifices. Up to two years ago, when the split took place, they had been debarred from about half of the total number of these. It is expected that other churches will be transferred during the week. Farewell services in a number of the churches were held by the Dubs people.

DIVISIONS TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

The Santa Fe System Announces Several Economical Measures.

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Commencing Oct. 10 the Rio Grande and New Mexico divisions of the Santa Fé will be consolidated and put in charge of Supt. J. E. Hurley at Las Vegas, N. M. At the same time the Pan-Handle and Southern divisions will be united and will be under J. G. Hartment at Wichita. It was intended at the same time to unite the Western and Colorado Midland divisions under Supt. T. H. Sears of this city, but this has been postponed for the present. The plan is one of economy, and will save more than $1,000 per month for each Superintendent's office abolished.

Bloodhounds to Chase Smugglers.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 7.—The Sheriff of this county claims to be in possession of evidence which unearths a band of regularly organized smugglers, consisting of nine desperate professional crooks. Wade and Brooks, who escaped from McNeil's Island, Government Penitentiary, last week, were with Blanck, members of this gang which had headquarters at Missoula, Mont. United States Marshal Drake thinks he has both Brooks and Wade located, and has sent to Ellensburg for bloodhounds to assist in running them to cover.

BIG SHOW IS OVER.

POSTMASTER HESING'S ANNUAL INSPECTION A SUCCESS.

The Men Present a Fine Appearance in Their New Fall Uniforms, and Only Four Are Found Who Have Not Complied Strictly with the Regulations Regarding Dress—There Is a Small Parade, and the Postmaster Expresses Himself as Being Perfectly Satisfied.

Postmaster Washington Hesing's annual inspection of the mail carriers yesterday was a success in every way, even though Mr. Hesing, in deference to the wishes of clergymen, church-going people, and the Postoffice Department, did not carry out his original plans, which comprised a parade of the 1,400 carriers through the business portion of the city. There was a small parade downtown, to be sure, and the 500 men attached to the main office presented so gorgeous an appearance in their natty new fall uniforms that many expressed regret that all the mail-carriers in the city could not march in review at some time and under circumstances to which no objection could be made.

Postmaster Hesing was at the government building before noon yesterday accompanied by the chiefs of the several departments, and soon after his arrival the carriers began to pour into their quarters. To every man was presented a pink carnation to be worn as a bouttonnière. The flowers were the gift of Postmaster Hesing, who furnished them not only at the main office, but at all the branch stations throughout the city, at which reviews were also held. The men assembled quietly, and there was no brass band to widen the cracks on or slake up the loose joints of the government ruin. At 12:30 o'clock Lieut. Anson Backus led fifty policemen to Quincy street, which had been selected as the scene of inspection.

The officers cleared the streets and at 1 o'clock the advance guard of Uncle Sam's mail service entered the street. It consisted of the thirty-eight wagons used in the delivery and collection of mail for the main office. Each was in charge of a regular carrier. The wagons were drawn up on both sides of Quincy street, making a passage through which, shortly after, the bicycle corps rode—21 wheelmen strong—some of them with gray trousers made à la Knickerbocker and others with the regulation trousers.

Hesing Watches with Pride.

They took up a position near the State street end of Quincy street, where they were shortly joined by thirteen cable messengers, who in their neat uniforms of blue afforded relief to the scene, after the regular "infantry" carriers had marched into the street and been arrayed in long lines, each division in charge of a captain. As the mail carriers marched into Quincy street the Postmaster and his staff stood on the broad stairway on the east side of the Government Building, and with unconcealed delight and pardonable pride watched the maneuvers of the men as they formed into line. Mr. A. C. Hesing, the venerable father of the Postmaster, and Mrs. Washington Hesing were also interested spectators.

After the men had been drawn up Postmaster Hesing, Superintendent of City Delivery Fred H. Stoll, Superintendent of Carriers James H. Harrington, Foreman of Collectors Peter Diedrich, and Private Secretary Cahill began the inspection. Col. Ed Renau, representative of the Cincinnati firm which makes the carrier uniforms under contract, accompanied the officials, with his professional eyes keenly set to detect any clothing that had not come through the channels prescribed by the Postoffice regulations. In all there were 473 men in line, and out of that number only four were found who had not strictly followed out the rules as to dress. They did their utmost to escape detection, but they did not know what an industrious inspector Mr. Hesing is. He inspected front, rear, and side ways—from all the points of the compass in fact. At last his eye fell on the off color garments. In great surprise he demanded:

"Where did you get those coats?"

The men in the "Maverick" coats only saluted and looked bashful.

"Such a departure from the regulation deserves a severe jacketing," said the Postmaster, as with another glance at the coats he passed on with instructions to their wearers to report to him personally.

Men Appeared Well.

The department of the men in general was admirable and attracted the cheers and approval of spectators. One of the crack divisions was led by two veteran carriers, Capt. Foster and J. B. Hazen, who wear sidewhiskers which will compare favorably with any in the entire country—with one exception. The Captain of this division, carrier No. 234, seemed to feel the importance of his position, and was rather rude to a spectator who sought information as to the identity of the leaders of his command.

After the inspection Superintendent of Carriers Harrington addressed the men, thanking them for their presence, their splendid appearance, and the interest they had taken in the occasion. He then dismissed them. Next followed what there was of a parade. The men wheeled out of Quincy street into Dearborn, where at the word of command they formed into column fronts of twelve each, in which order they moved north to Jackson, to Clark, and then into the Government Building by the Adams street entrance. They marched with the precision of regulars. Postmaster Hesing was greatly pleased with the exercises.

"I could desire nothing better than I found," he said. "The appearance of the men was certainly admirable and only three or four of them were found who had not fully carried out all the rules laid down for uniforms."

At the North Division station Supt. Lieb arrayed his force of ninety-eight men on Walton place, in front of the Newberry Library, and the inspection was witnessed by a large crowd. The whole force at this station numbers 101, but three were on the sick list. At Station B, Lake View, Supt. Haerting inspected his force of forty-five men in the garden of Lincoln Turner Hall, which adjoins the station. At the West Madison street station about 500 people witnessed the inspection, which took place on Warren avenue, in the rear of the station.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Before Postmaster Hesing finishes his "inspecting" cannot you send some one to induce him to inspect the West Division station, corner Washington and Halsted streets? What the former associations of the Superintendent have been or where he was brought up are a mystery, since he is evidently unconscious of the fact that he has the filthiest office in the State. The floor, walls, ceiling, desks, and the Superintendent's eyes are covered with the dust of ages, and the pens, ink, and blotting paper are apparently the refuse from last year's Democratic headquarters.

J. E. W.

HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS OPENED.

Formal Reception Attracts a Large Gathering of Friends of the Institution.

The opening of the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans at No. 3601 Vernon avenue yesterday attracted over 1,500 persons. The reception lasted all day and a feature of it was the informal musical program rendered by Mrs. Hess, vocalist, Miss Vohlgemuth, vocalist, Miss Schuster, pianist, and others. Upon the Reception committee were all the officers of the home, as well as others interested in it. They were Mrs. L. Strauss, President; Mrs. Emil Rudolph, Vice-President; Mrs. L. Newberger, Secretary; Mrs. M. Hecht, Treasurer; and Mesdames Redsinsky, A. Yondorf, B. Mandel, J. Reice, L. Weil, and S. Stern. Light refreshments were served in the dining-room of the home by ladies who volunteered their services. The home has three stories and basement and is large enough to accommodate fifty children and their attendants. There are at present only sixteen inmates, but provision has already been made for thirty-five. The building, which is remarkably adapted to its present use, has been thoroughly renovated, newly papered and painted throughout, and provided with the latest improved sanitary plumbing. No donations in the way of furniture and bedding were received, but all were purchased new. The place was opened for the reception of children Oct. 4, and hereafter all of the Jewish orphans of this city will be cared for there, instead of sending them to the asylum at Cleveland, as has hitherto been the custom. A delegation of women from the Chicago Orphan Asylum, among them Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, visited the home and pronounced themselves pleased with it.

TURNERS SHOW THEIR AGILITY.

Combined Exhibition by the Chicago Turnbezirk Societies.

The Chicago Turnbezirk, composed of thirty-one societies of Turners, gave a gymnastic exhibition at Tattersall's yesterday afternoon. Eight hundred performers took part in the entertainment. The great hall was comfortably filled with spectators. The Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music and was assisted by the Aurora Turners' Fife and Drum Corps, composed of twenty-four young men, who discoursed martial music like veterans. Prof. A. Fischer was musical director. The entertainment was intended to show what the Turners have accomplished in the matter of manual training in all classes. It was not in any sense a competition but simply an exhibition in the strict sense of the word.

Every performer was in uniform. From little tots not more than 5 years old to grown up active members of both sexes every class was well represented. There were 200 little girls under 16 years old, 150 girls and women from 16 years old to middle-aged matrons, sixty-eight baby boys from 5 to 8 years old, 100 boys just one size larger, 100 more boys not quite big enough to be active members, and 100 big boys and men in the active class. The uniforms worn by the majority of the girls and women were admirably adapted to the work in hand. They were "bloomers" pure and simple. All were blue cloth with white braid trimming of the same style, cut, and color. A few wore the old and unpopular short skirts and looked rather odd among the predominating bloomers of generous proportions. The little girls looked quite like "brownies," and were fully as sprightly as those little folks are represented to be. The little boys wore the same style of uniform as the men—gray flannel suits and belts, with soft-soled shoes or slippers.

The program consisted of the gymnastic exercises, music, vocal and instrumental; speechmaking, field sports, and games. The first number on the program after the overture, "Rosamunde," was the grand march, which was participated in by 640 men, women, girls, and boys. The march was led by the Aurora Drum Corps. The beginning classes of boys and girls gave an exercise in calisthenics. The next number was "buck jumping and games" by the advanced boys' classes. Ten leather-covered "bucks" were set up in a row at the height of the boys' chins. The class was divided in squads of twelve and then began a mammoth game of "leap frog." Each of the boys in turn made a running jump over the "bucks." Some of them with too much zeal or too little judgment jumped too far or fell short in the first trial and afforded much fun for the crowd. The laugh was turned to cheers before the boys had finished, for they accomplished many difficult feats and retired in good order in a storm of applause.

The Liedertafel Vorwaerts, forty men with strong, rich voices, sang "Schoen Rothtraut" and replied to two or three encores. Then the advanced class of girls, all under sixteen years old, gave a fancy march and drill, which was well received.

The closing number of the first part of the program was the exercises on the apparatus by the active members. This was the most scientific part of the exercises. One hundred men performed simultaneously on the horizontal and parallel bars and horses. The performance was uniformly excellent. One man received a bad fall from a horizontal bar and was picked up almost unconscious, but recovered in a few moments and returned to the exercises before they concluded.

Col. F. W. Parker made the principal address in opening the last part of the program. He was introduced by G. Landau. After paying compliments to the officers and members of the turnbezirk Col. Parker spoke of the benefit and value of physical culture, and advocated its more general and extensive adoption in the public schools. Col. Parker was followed by other speakers and several musical numbers.

The "Ladies' Classes" gave an exhibition of club swinging. There were 130 girls and women in line, representing twenty-seven societies from all parts of the city. The exercises proved the feature of the program. The women were well trained, and showed themselves adepts in the art of club swinging. Many of the most difficult movements were performed with ease, skill, and in perfect time.

The exercises concluded with field sports and games by active members. There were many good scores made in running, jumping, feats of strength and skill. Henry Craft carried off the honors in the high pole jump with a score of 10 feet 8 inches. The best running high jump was 6 feet 4 inches.

GET LEADERS OF A WEST SIDE GANG.

Police Think They Have Part of the Flanagan-Henneberry Burglars.

By the arrest of the Flanagan brothers, John Kramer, and Joseph Mooney by Officers Finley and Ketchum of the Maxwell Street Station the police believe they have secured the leaders of what is called the Flanagan-Henneberry gang of West Side burglars. The boys were arrested at 11 o'clock Saturday night near Henry and Johnson streets and were locked up at the Maxwell Street Station. The arrest was not made until Bud Flanagan, the elder, who is known to the police as the captain of this gang and as the leader of the remnant of the McGrath-Mortell gang, was shot in the leg by Officer Finley. The officers saw the gang on Henry street, but before they could approach the fellows took to flight. Officer Finley singled out Bud Flanagan and called a halt as he followed him, but instead of stopping the leader is said to have reached in his pistol pocket as though for a weapon. At that the officer fired one shot at him, the ball taking effect in the calf of the left leg. He at once stopped and was placed under arrest, while Officer Ketchum caught Joseph Mooney, James and Joseph Flanagan, and John Kramer. Bud Flanagan was taken to the County Hospital, where his wound was dressed and pronounced slight. He was afterwards locked up with the others at the police station.

TRIES TO HOLD UP A CONDUCTOR.

Masked Man Makes a Bold Attempt to Rob Charles Miller.

A masked man made an attempt to hold up and rob Conductor Charles Miller of the Thirty-fifth street electric car line shortly after midnight yesterday morning. The robber was unsuccessful in getting possession of the conductor's pocket full of nickels and dimes, but escaped arrest after firing a shot from a revolver at Miller, which made a hole in the right sleeve of his coat, but no further damage. The encounter took place at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and California avenue. This is the end of the Thirty-fifth street line and Miller was occupied in changing his trolley from one wire to the other preparatory to beginning the eastward trip when he was suddenly confronted by the highwayman, who thrust a revolver at his head and commanded him to hold up his hands. Miller did not obey but struck at the masked face of the man with his fist. The blow fell short but probably saved Miller's life, as it knocked the robber's weapon upward and when he fired the bullet passed through Miller's coat-sleeve. Miller then drew his revolver and at the same moment the motorman came running from the front end of the car to Miller's assistance. Upon this the masked man took to his heels and disappeared. The Brighton Park police were notified of the occurrence, but no arrests have been made.

WANTS THE MORTGAGE FORECLOSED.

Atlantic Trust Company Gets After an Irrigation Concern.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—The Atlantic Trust company of New York City has filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the property of the Woodbridge Canal and Irrigation company. The mortgage was given to protect the trust company, which had guaranteed $100,000 worth of bonds of the company. The affairs of the canal company, it is alleged, have been mismanaged. The petition asks for the appointment of a receiver. The company controls thirty-six miles of irrigation ditches in San Joaquin County, running from the Mokolumn River at Woodbridge into adjacent counties.

Child Fatally Scalded.

Lily Swanson, 13 months old, was playing near her mother's washtub, which was filled with boiling water, Friday night at her home, No. 463 McLean avenue. The tub was overturned and the child was so badly scalded that she died in a few hours.

A[illegible]LONKORN, KING OF SIAM.

ON A [illegible]

Domestic Tastes Who Is Not a Tyrant.

[illegible] *Times:* The King of Siam, P[illegible]nkorn, whose reported death [illegible]d a good deal of excitement in [illegible] month 41 years old. He [illegible] Of the [illegible]rone at his father's death, Oct. [illegible]

Heard [illegible] with Populist [illegible] Company [illegible] Reference to Hill He Hopes May Be Elected—Of MacVeagh's Chances He Knows Nothing—Silent as to His Own Presidential Bee.

Vice-President Adlai Stevenson was at the Palmer House yesterday. He arrived from Washington last Saturday night and went to Bloomington last night. His object is rest and he will probably not return to the seat of government until December. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE waited on him to learn his views of matters and things in the political world. He got—well, what the little boy shot at—nothing. This is how it started:

"What do you think of the defection of Frederick H. Winston?"

"Defection of Frederick H. Winston? Why, I know nothing about it. What defection? How do you mean? I know Mr. Winston, but I know nothing about any defection."

The reporter said Mr. Winston after having been appointed Minister to Persia and honored in other ways by Mr. Cleveland had gone completely back on him and proclaimed himself a "Hill Democrat." He then appealed again to Mr. Stevenson to know what he thought of it.

"Why, I think nothing about it. I know nothing about it—nothing at all," he said.

"Well, then," said the reporter, "here is Trumbull. What do you think of Judge Trumbull?"

"What do I think of Judge Trumbull? Well, really, I know nothing about him. What do you mean?"

The reporter told briefly of Judge Trumbull's appearance at a Populist mass-meeting the night before.

"Well, now," said the Vice-President, "really this is the first I have heard of it. So you see I know nothing about it. I could not express any opinion, but I know absolutely nothing about it."

"Very well," said the reporter, "tell me what you think of David Bennett Hill?"

"Hill? Senator Hill? Why, I think, of course, he made a good record as Senator."

"Yes, but about his being elected Governor of New York?"

"Really, I know nothing about it. I see no reason why he should not poll the party vote and be elected. I hope he will be elected."

"Has not the President soured on Hill and refused to help him?"

"If he has I know nothing about it."

"Let it pass," said the reporter, "and tell me about MacVeagh."

"What about MacVeagh?"

"Why, will he be elected?"

"Now, really, I know nothing about it. Mr. MacVeagh is, I think, a strong candidate, and I see no reason why he should not be elected. I think it a wise thing for the candidate to be nominated by the convention. But as to Mr. MacVeagh's prospects, why I know nothing."

"What do you think of MacVeagh refusing to sign a telegram to the President thanking him for sending the troops here and checking the operations of Debs' mob?"

"Well, now, really, it is all news to me. You see I know nothing about it, nothing at all. I dislike to express an opinion where I know nothing."

"Granted; but what think you is the outlook for the Democrats in Illinois?"

"I know nothing about it. What is it? Please tell me yourself."

The reporter said the general impression was the Democratic party in Illinois had gone to the demnition bowwows.

"Ah! Well, I know nothing about it," said the Vice-President.

"You probably have some ideas in regard to the next national election?"

"O, I think the next House of Representatives will be Democratic."

"Largely?"

"Well, I know nothing about the size of the majority."

"Well, then, how about the next Presidential election?"

"Ah, you see, the Presidential election is so far ahead I know nothing about it. A great many things may happen before then."

"Do you know whether you will be a candidate for the Presidency?"

"I am not a candidate, but I want nothing said about it, one way or the other. If I am a candidate it is a thing I know nothing about."

Well Paid.

The late Sir Andrew Clark frequently charged $1,000 for a visit from London to Liverpool.

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The scale doesn't go up and down like a Chicago thermometer.

Fact is, we haven't daily reasons for selling "below cost"—couldn't live if we had.

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We might talk about what a great reduction in prices the Tariff's brought about—except that it hasn't been great. Still, it has brought our prices down somewhat—made now a good buying time.

However, you're not likely to hear us telling in scare-head accents about our "startling, crashing, splintering price drop!"

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Pages.	Domestic	Domestic With art supplement.	Foreign	Foreign With art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
16, 20	2 cents	..	3	..
24	2 cents	..	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1894.

DAYS FOR REGISTRATION.

There will be two days for registration for the coming election—Oct. 16 and Oct. 23. The law requires an entirely new registration this fall, and citizens who do not register on one of the days named cannot vote. This applies to Chicago, all of Cicero, and East St. Louis.

The authorities at Washington are perplexed. They can think of no really good excuse for letting Howgate go.

Mr. Evans, the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has been studying the election returns from Georgia with marked satisfaction.

Having formally accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York, Mr. Hill now will have time to sit down and read the news from Georgia.

"The Democratic party," according to the Cincinnati *Tribune*, "is now in good shape." Possibly this is true. The Republicans may have licked it into shape.

Congressman Wilson says he enjoyed his trip to England very much. If it costs him his seat in Congress it will prove to have been pretty expensive enjoyment.

Uncle Horace Boies appears to be in favor of taking the silver question also out of politics. If Uncle Horace has his way there will be nothing left in politics but the offices.

In his speech at Winamac, Ind., last Saturday Senator Turpie said the Republicans were evading the discussion of the tariff. All things considered, this is perhaps the most remarkable statement that ever emanated from Winamac.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courier de Chicago* writes that M. Bruwaert, the Consul-General of France at Chicago, probably will be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary. This will be in recognition of his services at Washington in connection with the changes in the tariff which recently have been made, his efforts to secure the most favorable conditions for export business from France to the United States being appreciated highly by the home government.

It looks as if the State Department had put its foot in it again, this time with Canada. The Canadian Minister of Fisheries, Sir Charles H. Tupper, recently stated that Secretary Gresham had offered Sir Julian Pauncefote $425,000 in settlement of the Canadian sealers' claims for damages. Upon the strength of this statement the claimants met and agreed to accept that amount. Now they have discovered that Secretary Gresham had no authority to make such an offer and they are not in a pleasant frame of mind about it. If Congress, which alone has the authority to name the amount in such case, should decide the offer was too high they will be still more disgruntled. It appears as if the State Department made a muddle of everything it touched.

The Antwerp International Exhibition may not have been as big a fair as that held in Chicago last summer. It may not have had as many buildings, covered as much area, or attracted as many people, but the part of it which corresponds to the John Boyd Thacher part of the Columbian Exposition was so much more successful that it makes one wonder how far ahead of the Americans the Belgians are. At Antwerp every award has been made and all the prizes, diplomas, and medals were given out last Tuesday, although the exhibition is not yet officially closed. The Columbian Exposition was closed eleven months ago and under the operation of the John Boyd Thacher system the prizes have not been presented yet, and what is worse no one can tell when they will be. It might be observed also that at Antwerp there is no quarrel between the Chief of Construction and the Director General. All this [illegible] to show that successful as our Fair was [illegible] have much to learn from little Belgium [illegible] this direction.

The slipshod way in which Judge Trumbull [illegible] of "the demonetization of silver in [illegible]73" may be in line with the loose way of [illegible] which characterizes others who use [illegible] expression quoted, but it is unworthy of [illegible] jurist. If the Judge will look up the [illegible] he will see that what was done in 1873 [illegible] the demonetization but suspension [illegible] coinage of silver dollars. He would [illegible] that all the silver dollars then in ex[illegible] were left just as they were previously, [illegible]out impairment of their legal tender [illegible]. They were not demonetized. Since [illegible] we have kept on adding to the stock of [illegible] dollars, till now there are some 600 [illegible] of them, every one of which is main[illegible] at a gold parity of buying power, which [illegible] double the intrinsic value of the metal in [illegible] silver dollar. Germany stopped the coin[illegible] of silver but did not demonetize its thalers. France ceased to coin silver but did not demonetize the franc, nor did the Dutch demonetize their florins. Before this suspension of silver coinage can be brought to an end there must [illegible] a return to the condition of [illegible] in 1873, when 16 ounces of sil[illegible] were worth about one ounce of gold, [illegible] must be a general agreement among [illegible] leading nations of Europe to recommence [illegible] coinage of silver at some fixed ratio. [illegible] it sounds very patriotic and independ[illegible] to scoff at the idea that the consent of En[illegible] must be obtained and to ask whether [illegible] people of the United States still are vas[illegible] serfs or freemen, yet the question is [illegible] of political domination or political inability. The question is whether or not the merchants and business-men of England and other countries can be persuaded to agree upon a standard of value at which they will take silver in payment of indebtedness and for the purchase of goods. The merchants of England and the Continent of Europe occupy altogether too prominent a position in the world of commerce and trade to permit us to assume it would be easy to get along without them. Of course The Tribune does not suppose that Judge Trumbull had any intention of misleading his audience at Central Music Hall. It is content to believe he erred through ignorance of the subject, and it recommends him to study up a little on the matter before he again ventures to tell the American people what to do with silver.

The Tribune yesterday printed the complete list of tickets—State, Congressional, legislative, and county—as filed with the Secretary of State and County Clerk, which will be voted at the November election. The gates are now closed and no more candidates' names can be placed upon the tickets, except in case of death or resignation, for which the law makes provision. The tickets can now be studied by the voters. Apart from the issues involved it will be generally conceded that the Republican tickets are superior to all others in the ability, honesty, respectability, and good citizenship of those whose names are contained in them. The work of campaigning, which already has commenced, will now be prosecuted with increased vigor, for the struggle has now officially begun. It is only about four weeks until election, and in those four weeks much hard work must be done. It will not do to rely upon Eastern elections or the apparent drift of voters elsewhere towards the Republican party. There must be no apathy or false confidence in Illinois. The contest here must be fought out on its merits and against tremendous odds. If every Republican does his duty the victory will be won. In Chicago especially it must be remembered that the Republican voter will be in danger of losing his vote if he fails to register either Oct. 16 or Oct. 23. Last year's register now is of no avail. Everything must begin *de novo*. With a full registration and with unceasing hard work Illinois will be redeemed and take her place again among the Republican States. A Republican Legislature will send a Republican Senator to Congress instead of the Democratic free trader, MacVeagh, and Cook County will take the first step toward relieving Chicago of the incubus of Hopkinsism.

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S FALLACIOUS REMEDIES.

The distinguished ex-Senator from Illinois who addressed the Populist meeting Saturday night told his audience that there is a great deal of distress and discontent among the masses of the people and submitted his remedies therefor. He assumed that the cause of the discontent was the poverty and want men suffered by reason of the inadequacy of the pay received for the labor performed. He asserted that the legislation of the country had favored property at the expense of people; that wealth was being concentrated in the hands of a few individuals; and that unless there were a change for the better the masses of the people would be dependent soon on the generosity of the few for the means to live.

To put an end to this assumed concentration of wealth he urged the workingmen to vote for the enactment of laws which "will permit them to share in the wealth created by their toil and to eat of the bread their hands have earned." The first of his remedies relates to the employés of public or quasi-public corporations. He does not, like the Populists, ask for the nationalization of the railroads, but he wants the employés of each road to have a voice in the election of directors, to be paid good wages, and to share with the stockholders in any surplus profits there may be after wages have been paid and capital has received a fair interest on money actually invested.

Were this done, to what extent would it relieve the distress and discontent complained of? In view of the fact that about three-quarters of the gross receipts of the roads go to labor now, it is difficult to see how it can get much more on the average unless railroad rates are raised—that is, unless consumers will pay more. There are a few roads like the New York Central which earn enough money to make it possible for employés to share in the profits. There are no such roads at the West or in the South. There are too many lines which cannot pay the fixed charges, to say nothing of a dividend to stockholders.

It is evident that Judge Trumbull does not think much of the profit-sharing idea, for he does not recommend its application to private employers. Or it may be that he sees the impossibility without a remodeling of American Constitutions of passing a valid law making profit-sharing compulsory. His second remedy is one which, were it to be applied, would make profit-sharing even less feasible than it is now, because it would strike a serious blow at industry. He wishes to abolish all corporations except those of a public or a quasi-public character, so that men wishing to conduct business jointly will have to fall back on the old partnership system.

When the era of private corporations was beginning there were those who looked upon them with horror and said they would destroy the republic. But such corporations came into existence in this as in other countries because they were needed. They were an improved implement for the transaction of business. The partnership was dissolved by the death of a partner happening often at the most critical moment. That method of doing business had many other drawbacks. The corporation system with its simplicity of management, the easy transferability of interests, and the greater ease with which immense enterprises can be carried out has thrust the partnership way of doing business into the background. To abolish corporations would make the reproductive use of capital more difficult than it is now. Employment would be lessened in this country. Capital would go abroad, where corporations were not proscribed. When Judge Trumbull was a boy the old people were viewing corporations with alarm. What they used to say then has come back to him and he is repeating it.

His third remedy is the breaking up of large estates by limiting the amount which any man can give to his heirs, or they can inherit from him, to a million dollars. The Judge has a dread of large accumulations of wealth and he seems to be of the opinion that it is hard for a man to make more than a million dollars in his lifetime without resorting to dishonest methods. One objection to his plan is that it would be inoperative. Were that the law in all the American States the multi-millionaires would either circumvent it by devices invented for them by subtle lawyers or they would transfer the bulk of their property to other lands where great wealth was not a crime.

There is no reason why large fortunes should not be subjected to heavy inheritance and succession taxes. Many States are resorting to them as a means of raising revenue. If they are not made too heavy there will be no attempt to evade them, and those taxes, together with the division of property among children, will contribute to equalize down ward the large estates of this country.

The Judge fails to show, however, how the mere fact of the ownership by a man of a large amount of money is in itself an evil. A man who has a million dollars which he employs in a manufacturing business gives work to about 900 men. Another person who has two million dollars similarly employed gives work to about 1,900 men. It is difficult to see why the second man should be a greater enemy of society than the first. Mr. Trumbull has some curious ideas on the wickedness of wealth which are centuries old and which are as incorrect as they are aged.

Judge Trumbull's remedies will not be adopted. The world is not going to turn backwards and abolish corporations and limit bequests in order to oblige him. Systems which have been slowly evolved are not dropped for the purpose of returning to old methods, though they may be replaced gradually by new ones. Mr. Trumbull would have given better advice to his hearers had he told them that the workingmen in the cities of the United States have been receiving about twice the wages paid in the lands whence they or their fathers came; that they would be getting those wages now had they not voted against protection two years ago; and that if they do not wish to be more discontented and distressed than they are now they should vote next month against throwing down what is left of the tariff walls and intensifying foreign competition and forcing down the wage scale still more. He should have made mention also of the millions expended yearly by the workingmen for harmful luxuries and have suggested that they were the victims of their own appetites far more than of corporations.

He should have called the attention of his hearers to the further fact that consumers, not employers, are the ultimate regulators of wages; that what consumers will pay for goods determines the amount the manufacturer can afford to pay for having them made; and that the employer is willing to pay a dollar a minute if he can get it back from the sale of his goods; but he will not pay a dollar a day if he cannot get it back.

On these points Judge Trumbull had not a word to say. His sole theme was the sinfulness of wealth and harmfulness of corporations. He proved the truth of neither assertion.

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S NEEDLESS FORTUNE SCARE.

In his Music Hall speech Saturday evening Judge Trumbull devoted much space to a bitter wail over the large fortunes enjoyed by many people in this country. In this connection it is possible The Tribune did not correctly state what the Judge said on this point. Though the error does not bear any relation to his argument one way or another, it is as well that he should be given the benefit of just what he did say. Instead of stating that 1 per cent of the people own nine-tenths of the wealth he said that 10 per cent of the people own 90 per cent of the wealth of this country, and instead of stating that few persons own 300 billions of property he said they own 300 millions.

Having set the Judge right on the facts it is in order for The Tribune to relieve the Judge of his apprehensions concerning the possible results that may ensue from them. The circumstances under which these fortunes were accumulated were in a sense abnormal. One class of them was due to the war, with its enormous expenditures and its increased speculative opportunities. That war, however, will not be repeated. Another class of them was due to the extraordinarily rapid building of railroads—so rapid, indeed, that in a small number of years our mileage was equal to that of the rest of the world. But the period of rapid railroad construction has passed. Another class was due to the extraordinary development of manufacturing under the protective policy which has been in operation since the war. But competition has put an end to large fortunes from that source, not to mention Democratic free trade legislation, which if carried to its extreme limit, as threatened by Cleveland, Wilson, MacVeagh & Co., will put it out of the power of any one to accumulate even a modest fortune. Still another class has been accumulated by the natural increase of the value of property in towns and villages which have grown into cities. That, too, is substantially at an end. A few have made fortunes out of mines. That, too, is substantially ended, as it now costs nearly a dollar to get a dollar out of the mine.

While these abnormal conditions have virtually ceased to exist the breaking-up process has begun. Ten great fortunes will crumble away and disappear by divisions among children while one is built up. It is also to be remembered that a great many of these large fortunes are stock fortunes, not based upon landed property but upon speculative securities. Many of these which were thought to be excessive upon examination have been found to be comparatively small, and some of them have suddenly disappeared altogether. So there is no reason why Judge Trumbull should worry. The problem will work itself out in time, and that, too, without the necessity of confiscation and attempting to reduce every one to the extremely poor level which was the rule when the Judge was a young man.

JUDGE TRUMBULL ON SILVER.

In his speech at Central Music Hall Judge Trumbull told the Populists and Socialists who gathered to hear him that the United States ought not to consult England about the course we should pursue in regard to silver. He said:

> I had supposed that these States were made free and independent and absolved from all allegiance to the British crown more than a hundred years ago, but in this it seems I was mistaken, and that there are those among us who think that Congress should not proceed to perform its constitutional duty by coining money and regulating the value thereof without the coöperation of Great Britain. Let those who think so crook the pliant hinges of the knee to the money power of England. I, for one, acknowledge no such allegiance, but believe it the duty of Congress to act independently and establish the value of coin as it existed prior to 1873, when silver was demonetized.

Judge Trumbull did not stop to consider the fact that for every day in the last ten years there has been outstanding an average of at least five billions of dollars in notes or other evidences of indebtedness on real estate. He ignored the important circumstance that about half of this represents money remaining due on land which was purchased for a much larger aggregate and that the other half represents money borrowed for the purpose of making different kinds of improvements, building houses in the cities, and fencing, stocking, draining, etc., on the farms. At the beginning of 1890 the total of these mortgage indebtednesses was about six billion dollars. Now the effect of the free coinage which Judge Trumbull asks for simply would be to enable the people who have borrowed this six billions of dollars which they have promised to pay to keep possession of the land and all the improvements thereon and yet pay only half as much as they had agreed to pay. Is that equitable? Is it in accordance with justice or with the principles on which Judge Trumbull has shaped his course in all his dealings with his fellow-men during the many years of his residence in this city? Is he not now, as always, in favor of an honest payment of lawful indebtedness? Has he paused to consider that most of the money owing on this immense aggregate of property has been loaned by the more thrifty of the workers who have invested their savings in these loans? Does he think it would better the condition of the toilers to allow the more saving of their number to be robbed of three billion dollars by the adoption of free silver?

Judge Trumbull did not attempt to inform his hearers how the workingman would be benefited by a debasement of the currency, such as would be effected by "free silver," nor how the currency is to be made more in value or purchasing power by making it poorer. If a man has a pint of milk and adds to it a pint of water the result is not a quart of milk but a quart of a mixture which contains no more milk than would go into a pint. If he could push off a pint of the mixture on a creditor who had lent him a pint of pure milk and call the account "square" he might gain an advantage in that dishonorable way, but surely the action would not be approved by Judge Trumbull, for the pint of the mixture would have only half the intrinsic value possessed by the original pint of milk. Evidently the Judge has not thought over these matters. He did not stop to work out the problem to its conclusion. If he had he would understand that exceedingly great mischief would result from adopting the free coinage of silver (at the ratio of 16 to 1) under conditions which differ so radically from those which prevailed prior to 1873, when there were no silver dollars to speak of in this country.

THE INFLUX OF THE PAUPERS.

The members of the County Board are becoming alarmed at the increasing demands made on them for assistance. It is always the case that an army of tramps and beggars begins moving on Chicago as on other large cities about this time of the year, but the Commissioners have learned that the army is much larger than ever before.

It would not be astonishing were this the case. There was much generous bestowal of charity in this city last winter. Some of it was judiciously and some injudiciously given. The belief has been widely spread that the people of Chicago are very tender-hearted and will let no one suffer. The outsiders remember what was done last winter, and they have seen how the Pullman people were cared for this summer. Therefore, now that it is getting cold, and country life has lost its charms, the tramps and the unemployed are turning their steps cityward.

The County Board is being called on thus early in the winter by swarms of people who want food, clothing, and money, who want to be furnished transportation to other parts of the country or who want to be let into the poorhouse. It will not be long, at the present rate, before the county institutions are full and all the money appropriated for charitable purposes has been spent. The private charities find that the demands on their resources are growing heavier and they look forward with alarm to the still heavier demands of midwinter.

The coming winter will be a hard one, even though not a single outsider should apply for relief. The army of the unemployed is not as large now as it was a year ago, but it is far greater than it was in 1892. This year has not been a good one for the working people. Work was scarce owing to the Democratic business panic, and there were numerous strikes in addition to the one headed by Debs, which diminished materially the summer earnings of the population. The walking delegates have cost the wage-earners a good deal this year.

So it will not be many weeks before relief societies will be appealing to the charitable for assistance and before the county is called on for aid in three meritorious cases where it is now called on in one. At the same time the streets will be filled with undeserving people, most of whom have come here expecting to be cared for during the winter. If special pains are not taken they will thrust themselves in ahead of those who are deserving and will get what should go for the relief of the latter.

It is high time, therefore, for the County Board and for private individuals to be more discriminating in their giving. The former should also enforce the law more rigidly than it has been in the habit of doing and see that no persons are aided by the county who are not entitled to relief from it. The giving of aid promiscuously will bring applicants from every quarter and make short work of its resources. Whatever can be done to stop the inflow of paupers should be done at once.

It is suspected, and probably with cause, that the authorities of other municipalities are shipping their poor here so as to get rid of the expense of supporting them. Conduct of this kind should not be tolerated. The city will look after its own destitute somehow or other, for it has always managed to do so, but it ought to give emphatic notice that it does not intend to be the almshouse for all the homeless people of the West.

Judge Trumbull takes vigorous exceptions to the Federal Judges having charge of railroads. The public, however, will not sympathize with him on that score. If he can find any better way of dealing with those railroads which have passed into the hands of the United States courts under the law that will be all right. Let him draft his bill, and the Judge has had considerable experience in bill-drafting, and Congress will adopt it if his plan is better than the present one. At present, when a railroad becomes bankrupt, the Federal Court takes charge of it until reorganization, which wipes out the stock and stockholders and leaves the mortgage-holders in possession. During that period of transition from an old set of owners to a new set some one must take charge of the property, and if the Judge can find an agency which will do the work better let him suggest it to Congress, which will only be too glad to adopt it. It is neither wise nor fair to complain of an alleged evil and not offer any remedy for it.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* devotes much space to the effort of showing why the South is kept solidly Democratic. The explanation is summed up in the statement that "the South is solid because the Republican party makes war upon her and thus compels her in self-defense to show a solid front to the North." When the *Dispatch* printed this statement, however, it had not heard from Georgia, where the Populist earthquake left the Democratic party with a yawning fissure running right down through the middle of it. That it has not the courage of its convictions, however, and that it anticipates something dreadful in store for the solid South is evidenced by its concluding warning to the brethren in Virginia: "Ponder these words, ye Democrats of Virginia, and act upon them. We must either hang together or hang separately." 'Pears like it was not so very solid after all down in the Bourbon section.

Probably the greatest drainage canal known to history is the Panama Canal. It has drained several hundred million dollars out of the pockets of the investors.

"Editor Tribune," writes a correspondent, "Mrs. Kendal doesn't approve of women riding bicycles. I am a woman who rides a bicycle, and I would rather be seen doing it a thousand times than playing 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' on the stage." There! There! Let us say no more about it.

A speculative exchange finds some significance in this arrangement of the names of the five States that have gone Republican this year:

VermonT.
ORegon.
MainE.
ConnEcticut.
RhoDe Island.

This may mean "T. Reed," or it may convey the idea that the Democratic party is "treed," or it may signify both.

Tomorrow will be the twenty-third anniversary of the day when—but the reader is referred to The Tribune files of October, 1871, for full particulars.

The open car of the fall season of 1894 may be regarded as in process of ultimate extinction.

It is predicted by some of the papers of New York that the census to be taken next year will show a decided falling off from the normal rate of increase in the population of that city. New York can well spare some of the citizens it has lost.

Japan is a nation of artists. Even its soldiers know how to do an artistic job of Japanning China.

Adlai says the Democrats are opposed to all secret political organizations. Adlai forgets.

When Baltimore has fully sobered down it will be just a little ashamed of itself.

Runaway tugboats add a new terror to life on our noble river.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"A Back Number" at the Grand Opera-House did not attract as many old friends of Willie Collier as would have been there had he been advertised to appear again in farcical comedy. That old piece of nonsense, "Hoss and Hoss," would have assured a better house. But the young comedian is to be commended for having the bravery to attempt something higher and better than what has already claimed his attention too long. He is a young actor of decided talent, with the capability of affording interest in legitimate rôles. But he chose a clumsy workman when he commissioned Edward E. Kidder to write him a new play. "A Back Number" contains all the conventionalities of "Peaceful Valley" and "A Poor Relation," which have been the vehicles and the impediments alike of Sol Smith Russell's quaint gifts of entertainment. It contains a guileless village beauty whom a city villain in fine clothes is plotting to compromise. It has the good hearted but gullible country bumpkin—"a diamond in the rough," as the old-fashioned play bills were pleased to designate him. It has the rum-soaked old idler and his ascetic wife and the strong-minded girl who is the self-appointed protector of all the tender plants of virtue. From these characters, knowing the author, the story can be surmised. But it has something more. Mr. Collier has "written in" freely speeches and whole sketches of dialogue of his own, and wherever he has touched it the play fairly sparkles with humor. Moreover, he has chosen a company capable of excellently interpreting the straw characters which are introduced. The young actor himself plays a dual rôle, Benjamin Bennett, a gentle, kind-hearted, and generous schoolmaster, and his antithesis, Ike Bennett, a shiftless, careless, lazy fellow. As Ike Bennett Mr. Collier runs away to Chicago to become a commercial drummer. As Benjamin Bennett he falls in love with the guileless village beauty, saves her from the grasp of the city villain, and when the village tongues are wagging their fastest over her misfortunes and when her aunt has turned her out to starve he generously offers her his hand in marriage, which of course ends the play. Mr. Collier shows much versatility in carrying the two rôles. As the shiftless brother he was particularly amusing and managed to give the scenes an interest they would have been devoid of in the hands of a less clever player. James R. Smith made an excellent eccentric character of Roxbury Codd, a tippling ex-warrior, and Miss Helen Reimer played the part of his ascetic wife to the life. Miss Louise Allen Collier had the thankless part of the gullible heroine, and did as much with it as its limitations would permit. H. A. Smith was only fairly successful with a thankless villain rôle. M. L. Leckert was the blundering bumpkin. Other rôles were assigned to George W. Leslie, Miss Belle Bucklin, Miss Mattie Earle, and Edward Clark.

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A compact and very interesting play is "The Idler," by C. Haddon Chambers, which was given by a modestly-heralded English company at the Schiller last evening. The curtain had not been long up before one recognized the style of the author of "Capt. Swift," a drama which was presented here a few years ago by the A. M. Palmer company. In the present piece, as in "Capt. Swift," the author introduces into a love story of London society a personage who has figured in sensational matters in foreign parts. Capt. Swift was a young man who before figuring in polite circles of Piccadilly had been a highwayman in the Australian bush; in "The Idler" Sir John Harding, who is happy with his young wife in London, is suddenly accused of having committed a homicide during his "wild oats" days in California. Mark Cross, whom one takes for the typical melodramatic villain, turns up a witness of the half-forgotten homicide. It appears that he had been a former lover of Sir John Harding's wife—a rejected and disappointed one, by the way. But he is not the ordinary villain one at first takes him to be. He is a human being with a mixture of good and evil in him, and the spectator grows more and more interested in him up to the final curtain. The originality and the human nature in this character constitute the success of the play. In the first act appears a third character, an American, who is the brother of the man long before killed in California. He recognizes in Sir John Harding the slayer of his brother, and on the recognition the first curtain falls.

This is sufficient of the story to tell in this connection. It is sufficient to show the playgoer that the piece is of the same class as "Capt. Swift," though the two plots are in nothing identical except in the quality of intensity. Both works are theatrical—and this is the only criticism one has to make on the acting; it also verges on the theatrical, but when theatricality has a strong basis of dramatic virtue, as both play and acting have in this instance, it is acceptable and highly commendable.

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Four acts tell the story of "The Idler," and they are direct and to the point. The comedy introduced is conventional, but it is not violently dragged in. It serves the purpose of relieving the tension of strained nerves. One cannot describe "The Idler" better than by saying it is of the same literary quality as a novel by Miss Braddon—it is exciting rather than elevating, but it holds the attention from beginning to end. The acting is adequate without being brilliant. Mr. Arthur Lewis as the humanized villain (for which many thanks to the author) impresses one at first with his peculiarity of manner; but one quickly forgets this, which is marked but not disagreeable, in the subdued but clear-cut way in which he renders the complicated character. He is always within bounds; he never succumbs to a temptation of violence and he realizes distinctly the conflicting good and bad of the character as conceived by the author. Mr. Walter Howe, who is the Sir John Harding, is guilty of theatricality to the point of stiffness, especially in the earlier scenes. In the more exacting situations he redeems himself. Howard Gould is generally acceptable as the American, though he might omit the catch phrase, "I want to know," which denotes him a "Down-Easter" rather than a Californian. Mrs. Zeffie Tilbury Lewis makes a prepossessing heroine, though emotion unpleasantly disturbs her features. She is hardly strong enough in certain situations requiring emotional force. In the last act, when she was supposed to be overwhelmed by sorrow, she appeared in a bewitching toilet which certainly looked out of place on a distracted heroine. In the company is her mother (one means in reality, not in the play) in Miss Lydia Thompson. This was the only member of the company who was well known to the audience, and she was warmly received. Time has been kind to her, and has in particular spared her graceful figure. She is still ornamental to the stage. Miss Amy Gordon was effusively pleasing as Kate Merryweather, Miss Virginia Buchanan gave dignity to a necessary matron. Those who saw the ending of "Capt. Swift" will remember the play kindly if for that vivid reason alone. There is something as unusual, though not so striking in the last scene of "The Idler." The not half-bad villain—so ably played by Mr. Arthur Lewis—is left alone on the stage, and the question of his destiny is left undecided, though each playgoer may settle it satisfactorily to himself in his own imagination. So, on the whole, "The Idler" is of the stage stagey, but decidedly interesting—and clever.

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Mr. Courtenay Thorpe's dramatization of Rudyard Kipling's widely read story, "The Light That Failed," was brought out in London when the novel was subject to more discussion than it is today, and consequently it attracted considerable attention and interest. It is one of the peculiar happenings in the life of plays that it did not reach Chicago until last night, when its actor, as the leading support of Miss Emily Bancker, played its leading rôle of Dick. In the adaptation the essence of the story has been compressed into a one-act play three-quarters of an hour long. Both tact and ability have been displayed in weaving into it the salient features of the original. The principal episode, of course, is that in which blindness seizes the young artist just before his cherished painting has been destroyed by the revengeful model, Bess. Like nearly all adaptations from novels the play lacks action and is overburdened with dialogue. Moreover, it is gloomy and darksome, illuminated only by the pretty love story of the union of Dick and Maisie. Mr. Thorpe in playing the principal rôle gave evidence of his nervous force and acted at times with intensity. His anguish at blindness took too much the unique form of crumpling large handfuls of table cover. Miss Emily Bancker was winning and sympathetic as Maisie and Mr. George Parsons lent good support as Toopenbow, the brother artist. Miss Lee Jarvis had the small rôle of the model, but played it creditably. The three-act farce of the Lyceum company, "Our Flat," followed. It will be remembered as a lively and rollicking although transparent piece, which is concerned with the efforts of an aspiring young dramatic author and his young wife to keep up a show of affluence and comfort on an empty pocketbook and cupboard. In the rôle of the dramatic author Mr. George Parsons revealed quite unexpected capability as a light comedian. He has been obscured by heavy rôles during his career of the last few years, and has not had the opportunity to reveal the aptitude for light comedy which he possesses. Last evening he verified the predictions made in these columns a year ago and played the character of Reginald Sylvester with spirit and humor. He is an actor of good presence and easy, agreeable manner, and will probably accomplish better things. Miss Bancker, the star, also acted with lightness and spirit. Mr. Courtenay Thorpe, as the theatrical manager, had the good will of his audience. Philip H. Ryley filled the rôle of the unsuccessful actor and Miss Anito Verno had the part of the dissembling dressmaker.

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William Hoey, who is still affectionately styled "Old Hoss" by his admirers, notwithstanding that his ill-considered aspirations to become a star actor have divorced him from that character, began a return engagement at the Haymarket in the Paultons' farce comedy, "The Flams," which was brought out a little over a month ago at the Columbia. The piece received a rousing welcome, for the theater was full of Mr. Hoey's friends, whose enthusiasm overbalanced their good judgment. When the farce first appeared down-town the opinion was expressed that it was a conspicuously unsatisfactory version of a theme already worn out by its authors and that it was not worthy of Mr. Hoey's or any one's else efforts. To insist upon that opinion now would be folly in the face of the friendliness which Haymarket audiences show to Mr. Hoey and his endeavors. Changes have been made in the dialogue and specialties, and it is more acceptable, perhaps, than before, although it is still a matter of speculation how its chief actor expects to get through a hard season with a play for which mediocrity is an exact synonym.

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Nat Goodwin began his engagement of a month at Hooley's with "A Gilded Fool," which he produced two years ago in this city and which won for him no little applause. The author is Henry Guy Carleton, who afterwards wrote "The Butterflies" for Mr. Drew, and is showing a growing aptitude for catering to popular taste. The hero of "A Gilded Fool" is Chauncey Short, a young American with apparently more money than brains, whose better qualities sprout, flourish, and ripen under the sunshine of love. The dialogue is nervous, pointed, and sometimes witty, and the characterization has the double merit of being native and original. Mr. Goodwin has a competent company, the male being superior to the female element. Miss Lilla Vane plays the heroine, and Miss Minnie Dupree is the soubrette. Prominent among the members of the company are R. G. Wilson, C. E. Hoit, Charles Allen, Arthur Hoops, and William Ingersoll.

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The new libretto which Louis Harrison has provided for Eddie Foy's production of "Off the Earth" was tried at the farewell performance of the travesty at the Columbia last evening. The aim has been to give body and coherency to the story which in its old form existed only in name. The same scenery involving the idea of a department store and the same characters are still employed, but the story is made to deal with some family jewels, including the magic diadem of Luna, queen of the moon, which has been stolen and hidden in the store. Ultimately the scene changes to the moon. Some new songs have been added. They were generally well received. The new libretto will materially strengthen the piece. Tonight Charles Frohman's Stock company from the Empire Theater in New York will open a three weeks' engagement presenting R. C. Carton's drama, "Liberty Hall," for the first week.

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"Dr. Cupid," a farce-comedy with an infusion of musical specialties, had its first Chicago presentation at the Lincoln. It is in three acts and lively in dialogue and action. It tells a fairly coherent but exceedingly ridiculous story which involves Theophile Mudge, a Down East Yankee hotelkeeper, suffering from a complication of ailments, who goes to the city and undergoes the operation of having blood infused into his veins. This blood is furnished by a man of sporting proclivities, which are thus transferred to the quiet Yankee and cause him to indulge in all kinds of hilarity until the doctors decide to counteract the unlooked-for tendencies by replacing the blood of a quiet rustic farmer. A number of special features, notably a pickaninny band, are introduced and the company gives a fairly creditable performance.

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Richard Barker, one of the foremost stage managers and producers, and who has had charge of all the first productions of the American Extravaganza company at the Chicago Opera-House, left New York for London yesterday. He has been engaged by Henry E. Abbey to go to London and witness the present production of "The Queen of Brilliance" by the Lillian Russell Opera company, with the view of making such alterations and changes in the costumes, scenery, and cast as may be deemed necessary for the American tour. The opera will be reproduced under Mr. Barker's direction at Abbey's Theater, New York, next month and will be seen at the Chicago Opera-House later in the season.

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The revival of Hoyt's early attempt at farce-comedy, "A Bunch of Keys," at Havlin's attracted a good-sized audience at the matinée and a packed house at night. As the familiar characters appeared it reminded one of years ago when this Hoytian satire was first offered to the public. The general idea and outline are retained in the present production and the same old situations and incidents are repeated, but the songs and specialties are of the present time. C. W. Bowser presented his former rôle of Snaggs with satisfactory results and Ada Bothner's Teddy stands forth as prominently as it formerly did.

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Garrick and Collier's new sensational melodrama, "The Cross Roads of Life," had its first performance at the Alhambra and met with the noisy favor of a large audience. It tells a story of villainy and misunderstandings with the customary heroics. The settings used in its production are elaborate and include views of the Sandy Hook life saving station, a part of the Harlem tunnel in New York, and, finally, the steamship City of Rome at sea. Edmund Collier, an excellent actor who was once counted in John McCullough's support, played the rôle of the hero and had the support of a fairly effective company.

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It is stated that Mme. Nordica will receive $1,000 for each appearance during her engagement with the Abbey-Grau grand opera forces next season. These managers at first offered $400 for each representation, which the prima donna promptly declined. The present engagement is undertaken, it is said, upon the prima donna's own terms, not alone from the financial but artistic point of view, she being asked to impersonate certain rôles only.

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The all-day vaudeville bill at the Casino was subject to change yesterday, although its two leading features of a week ago, Gertie Cochran, a precocious child who answers correctly questions on all subjects, and Cora Beckwith, the swimmer, still remain. The vaudeville bill contains almost sixty numbers. The Sunday patronage, as is usual, was large.

The final week of the subscription sale of seats for the Chicago Orchestra concerts opens this morning at Lyon & Healy's. As early as the month of June advance sales by popular subscription reached, it is announced, a larger sum than obtained for any previous season. The series opens Oct. 19 under direction of Theodore Thomas at the Auditorium.

New performers appeared in the vaudeville bill at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden yesterday. Principal among them were Ziska a dexterous young magician, Haines and Lisette, operatic vocalists, P. C. Neilson, cornetist, and Wiley Hamilton, a monologue entertainer and parody singer.

"Aladdin Jr." is continuing steadily at the Chicago Opera-House, with less than a month now intervening before its long run in the home theater will cease. There is no variation in the efforts of the members of the cast, all of whom have gained the reputation of being hard, consistant workers.

Walter Sanford's melodrama "The Power of Gold," which tells a sensational story with the aid of some heavy scenic settings, is at the Academy this week in accordance with the system of transfer employed in the local Jacobs' Theaters.

The City Sports Burlesque company is furnishing the entertainment this week at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House. The Nelson sisters, acrobats, appear in the variety list and give a performance better than is usually found at that house.

A number of changes have been made in the variety specialties at the Gaiety Theater this week. The program is contributed by performers known by frequenters of such places of amusement.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke will substitute "The Isle of Champagne" for "Tabasco" during his projected Southern tour.

The Marie Sanger Burlesque company is furnishing the entertainment at the Empire this week.

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New York, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Henry E. Abbey said the opera season will begin here Nov. 19 with "Romeo et Juliette," with Melba, the De Reszkes, and Plancon in the cast. "Falstaff," the latest opera by Verdi, will be presented early in the season, possibly in the third week. Maurel, who created the title rôle in Italy, will sing Falstaff here. The first cast of "Carmen" will be a phenomenal one, embracing Melba as Michaela, Jean de Reszke as Don José, Edward de Reszke as Escamillo, and Zelie de Lussan, the American singer, as Carmen. Myra Heller, the Russian soprano, will be heard as Carmen later in the season. The De Reszkes, Mr. Grau, and most of the members of the company will sail about Nov. 3. Sybil Sanderson will not come until January, as her leave of absence from the Opera Comique in Paris does not begin until then. Calvé will not return to America this season, but will sing in St. Petersburg, Madrid, and Paris. The Melba Concert company, which includes Mmes. Melba and Scalchi, MM. Mangiere and Plancon, and Sig. Bevignani, will start on a tour next week. The first concerts will be given in New York and Brooklyn and the company will visit in turn Philadelphia, Buffalo, Boston, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven, Baltimore, Washington, Toronto, and Montreal.

Lillian Russell, Mr. Abbey says, has achieved an unquestionable personal success in London, and he has had offers from all the English operatic managers for her services. She will close her London season Oct. 18 and two days later will sail for New York. The entire company, chorus, scenery, costumes, and properties of "The Queen of Brilliants" will be brought over. Digby Bell and Laura Joyce Bell will join the company in this city and Miss Russell will open at Abbey's Theater Nov. 5. An entirely new book is being written for the New York production of "The Queen of Brilliants," by H. J. W. Dam, a well-known newspaper man, formerly of this city and now of London. Tamagno, the celebrated tenor, and Basso Pol Blanco are due here on La Bourgogne. Tamagno goes at once to the City of Mexico, where he is to give twelve star performances of opera with a company already organized there.

A little over a month ago there were only two theaters open in New York. This week there are only two theaters closed. These are Palmer's and Harrigan's. The fate of this latter theater is singular. Nobody seems to be able to do anything with it excepting Harrigan himself, and he finds it more profitable to be on the road. Palmer's has suffered severely from the infusion of "New Blood," but it was not the kind of blood that told.

At the Star Theater last week Mr. Crane's audiences have been large and they have found much in his presentation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" to admire. The play will be conducted for another fortnight and then will give way to "The Pacific Mail."

The seventh week of Mr. Sothern's engagement at the Lyceum Theater begins tomorrow. Mr. Jerome's play, "A Way to Win a Woman," has proved so popular it will be made the chief piece in his repertory for the coming season, in connection with several of his other plays. The new play by Miss Morington not being yet finished, its production will be delayed until next season. Mr. Sothern will therefore continue in the Jerome play, but before the end of his term at the Lyceum Theater he may revive one of the other pieces in his repertory.

Mr. Mansfield has found there is so much public interest in the older plays of his repertory that he has decided to continue, for the present, to make frequent changes of program at the Herald Square Theater, and to put himself in numerous characters. This week "Beau Brummel," "Arms and the Man," "Prince Karl," "A Parisian Romance," and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Notwithstanding the success of Blumenthal and Kadelburg's comedy, "Mauerblumchen," at the Irving Place Theater it will have to be withdrawn after Wednesday evening.

Miss Lucie Freisinger, Mr. Conreid's leading woman, from the Vienna Volks-Theater, will make her first appearance in this country Thursday night. Mr. Conreid has several plays under consideration in which she is to act, but has not yet come to any positive conclusion.

"The Gaiety Girl" is still growing in favor at Daly's Theater, and there is a line of people at that box-office all day and all evening. "Tommy Atkins" is getting to be one of the most popular songs of the day.

John Drew and "The Bauble Shop" continue their popularity at the Empire Theater, where the "house full" sign greets late applicants for tickets nearly every night. The audiences are of the most fashionable order and large theater parties are common. Hoyt's Theater, hitherto known as the Madison Square Theater, will open tomorrow night with the first performance in New York of Charles H. Hoyt's farce "A Milk White Flag." The theater has been redecorated and refurnished since it closed last season.

"Shenandoah" continues to draw crowds to the Academy of Music. The success of Bronson Howard's war play is so decided Charles Frohman announces that "Gigolettes" will not be done at the Academy. All arrangements to that purpose with Gilmore and Tompkins are at an end.

The attraction at the Columbia Theater for one week, beginning tomorrow night, will be Tony Pastor and his own company, which returns to the city after a successful season on the road. Mr. Pastor's other company will return to his own theater in Fourteenth street. J. W. Kelly will make his reappearance here after an absence of several months. "Joe" Cawthorne, formerly of the Patti Rosa company, will make his first appearance in specialty in ten years.

"Humpty Dumpty Up to Date," the new grand spectacular production of the Liliputians, is still doing well at the Fifth Avenue Theater. The second month of the engagement will begin tomorrow. The clever little artists have a firm hold on the theater-goers. Kaleb the Giant also causes much curiosity.

"The New Boy" at the Standard Theater will have an additional interest given it Tuesday evening, when James T. Powers will appear in the principal part. He has received permission to play the part in his own way, introducing a quantity of original business. Hallen and Hart will appear at the Bijou Theater tomorrow night in a new version of their familiar farce, "Later On."

After a year and a half of metropolitan popularity Rice's "1492" must be withdrawn from the Garden Theater at the end of this week. The 450th performance takes place Friday night.

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Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—It was proposed today to take Marion Manola Mason to New York that she might be placed under the special care of Dr. H. B. Pettingill, an expert on insanity, but she refused to go and the attempt was abandoned. For three weeks Mrs. Mason has been at her home at Winthrop and has improved considerably. She has very frequent lucid periods, although three or four times a day the distressing halucinations reappear. For a week or more her mother has been in attendance upon her. Thursday Dr. Pettingill came over from New York, made an examination of her case, and decided that under certain conditions she might recover, but suggested if he could call on her twice a day, watch her continually, and have full control of her case, he might promise improvement in three or four months. He gave no hope, however, unless most favorable conditions could be provided.

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Hammond, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Carney & Lowlow's "End of the World" company disbanded here last night after the performance in Hohman's Opera-House. The company has been playing to poor business for some time. Several of the members left for Chicago.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PRINCE KONG IS BUSY PREPARING DEFENSES FOR PEKIN.

Li Hung Chang, Who Is at Tien Tsin, Has Sent a Body of 8,000 Soldiers for the Protection of Pekin—Rifles Reach China on a Hamburg Vessel—Great Powers Will Insist on the Protection of Their Subjects—Admiral Mello Still Talks of Hostilities.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch sent from Shanghai today says Prince Kong, the Emperor's uncle, who was recently called from retirement to take the position of President of the Tsung Li Yamen and the Presidency of the Admiralty, and to whom was intrusted the conduct of the war with Japan, remains in Pekin, where he is occupied with providing defenses for the capital. He is, however, in telephonic communication with Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who is at Tien Tsin. Li Hung Chang has sent another body of 6,000 men well armed and passably well drilled to Pekin. His best regiments remain at Tien Tsin. The dispatch adds that 4,000 rifles were landed at Taku from a Hamburg steamer last week.

Great Powers to Give Protection.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says the negotiations of the powers with the United States with a view to the joint protection of their subjects in China are said to be much advanced by the Anglo-French agreement on the subject and a general entente may shortly be expected. The dispatch further says Austria has intrusted the protection of its subjects in China to Germany.

The Japanese Government has instructed Field Marshal Yamaga to inform the diplomats at Seoul that he will not allow the Japanese army to plunder Pekin in case that city is taken. This assurance will probably induce diplomats to stay in Pekin even should the Emperor leave the capital. They will, at any rate, attempt to negotiate a peace by asking Japan to be moderate in its demands.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says that the negotiations mentioned yesterday by the semi-official Cologne *Gazette*, looking to the adoption of joint measures by Great Britain, Germany, and other powers for the protection of their subjects in China, are quite distinct from any eventual interference between the belligerents with a view to limiting the duration or area of hostilities, Germany's commercial interests in China and Japan being second only to Great Britain's.

The Emperor's palace in Pekin is now guarded by Mantchu troops only.

The Japanese army advancing on Pekin is said to have many Coreans in its ranks. The recent statement that American officers had entered the Japanese army has been rectified. It now appears that Gen. Ruggles of the American general staff and several other American officers were readily permitted by the Japanese Government to follow the campaign, but solely as spectators.

Japanese Advance Cautiously.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Tien Tsin dated Saturday says that the Japanese are pursuing the campaign towards Moukden cautiously and are avoiding any dashing enterprises. Their cruisers are closely watching the Chinese fleet in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li. The dispatch adds that fugitives from Ping Yang describe the Japanese tactics as most scientific, while their weapons are perfect. On the other hand the Chinese operations are said to be conducted in an antiquated fashion and there is considerable disagreement among the Chinese Generals. The Japanese are gaining the sympathy of the Corean people by paying for their supplies and maintaining strict discipline. The dispatch concludes with the statement that the Admiral of the French fleet has arrived.

Italy to Observe Neutrality.

ROME, Oct. 7.—A telegram from Pekin announces that the Italian Minister, acting under instructions from his government, has ordered the Italian Consul at Seoul to observe the strictest neutrality and to confine himself to purely diplomatic action in order to as far as possible lessen the evils caused by the present struggle. The Minister, it is added, has also addressed a note to the Tsung Li Yamen offering pacific advice to the Chinese Government. It is further said he declined to accede to the views contained in a note addressed by the Tsung Li Yamen to the representatives accredited to the Pekin court, by the terms of which China sought to limit the rights of neutral powers to freedom of navigation of Corean waters. The British, Russian, and French representatives forwarded a similar answer to the Tsung Li Yamen.

GRESHAM'S RESPONSE TO COREA.

Details of the Correspondence in Regard to Japan's Aggressions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 7.—Advices received here from Yokohama announce the arrival there from the United States of Mr. Ye Sung Soo, the Corean Minister to Washington, who is on his return to Corea. They also give some interesting details of that celebrated chapter in the correspondence between the United States and Japan, which culminated in the letter from Secretary Gresham to United States Minister Dunn touching Japan's attitude towards Corea, which had been the subject of so much comment in the United States. It will be remembered that at the time Japan was in complete military control of Seoul, the Corean capital its demands were sweeping.

To these demands Corea replied that it was and for many years had been instituting such changes in the governmental system as the public revenues would support, and that while they realized the superior military power of Japan, which they would not resist, they hoped the national independence would be respected and the Japanese troops then in possession of the capital and the country would be withdrawn. At the same time the King instructed the Corean Minister at Washington to represent the conditions to the United States to the end that the good offices of the United States be used to bring about the withdrawal of the Japanese troops.

He was further instructed to say that the exact conditions described in the treaty of 1883 with the United States had arisen and to beg the United States to carry out the obligations it had assumed in the article reading: "If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government the other will exert its good offices on being informed of the case to bring about an amicable agreement, thus showing its friendly feelings."

Secretary Gresham responded to this appeal by communicating with both China and Japan in Corea's interest. China agreed to withdraw its troops, but Japan declined to do so. Then the Secretary addressed the celebrated note of instructions to Minister Dunn, which, after summing up the situation and the obligation of the United States, concluded in the following words: "Cherishing sincere friendship for both Japan and Corea the United States indulges the hope that Corea's independence and sovereignty will be respected. You are instructed to say to the government at Tokio that the President will be painfully disappointed should Japan visit upon its feeble and defenseless neighbor the horrors of an unjust war."

PARNELL REMEMBERED BY THE IRISH.

In Dublin a Great Parade Marches to His Grave.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—The procession held today in commemoration of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell was the largest on record. In the line were political societies from all parts of the country, every county in Ireland being represented. Timothy Harrington, M. P., who organized the procession, Mr. Parnell's brother and sister, John and William Redmond, and many other Parnellite members of the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayor of Cork, and a portion of the corporation of both cities in their robes of office took part in the parade. Over fifty bands were in the line. The streets were so packed with spectators that it was difficult for the procession to move. After marching through the principal streets of the city the route was taken to Glasnevin Cemetery, where the paraders deposited hundreds of beautiful wreaths on Parnell's grave. Thousands of persons visited the plat in which the great Irish leader lies buried during the evening. There was no disorder. A feature of the day was the thousands of women who wore ivy leaves on their breasts or in their hair. In fact ivy leaves were universally worn.

CLEVELAND TO END A LONG DISPUTE.

His Decision as Arbitrator Between Brazil and Argentine Eagerly Awaited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—President Cleveland is expected to give his decision as arbitrator of the important boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic soon after his return from Buzzard's Bay. Baron Rio-Branco, special envoy from Brazil, accompanied by a large suite, is now here awaiting the decision. The case has been in Mr. Cleveland's hands for eight months, and as the treaty of arbitration provides that the decision must be made within a year, it is being looked for almost any day. The time for the decision expires Feb. 10 next, but as Mr. Cleveland will be busy with Congress and public affairs soon after his return he is expected to dispose of the arbitration question before taking up domestic affairs. It is understood that he has made the arbitration his special study during working hours at Buzzard's Bay this summer. It is a complicated case, the brief of Baron Rio-Branco filling several large volumes, while the maps, old treaties, etc., and the briefs of Dr. Zeballows, the Argentine Minister, make a fair sized library. Mr. Cleveland has not turned this mass of documents over to the State Department, but has undertaken personally to go through it and unravel the dispute. It is a self-imposed task which the President does out of courtesy to the Southern republics, and in the extent of interests involved and legal complications it is as large as any case pending in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Cleveland's decision will settle whether the eastern boundary of Eastern Argentine remains as usually given in the maps or is extended by a wedge-shaped projection almost to the Atlantic coast. If Argentine gains this strip it will have a considerable effect on Southern Brazil, as it will almost sever the great State of Rio Grande do Sul from Upper Brazil, the remaining connection being a narrow isthmus compared with the general width of Brazil. On the other hand, it will give Argentine a narrow arm of land stretching from the north to within forty leagues of the Atlantic.

Mr. Cleveland's coming decision is awaited with great interest by the Southern envoys, as it means much to the strategic strength of the two dominant South American countries.

HAROLD FREDERIC REPLIES TO DILLON.

He Declares the Irish Leader Was Cognizant of Gladstone's Gift.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The London cable letter from Harold Frederic printed this morning contains the following: "The mails bring a published letter from William Dillon of Chicago impeaching the honesty of my account of his brother's connection with the Tweedmouth-Gladstone check affair. Every word that I said was absolutely true, and it can be proved from John Dillon's own pen and recorded speech. John Dillon attended and spoke at the Westminster Palace Hotel meeting Aug. 8. He heard and voted for the resolution in so many words, binding the British sympathizers of the Irish cause present to join the Irish in raising money, and empowering the Executive committee of the Metropolitan branch to take such action to that end as it might deem desirable. The action that it took was the sending out of the now notorious circular. When the public protest was made Mr. Dillon wrote, declaring that no appeal to Englishmen had been made, and adding that he expressed no opinion as to whether Mr. McCarthy ought to have reported Tweedmouth's and Gladstone's checks. His first statement was false and his second was cruelly treacherous to the Chairman of the party, who in accepting the checks merely followed the policy that Mr. Dillon himself had approved and helped to form at the public meeting. No amount of verbal wriggling can alter these hard facts. The argument that Mr. Dillon would not be foolish enough to deny the things which are a matter of public record loses value when we find Mr. Davitt stormily denying that Mr. McCarthy called the Westminster Palace Hotel meeting and being confronted with Mr. McCarthy's signature to the call and see Mr. Felix O'Brien first asserting solemnly that he knew nothing whatever about the circular and then remembering that he not only wrote but corrected it in the proof."

ADMIRAL MELLO IS STILL WARLIKE.

Says He Will Show Peixoto He Has Not Deserted the Cause of Liberty.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Oct. 7.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Admiral Mello denies that he is negotiating with the Brazilian Government for amnesty, or that he is awaiting the arrival of a special Commissioner from Rio de Janeiro. "On the contrary," he asserts, "I am as enthusiastic in the cause of the people of Brazil as on the first day I took up arms against the tyranny. I expect to be aboard a warship in a few weeks, and will show Peixoto that I am not inclined to desert the cause of liberty. The reports of desertions from the patriotic cause are started by Peixoto to aid his agents to secure money in Europe."

CLAMOR FOR REPRESSION IN GERMANY.

Caprivi and the Kaiser Confer in Regard to the Demand.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says Emperor William's conferences with Chancellor von Caprivi at Hubertosstock are the natural outcome of the present situation. It is too much to hope that the insensate cry for repressive legislation will cease, but as the Emperor himself deliberately abandoned a coercive policy, and as Germany is exceptionally free from Anarchist outrages, his confidence in the principles he has enforced can hardly be lessened.

Count Botho Zu Eulenberg, President of the Prussian Ministerial Council, will be received by Emperor William when his Majesty returns to Berlin. There is no truth in the rumors that Chancellor von Caprivi or Count Zu Eulenberg will resign.

ENGLISH TRADE IN AMERICA GROWS.

In Its Financial Article the "Times" Refers to the Movement as a "Revival."

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In its financial article this morning the *Times* says the Board of Trade returns for September are rather unsatisfactory. The exports fully demonstrate that a revival of trade with America has set in, but the values of both imports and exports are below the totals of September, 1893, although the figures then were reduced by the great coal strike.

CZAR IS TO BE TAKEN TO CORFU.

He Will Leave Livadia in Three Weeks with His Family.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.—Count Benkendorff, Grand Marshal of the Czar's household, has started for Corfu to prepare for the Czar's reception at that place. The Queen of Greece, a cousin of the Czar, will accompany the Russian imperial family to Corfu. It is probable that the Czar and his party will leave Livadia in three weeks.

More Money for Puerto Rico.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid says the government has arranged with the Bank of Spain for an advance of 10,000,000 pesetas in Spanish silver dollars to replace Mexican dollars, which will be withdrawn from circulation in Puerto Rico. A new Governor-General will be sent to Puerto Rico to replace Lieut.-Gen. Daban. These measures are intended to pacify the discontented colonists.

French Anarchist Is Arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says that Charles Vernet, an Anarchist, has been arrested at Lodive, Department of Herault. He predicted the murder of President Carnot a month before it occurred. The dispatch says the Italians arrested at Marseilles on the charge of being implicated in the plot to destroy the embassy proved to be a gang of burglars.

Spanish Republican Expelled from England.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Señor Salmeron, the Spanish Republican leader, who was traveling in Portugal, was arrested in this city owing to the fact that Portuguese Republicans had organized a banquet in his honor. After two hours' detention he was liberated and expelled from the country.

Gould to Be President of a Panama Road.

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 7.—It is reported here that Americans have regained control of the Panama railroad, that George J. Gould will be its new President, and that Col. Rives, the present Superintendent of the road, will enter the service of the Canal company as engineer.

Waldeck-Rousseau Chosen Senator.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—M. Pierre Marie Waldeck-Rousseau, formerly Minister of the Interior in the Gambetta Cabinet and later holding the same position in the Ferry Cabinet, has been elected Senator for the Department of Loire.

Sir William Harcourt in Venice.

VENICE, Oct. 7.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has arrived in this city.

ONE KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

Shocking Street Car Accident in the City of Tacoma, Wash.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 7.—A shocking street car accident occurred here about midnight. The following is the list of dead and injured:

The Dead.

CHANDLER, GEORGE C., General Agent Northern Pacific railroad.

The Injured.

HAUSTON, MRS. W., of Portland, Ore., slightly bruised.

LAUGHTON, MISS BERTHA, cut about the head and rendered insensible.

O'BRIEN, JAMES F., Deputy County Clerk, right leg mangled.

RHAKE, ED, left shoulder dislocated.

SIDNEY, M., hurt about the face.

SIDNEY, MRS. M., bruised and cut in several places.

The car was returning from the Inter-State fair grounds and was crowded with passengers. Chandler and other gentlemen were standing on the front platform behind the motorman. As the wheels struck the crossing of North Second street the axle on the front truck broke near the right wheel. The car left the track, plunged along at an acute angle to the right of the rails for a good rod, and then fell on its left side. Mr. Chandler, who was then on the steps, fell underneath the car. The heavy wood and iron work struck his face, killing him instantly and crushing his head to a shapeless pulp. James F. O'Brien, another passenger, was forced down by the struggling mass of passengers. The iron roof of the car fell upon his right leg, pinioning him to the ground. The others were injured either by falling from the platform, or by being thrown violently against the breaking glass of the windows.

OBJECTS TO JIM CORBETT'S DATE.

Fitzsimmons Doesn't Like the Arrangements Proposed by His Adversary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—Fitzsimmons arrived here tonight and talked freely of his controversy with Corbett, whom he is to meet in New York Thursday with reference to the proposed fight. When asked if the date suited him as set by Corbett, after July 1, Bob said: "No, that date does not suit for several reasons. In the first place there are others to be considered besides Mr. Corbett. What about the club? They must have some protection. Not one of them could or would afford to put up a purse of $25,000 except at such a time as they see a way in which to make it back again. The purse has already been offered, but July would be a very late date for New Orleans, and the club could not give such an amount, as they would not be able to get it in at the gate. It is for them to set the date and not Mr. Corbett, and he must make his arrangements accordingly. Just what he may do in this matter I cannot say, but I will not agree to any such definite postponement, as after the 1st of July may mean any time of no time, just as it suits Mr. Brady. Why he set such a late day I am at a loss to know. He certainly is not booked up to then and could have made it earlier had he desired."

WHAM'S TRIAL A PROTRACTED ONE.

Court Adjourns for Twenty Days for Prosecution to Secure Evidence.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 7.—The trial of Maj. Wham, Paymaster U. S. A., promises to be a protracted one. The court has adjourned for twenty days to give the prosecution opportunity of securing evidence to substantiate the charge. Judge Advocate McClure produced a certified copy of judgment upon the amended complaint, but being unable to obtain sworn depositions upon which the judgment was rendered, it having disappeared from the files of the New York court, the Judge Advocate requested an adjournment for twenty days, in which he expects to secure the deposition of Beach, Maj. Wham's attorney, corroborating the allegations contained in the specification, the documentary evidence being thus far entirely insufficient to sustain the charge. It appears that both the original complaint in the case and the depositions upon which the judgment of the amended complaint against Wham was rendered have disappeared, and the copies upon which the department was urged to proceed against Wham cannot be verified by the records, as the clerk of the New York court both telegraphed and wrote they could not be found.

WILLING TO GO TO PITTSBURG.

The Rev. David Breed Will Resign from the Chicago Presbytery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A letter from the Rev. David R. Breed of Chicago was read at the morning services in the First Presbyterian Church by Dr. J. D. Moffat, who has been filling the pulpit temporarily, in reference to Dr. Breed's call to the pastorate of the church. Dr. Breed stated briefly that at the next meeting of the Chicago Presbytery he would tender his resignation, and if it is accepted he will come to the First Church Nov. 1. This is considered a definite acceptance by the members of the congregation and they will begin preparations for a big reception to inaugurate his pastorate here. Until Nov. 1 Dr. Moffat will continue services in the church.

DRY SUNDAY DOWN AT HAMMOND.

Saloons Are Closed and Business-Men Favor Keeping the Sabbath.

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—"Sabbath observance" was the theme of most of the sermons at the churches here today, and this afternoon a mass-meeting of business-men was held in Hohman's Opera House. Most of the speakers favored closing their places Sunday, and to bring the matter to a focus resolutions were passed asking that a petition be circulated to secure the signatures of business-men. Mayor Mott's order issued last night requesting all saloonkeepers to close their front doors Sunday was carried out except in one case, and a suit will be instituted against the offender immediately.

Want the Railroads Regulated.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—The South Dakota Shippers and Producers' Association today issued an address to its members and all others interested, urging them to see to it at the coming elections that candidates for the Legislature were in favor of a maximum freight law. The platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties call for such a law, as they have in the past, but somehow the matter has never gotten any further than the party platforms. The address asks the members to secure the written and positive pledge of all candidates that, if elected, they will do what they can to secure the passage of such a law, and urges them to oppose the election of any who will not so bind themselves.

Expenses at Yale.

The average annual expense of Yale students last year was $1,132.

CHILLY TO M'GLYNN.

HIS DENUNCIATION OF THE A. P. A. DOES NOT PLEASE HIS AUDIENCE.

One Excited Hearer Jumps to the Platform to Reply and Shouts Out to Encouraging Cheers That Dr. McGlynn's Views Were All Wrong—Breaks the Bicycle Record from Chicago to New York—Englishman Arrested for Swindling as He Starts for Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—It is not often Dr. McGlynn speaks to an unsympathetic audience. It was plain to any observer he did so today in the Auditorium at Prohibition Park. Four thousand people filled the building; most of them did not respond to Dr. McGlynn. They were more than lukewarm; they were cold. And that although the priest had for his subject a burning topic of the day, the American Protective Association. Those who heard him plainly viewed the subject in a different light. That fact was proven in a sensational way.

Dr. Isaac K. Funk introduced Dr. McGlynn, saying: "I am glad Father McGlynn stands now with no one between him and his God and is able to preach the gospel where he pleases." After a few remarks as a prelude, Dr. McGlynn said:

"A. P. A. What is it?" Each letter was long drawn out. "A. P. A.," he continued, "is a mystic something, a mysterious something. What does it mean? It means American Protective Association. It means Americans, to your guns, to protect what? We have to suppose to protect American ideas, American principles, American men and women—to protect America."

The speaker had become animated. His voice was perfectly clear. His gestures were animated.

"To protect America from what?" he went on. "From the Roman Catholic Church, from the Pope, from Bishops, from priests, from the designs of the Roman Catholic Church? I am a Roman Catholic, I am a priest. I spent years of my life in Rome, and I speak the language of the Romans. It is then, perhaps, peculiarly fit that I should speak of the A. P. A., instituted, as it was, to protect America from us priests, from the machinations of these Jesuits."

There was a plain sneer on the words "us priests."

"Is there any justification," he continued, "for the existence and the alleged methods of this organization? Are the Catholics responsible for this antagonism? Would Protestants not put it away when they are on their death-beds? Is the fault utterly on the side of the Roman Catholics? Are American institutions, American men, and women, and children in danger of suffering great detriment from the Pope, from the Bishops, from the priests?"

He poured out these questions rapidly, emphasizing each one with a downstroke of his arm. The people anxiously awaited his answers, but first came this to make his answers the more convincing:

"There are many here who know that I have with frankness—with excessive frankness—expressed my dissent with churches and with churchmen. So you will do me the honor to believe me that I say what I believe to be true. I have—I think I have—asserted my right to support the constitution of the church while criticising the administration of churchmen however high. No one has muzzled me. I have never had any quarrel with the essentials of the Roman Catholic Church, even when certain dignitaries leaned rather hard against me." The doctor drawled this scornfully.

"I am nothing if not a priest," he continued, "and if you think I am more of the politician you do me great wrong. Yes, I am a Catholic, and a Catholic priest, but I shall not permit any man to say I am not a patriotic American. America stands for the fulfillment of the promise in the preamble in the Declaration of Independence—to carry out in practice the inalienable, God given right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The more Americans the better, the more the merrier. The true doctrine, the true political economy, is that every man of brain and brawn who comes here is money in the pockets of all of us."

Dr. McGlynn dropped his voice as if that question was settled and done for. Then he went on quietly: "Is this country in danger from Pope or priest? I answer, 'No.' They wouldn't harm it if they could, and they could not if they would.

"Where are the dangers to America?" he asked then. "'The Pope does not believe in republican government,' you say. I don't care whether he does or not except that such an excellent form of government ought to recommend itself to him. The Pope has no desire to change our government. It is none of his business. 'But,' you ask, 'must not priests obey the Pope?' In certain things, yes. In everything? No. What should the Catholics do? Keep their mouths shut. What would the Protestants do? Simply pray pityingly for these misguided A. P. A. people and let them know they are proclaiming themselves most un-American of Americans."

Dr. McGlynn ceased to speak, the applause ended, people began to leave the auditorium. Suddenly a slim, wiry, nervous man sprang upon the platform and shouted:

"Just remain where you are for two minutes. I am a member of the American Patriotic League. I am not an A. P. A. man, but I want to answer Dr. McGlynn. He is entirely wrong."

Loud applause encouraged him—applause that drowned the hisses that opposed it. The excited man went on at the top of his voice:

"I answered all the arguments of Dr. McGlynn before the constitutional convention. The laws of the Church of Rome are directly opposed to the Constitution of the United States—to the Constitution of every State."

Once more the applause drowned the hisses. But there were cries, "This isn't fair." Dr. McGlynn stood staring at the speaker. Blank amazement was on his face. The uproar increased.

"With all due respect to Dr. McGlynn," cried the new-comer, "he has said what is not true."

Dr. Funk sprang to the edge of the platform. "We have always said that all sides shall be heard here," he cried. "You shall have your opportunity."

"When?"

"Two weeks from today."

The man picked up his hat and stick and hurried away. He was Alfred Nolan Martin, who lives at Stapleton, S. I. He is the National Deputy of American Patriotic League.

FALLS INSIDE AN "L" ROAD SUPPORT.

Unique Accident to an Enterprising Man Who Wanted to Steal a Ride.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—James Bartel, having no money to pay his fare, tried a novel way to steal a ride on a Third avenue elevated train. He was at Fourth street and the Bowery and climbed up an iron column on that corner, when suddenly a train came along and Bartel becoming frightened fell inside the hollow column. He found the space too narrow for him to climb up again and then he howled for help. A policeman responded, but could not understand how Bartel got in the iron column. He was in a quandary, but finally sent around to the engine house in Fifth street for a ladder and some rope. A pulley was rigged up and a rope fastened around Bartel's body. Several men, after a hard struggle, succeeded in hoisting him to the top. Twice the men let go the rope thinking Bartel was in a safe position, when he would fall to the bottom of the column with a jerk. The third time he was rescued from his prison.

NEW BICYCLE RECORD FROM CHICAGO.

G. W. Wolfe Reaches New York, Having Ridden 1,038 Miles in Less than a Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—George W. Wolfe of Chicago reached here this afternoon at 2 o'clock on a bicycle, having beaten the best previous record between Chicago and New York by 1 hour and 13 minutes. He estimated that he had ridden 1,038 miles since Monday morning. His actual time from start to finish has been 6 days 8 hours and 30 minutes, allowing one hour difference in time between Chicago and New York in the rider's favor. It was a wonderful feat, considering the weather, the condition of the roads, and eleven and a half hours' sleep during the trip. Mr. Wolfe said: "It took me twelve hours to cover the first hundred miles. It was between Chicago and Fort Wayne. The roads were so sandy it made pedaling hard, and I almost felt like giving up. I passed through Lima and Sandusky, O., Tuesday, and arrived at Youngstown Wednesday. I wheeled up to the Hotel Anderson in Pittsburg at 7 a. m. Thursday morning, and left there again at 12 m. The wheelmen there treated me splendidly—so well that I got only two hours' sleep, where I should have had twice that much. I had an awful ride in the rain and a gale between Chicago and Athens. I ran into a fence, it was so dark, and broke the rim of my forward wheel. The storm finally drove me into a corn-crib, where I slept for two hours. That was all the sleep I got between Chicago and Athens. I had two hours' sleep at Reading and left there at 10:43 last night for New York. I passed through Allentown, Easton, and Newark today, arriving at the latter place at 1 p. m. This is the first time I have been in New York, and I would not do that ride again for any amount of money. I shall stay here a few days and then go back on a sleeping car."

ARRESTED AS HE STARTS FOR EUROPE.

Englishman Charged with Swindling D. B. Lyons of Iowa Out of $1,500.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Hubert F. Allen, an Englishman, put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday last. He then secured a berth on the Lucania, to sail in the afternoon. He returned to the hotel for his baggage and was arrested by a detective, who said Allen was wanted at Des Moines, Ia., on complaint of D. B. Lyons, who alleged Allen had swindled him out of $1,500. Allen was locked up in the Tombs.

"I would not care much," said Allen today, "if my wife and three children were not expecting me. I had notified them I was coming on the Lucania. I first met Lyons at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago a year ago. He asked if it would not be a good idea to start an office in England for the purpose of interesting English capital in American farm loans. I thought it a capital idea and we decided to go into it. Lyons gave up $1,500, but I gave my time and labor and before I got through I spent twice the amount he put into it. On my return to England I found similar establishments to the one I intended to open had failed in business, and I cabled to Lyons it was a bad time to start. Subsequently I saw an opening and cabled again I was going to open, and he advised me to go ahead. I took offices at Nos. 115-117 Cannon street and did pretty well for the first few months. Then business became slack again, and in February last I failed and lost everything. I used every cent of the money given to me by Lyons and my own besides, and I am unjustly arrested."

A representative of Lyons said tonight: "Allen represented to Lyons, who is a banker, that there was a barrel of money to be made in England, and Lyons gave him $1,500 to start a company and to incorporate it. Allen did neither of these things and simply appropriated the money to his own use."

COMES TO RAISE FUNDS FOR IRELAND.

Edward Blake Will Meet with Opposition from Physical Force Element.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The recent visit to England of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of New York, President of the Irish National Federation, for the purpose of bringing about harmony in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary party has intensified the bitter feeling between the factions, and the coming arrival of Edward Blake, member of Parliament for South Longford, has made matters even worse here. Mr. Blake is a Canadian and was at one time leader of the Liberal party in that country.

Though a Protestant, Blake is looked upon as one of the most popular of living Irishmen; also as the future leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. He is coming here to raise money for his party in view of the coming English elections, and the physical-force Irishmen are resolved to oppose such an undertaking. Accordingly Edward O. Flaherty, the dry goods merchant of Eighth avenue, President of the Independent Parliamentary party; Henry G. Bannon, Secretary, John P. Moran, George W. Magee, Thomas F. Brady, John J. Cullen, T. P. Edwards, Edward Dornan, and Joseph L. Deane of the committee, all physical-force men, have issued a circular denouncing the movement to raise funds in this country for what they style the "Dillonites, McCarthyites, and Healyites," who, they assert, betrayed Parnell into the hands of his enemies at the command of Gladstone.

W. H. Downes, Chairman of the Executive committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception of Edward Blake in Brooklyn Oct. 26, said: "We take no cognizance of Irish divisions. We know there is an Irish Parliamentary party, that it represents Ireland, that it is seeking financial aid in this country, and we are going to help it." As if to counteract the action of the Irish Independent Parliamentary party the New York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America has scattered circulars broadcast advocating a rousing reception to Edward Blake when he comes to speak for Ireland in Lenox Lyceum Oct. 17 next.

THREE WOMEN NOW DEACONESSES.

Double Ceremony by Bishop Potter for the First Time in America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Three young women were ordained as deaconesses and two men to the priesthood this morning in Grace Episcopal Church by Bishop Henry C. Potter. In his sermon he said his double ceremony was performed for the first time in the history of the American church, so far as his knowledge went. Those who have gone through the whole course of two years, with a practical experience of six months in the capacity of nurses in the hospitals or its equivalent and received the medal of the school, are: Miss Fannie W. Kenneth of St. Louis, Miss Katherine Stillman of this city, and Miss Alice Elizabeth Webster of Nova Scotia, all of whom propose to follow the work of deaconesses. At the subsequent service in the church Miss Kenneth, Miss Stillman, and Miss Webster were each formally set apart by the Bishop to "exercise the office of a deaconess in the church of God." Besides Bishop Potter there were in the chancel at the time of this and the succeeding ordination the Rt.-Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, the Rev. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Haslett McKim Jr., the Rev. H. W. Wells, and the Rev. Y. K. Vent, the famous native missionary preacher of China. One of the young men ordained to the priesthood was the Rev. George Lawrence Nicholas, who will take up his labors in the Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis. The deaconesses who were ordained today have already been assigned to parishes in this city.

MARRIED IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

Millionaire Breathes His Last as the Ceremony at His Bedside Begins.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A wedding ceremony was to have been performed this afternoon at 4 o'clock by the bedside of a dying millionaire in Williamsburg, and the contracting parties and a few relatives were standing about the bed, the dying man propped up by pillows. "I'm going fast," he said, as he passed his almost dead hands across his temples; "hurry it up!" He passed away before his dying wish was accomplished, and a few minutes later the wedding ceremony was performed in the parlor beneath the room in which the millionaire lay dead. J. J. Bernstein, the groom, is the second eldest son of Nathan Bernstein, the millionaire wholesale butcher. He was to have been married to Miss Ida Elite Korne at the residence of his parents, No. 190 South Ninth street. For over a year Mr. Bernstein Sr. has been ill. It had been his wish for a long time that this wedding should take place. The ceremony was to have been performed in about one month. Last evening when it became evident to Mr. Bernstein his time on earth was short the relatives were hastily summoned, and it was arranged that the marriage should be quietly performed in the parlor at 4 o'clock today. This afternoon Rabbi Leopold Wintner of Temple Beth Elohim was present. By 3 o'clock preparations had been completed in the dying millionaire's room and the bride, bridegroom, seven sons and two daughters were in the parlor beneath waiting for the word. A daughter, whose home is in Chicago, and who was expected from there momentarily, had not arrived. At 3:45 p. m. the contracting parties and the immediate relatives, who were on the floor beneath, were called up-stairs, and were in a circle around the bride and bridegroom, standing by the bedside. Rabbi Wintner had opened the bible and was about to begin the ceremony when the dying man tried to speak, gasped twice, and was dead. All insisted on the marriage ceremony being deferred except Mrs. Bernstein, who declared the dying wish of her husband ought to be respected, and the ceremony was performed in the shadow of death.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS RECOVERED.

Those Stolen from the Ames Family in 1885 Are Returned.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Four paintings valued at from $15,000 to $18,000 that were stolen from the residence of the late Frederick L. Ames at North Easton in the summer of 1885 have been recovered by the family. The recovery has been as mysterious as was the robbery nine years ago. The family have no idea of the identity of the burglars. At the time of the robbery Mr. Ames offered $1,500 for information that would lead to their recovery. Last week inquiries were made as to whether the reward was still good. After some mysterious negotiations the pictures were given into the possession of the family and the $1,500 was paid to a lawyer in this city to be turned over to the man who gave the information. Everybody connected with the transaction was pledged to secrecy. A short time ago a man was arrested in New York for murder. He had no money with which to pay his lawyer. In this extremity he told the lawyer that he could get $1,500 for some pictures that had been stolen by a gang of which he had been a member, and he unfolded to him the story of the Ames robbery. Negotiations were opened with a Boston lawyer, and the representatives of the Ames estates agreed to pay the money, provided the pictures were as good as when taken. This proved to be the case, and the pictures are now in the possession of the Ames family.

LONKORN, KING OF SIAM.

Domestic Tastes Who Is Not a Tyrant.

Times: The King of Siam, P. [illegible]nkorn, whose reported death [illegible]d a good deal of excitement in [illegible] month 41 years old. He [illegible]one at his father's death, Oct. [illegible]

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[illegible] OME

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[illegible] Doughty [illegible] Night by Movers Shifting His House to Another Lot—He Is Now Kept Busy in Courts Over Suits for the Possession of the Premises—Football Games Played in Chicago Yesterday.

Donald Fraser, who lives in Moreland, one of the western suburbs of the city, is engaged in the water-filter business, when not guarding his house in Moreland with a shotgun or attending court in consequence of disputes over the possession of his premises. The affair began in 1893, when the Illinois Building and Loan Association loaned Henry Steinman $3,300 to build on Lot 21 of Birge's Subdivision, which lot he had bought of J. G. Evans. It seems that the house was built by mistake on Lot 20, which also belongs to Mr. Evans. Steinman failed in his project and quitclaimed his equity in the house and lot back to the association. The deed was then vested in the association. W. A. Mitchell, room 731, No. 79 Dearborn street, rented the house to Donald Fraser as a dwelling when completed. Mrs. Howard Ames bought lot 20 from Mr. Evans, which was supposed by him to be vacant property. Aug. 29 Mrs. Ames served a forcible detainer on the Fraser family, which mandate had the seal and signature of one "Murphy, Justice of the Peace, South Evanston," attached. When the building and loan association was apprised of the act a force of house-movers was summoned, and Sept. 5 the Fraser residence took rollers across lots to No. 21, where Mr. Eisendrath had had it booked all the while in his building directory at the City Hall. A writ of replevin for the house was sworn out, unknown to Mr. Fraser or the association, by A. Hansen in the court of Justice Hanegan of South Evanston Sept. 22. It was placed in the hands of Constable Nicholas Schofenen, who, with a party of house-movers, horses, and mechanical devices, repaired to the Fraser home. The first intimation Mr. Fraser and his wife had of intended service of the replevin writ was when the bed in which they slept in the second story suddenly lurched across the room and broke a pane of glass out of the window. At the same time a crash of crockery sounded up the stairs from the dining-room and the old clock on Mr. Fraser's mantel—a gift which had not stopped since the day of their wedding—fell in a wreck upon the floor. When Mr. Fraser reached the ground the house had been moved fifteen feet west, the entrance had gone awry and faced the west several degrees and one corner tilted perceptibly. The sight of things was too much for the doughty Scotchman. Armed with an ax he commanded the house-mover and constables to stop. They refused, and when Fraser persisted in his demands they arrested him, though not without a struggle in which Mrs. Fraser also took an active part. Constable Schofehen took Mr. Fraser in turn before Justices Foster, White, Everett, and Pendiville, but each refused, it is said, to hear the case. Then Mr. Fraser was taken before Justice Murphy, in South Evanston, and in a trial by night in which the prisoner pleaded his own case and was his sole witness he was held to answer to the Criminal Court on the charge of resisting an officer and his bond was placed at $1,000. Howard Ames, the complainant's lawyer, and husband of the purchaser of Lot 20, went on the bond. Attorney Ames next carried the matter into chancery, where it was referred to Master George Mills Rogers. Sept. 28 Attorneys Jacob J. Hubbard and John T. Stafford for the defendants filed a cross bill asking relief from the suit and that they be allowed to take possession of the house. The cross bill states the house was fraudulently placed on Lot 20 instead of 21, and that Mrs. Ames never purchased or paid for the building. Testimony is taken each morning at 9 o'clock, and will likely continue throughout the week.

WOLFE TONES AND O'MAHONEYS.

These Teams Win in Gaelic Football and Hurling Contests.

Two good games were played on the Gaelic Athletic Association grounds. Wolfe Tones beat the Liberators, and the O'Mahoneys defeated the Sarsfields at hurling. The latter game was spoiled by darkness setting in, which brought the play to an abrupt termination. The teams for the football were:

Wolfe Tones.	*Position.*	*Liberators.*
Welsh	Goal	James Foley
J. Sheehan	Back	Mulcahy
M. Sheehan	Back	Kelleher
Slattery	Half back	M. Moriarty
Verdon	Half back	M. Noonan
Fiannigan	Half back	
P. Flynn	Right wing	D. Moriarty
J. Flynn	Right wing	Brown
Murtha	Left wing	Duggan
Fay	Left wing	Coleman
M. Butler	Center	Brisnon
J. Butler	Center	Sheehan
A. Verdon	Center	John Foley
Flynn	Forward	P. Boyle
O'Hara	Forward	M. Boyle
Powers	Forward	P. Foley

The Wolfe Tones played a stiff game from the beginning and Jim Foley was kept busy in getting rid of many shots. A high shot over the bar could not be reached, however, and the Tones gained their first point early. This success was followed up by Verdon scoring another goal. Liberators rallied and drove back the invading host, but the play of the forwards was weak and they could not score. When half time was called the score was in favor of the Wolfe Tones. The Liberators had the best of the second half and with a little more judgment would have won; as it was they scored 4 points and retired beaten by 1 goal and 2 points to 4 points.

The hurling game was fast, with the ball traveling from goal to goal rapidly. The O'Mahoneys, while play lasted, scored 1 goal and 4 points against 2 points. The referee called time, the darkness preventing further play. The teams:

O'Mahoneys.	*Positions.*	*Sarsfields.*
Connell	Goal	J. Cahill.
Kennedy	Backs	O'Brien.
Doran		E. Cahill.
Dunn	Half backs	P. Shaughnessy.
Webb		D. Welsh.
O'Connor		J. Morrisey.
Ryan	Right wing	M. Maloney.
		Boland.
Driscoll		M. Mulcahy.
Sheehan	Left wing	D. Welsh.
Sullivan		
Healey		J. Maloney.
Murphy	Centers	Hayes.
Rowe		R. Morrisey.
Barry		J. Fitz.
Sullivan	Forwards	Cronin.
Healy		Cooney.
Shea		Hickey.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CONTESTS.

Braidwoods, Thistles, and Rovers Win Opening Championship Games.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Chicago Football Association championship schedule and three good games resulted.

The Wentworth team journeyed to Braidwood and were defeated by 2 goals to 1.

In the first half the home men had the benefit of a strong breeze that blew directly down the ground. With this at their backs [illegible] penned the visitors, the ball seldom getting near the home goal. Twenty minutes after starting from a scrimmage round goal D. Young scored. Shortly before half time the ball went to right wing, where A. Young was. He centered finely and Cunningham headed a second goal. No further score was made and the teams crossed over, with Braidwood having 2 goals to nil. In the second half the Wentworths had as much of the game as their opponents. Fifteen minutes after restarting Dillon with a swift shot scored the first and only goal made by his side. The home team attacked and secured a penalty kick which A. Cameron [illegible], but hit the side post. Duncan in goal saved many shots and received fine support from the brothers Hamilton and Scowcroft. The teams were:

Braidwoods—J. Walker, goal; J. Cameron, D. Walker, backs; G. Littlejohn, L. Rogers, J. Littlejohn, half backs; Cully, Young, D. Young, A. Cameron, and G. Cunningham, forwards.

Wentworths—Duncan, goal; J. Hamilton, A. Hamilton, backs; Scowcroft, Allison, Ford, half backs; Davis, Edward, Smith, Kelly, and Dillon forwards.

The Thistles opened their new grounds at [illegible] Park and narrowly escaped defeat at the hands of the Rangers. The Thistle [illegible] were one man short for the first thirty minutes. Christie scored for the Rangers after twenty minutes' play. Jarrett equalized after some time and at half time each team had one goal. Changing ends gave the Thistles the benefit of the breeze and they pressed. Janett, after [illegible] minutes, added a second goal. Not to be outdone the Rangers attacked and Wright [illegible]. Four minutes from time the Thistles, from a scrimmage, forced the ball through and this proved the winning goal. The teams were:

Rangers—Millar, goal; R. Wilson and Scobie, backs; Christie, D. Wilson, and H. Logan, half backs; Stewart, McKay, Wright, Kellman, and C. Logan, forwards.

Thistles—Cameron, goal; Gibson, Weir, backs; Dewar, McMillan, Lawrence, half backs; Janett, Monteith, Young, London, Govier, forwards.

The juniors of the association, the Rovers, met the Chicago Albions at Brighton Park. Both sides were in scoring mood. For a long time the Albion forwards were all at sea and only towards the finish was any combination seen. The home team scored seven goals and against the Albions could only muster five.

CAPT. BARCAL IN A RUNAWAY.

Police Officer with His Driver Is Considerably Battered Up.

Capt. Francis P. Barcal of the Maxwell Street Station and his driver, Officer John P. Boyle, met with an accident yesterday afternoon which will confine them both to their homes for several days. At 2 o'clock the Captain and his driver left the station to go to the House of Correction to interview a prisoner there. When the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street was reached a bolt which attaches the shaft to the running gear of the buggy gave way and caused the whiffletree to fall down on the horse's heels. This startled the animal, and he made a quick swerve to the right which threw both the occupants of the buggy to the ground. Capt. Barcal was not seriously injured, but he sustained a contusion on his right arm and a long list of scratches and bruises, as he was dragged along the ground for some distance. Boyle was injured more seriously. One of his ribs on the right side was fractured and he received contusions on the face and neck. The injuries of neither are regarded as serious.

Patrol Sergeant Frank Elwood is lying at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital with a fractured ankle. Saturday evening the officer was alighting from a street car at Western avenue and Grenshaw street, when he stepped on a loose paving block, which was the cause of his injury.

ENTIRE FAMILY DIES OF POISONING.

Joseph Humhol, with His Wife and Children, Killed by Toadstools.

Joseph Humhol, who with the members of his family were poisoned by eating toadstools by mistake for mushrooms at their home near One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Union avenue Sept. 24, died early yesterday morning at the County Hospital. The entire family, comprising the parents and three children, were taken violently ill without apparent cause, and it was not known what was the matter with them until one of the children died. Then it was discovered they had eaten toadstools. Despite the work of physicians the mother and the two other children also died. Joseph Humhol was taken to the County Hospital, but his recovery was pronounced doubtful from the start.

Colored Jubilee Singer Dies.

Mrs. Fannie Chinn, the colored baritone singer who was sent to the Martha Washington Home Saturday by Justice Bradwell on a $50 fine, died late Saturday night of delirium tremens. Yesterday morning her remains were removed to an undertaker's rooms at No. 238 Lincoln avenue and an inquest will be held at 10 o'clock today. Up to four months ago Fannie Chinn was a member of the Slayton Jubilee Singers. William Cooper of No. 491 Clark street, with whom the woman lived, said yesterday she quarreled with her husband, Coleman Chinn, who is a member of the Slayton company, and left the organization in consequence. Of late the woman had been drinking heavily.

Lively Contest at a Catholic Fair.

The Catholic fair that ran for two weeks at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament on Twenty-second street closed Saturday night amid a scene of unusual excitement and gayety. The chief event was a race for popularity between Thomas Fennell and Thomas Orr, Superintendents respectively of Congressman McGann's Twenty-second Street Electric road and the West Chicago cable system. As each ballot cast represented 10 cents Mr. Fennell won the prize, a handsome medal worth $100. The sum taken in on this contest amounted to $2,000.

Reardon Identified as a Footpad.

The Chicago avenue police have found another charge against Patrick Reardon, who was arrested when Mrs. McNulty's house on Erie street was raided last Friday night, and he with ten others were charged with burglary. Henry Gilsten, who lives at Pine and Indiana streets, yesterday identified Reardon as the man who, with a companion, attacked him and three friends Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock on Indiana street, near Pine, and tried to rob him.

Impostor Collecting for Salvation Army.

Brigadier Edward Fielding of the Salvation Army says there is an impostor giving the name of Capt. Marshall collecting money about the city from charitably-inclined people on account of the Salvation Army. Brigadier Fielding says the man wears a slouched hat and a blue coat and wishes all persons to refuse to make contributions to the army through him.

Law Class Elects Its Officers.

The class of 1896 of the Chicago College of Law held its first regular meeting Saturday evening in the class rooms at the Athenæum Building. The election of officers for the following year resulted in the selection of these candidates: C. D. Stillwell, President; Paul Hazard, Vice-President; Edward W. Everett, Secretary; E. B. McClenahan, Treasurer.

Killed by a Lake Shore Train.

Peter Kreuser, a laborer, 45 years old, who lived on One Hundred and Third street, South Chicago, while walking on the Lake Shore tracks yesterday morning was struck and killed by the second section of incoming freight No. 57. The remains were conveyed to Kreb's morgue, South Chicago, where an inquest will be held this morning.

Body of John Koubek Recovered.

The body of John Koubek of No. 137 West Eighteenth place, who disappeared from his home Sept. 29, was found floating in the lake off the Randolph street pier yesterday morning. It is the opinion of the police that the man accidentally fell into the lake while fishing.

Boy Drowned in Lincoln Park Lagoon.

William Nelson, 16 years old, who lived with his parents at No. 41 North Morgan street, while walking along the edge of the outer lagoon at Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon accidentally fell in and was drowned.

Items.

Col. W. P. Coghill of the United States Army, stationed at Baltimore, and his wife, were at the Great Northern yesterday.

The jury in the case of Fred Martin, charged with the murder of John Commodore, a colored man, disagreed late Saturday night.

Mrs. Sarah E. Morris of No. 769 Washtenaw avenue, who was seriously burned in a gasoline stove explosion Saturday afternoon, died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital yesterday morning.

Rudolph Bleilstein and Charles Crotter became involved in a fight in Nicholas Heinz's saloon at No. 6054 Halsted street early yesterday morning and Bleilstein was badly cut in the side and back.

A spark from a passing locomotive caused a blaze at the machine shops of the Illinois Steel company, at Wabansia avenue and McHenry street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is placed at $1,300.

The Chicago Union Veteran club will hold a regular meeting at Club-room A of the Grand Pacific Hotel tonight at 8 o'clock. The meeting, which is one of unusual importance, will be addressed by John A. Henry and others.

The Rev. W. G. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee on Morals of the Civic Federation, will speak on "Municipal Reform" before the Methodist preachers at their meeting in the First Methodist Church Block, Washington and Clark streets, this morning.

Mrs. Walpole Wood, wife of Attorney Walpole Wood, was painfully though, it is thought, not seriously injured yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock near the west end of the Van Buren street tunnel by being thrown from a buggy in which she was riding with her husband.

REDUCED RATES SOUTH AND WEST.

Harvest Excursion Via the Illinois Central.

CENTRAL I. C. R.R. ROUTE

Tickets to the West, Southwest and South on sale Oct. 9. For particulars call at Illinois Central ticket office, 94 Clark-s.

Effect of the Aurora.

Arctic explorers who have found themselves in the midst of an aurora describe it as producing a cooling, prickly sensation and a very exhilarating effect.

O. W. HOLMES IS DEAD

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE GOES SUDDENLY.

Passes Away at Boston at 1:45 O'Clock in the Afternoon—Death Is Without Pain—A Humorist to the Last—Sketch of His Successful Career—War Governor Andrew G. Curtin Succumbs to the Grim Reaper—Gov. Pattison Orders Flags at Half-Mast.

[Continued from first page.]

tellect was keen and powerful; his observation was instinctive; his enthusiasm and energy would have carried through a man of less brilliant parts. His verse was melodious, compact, and rounded by art, its Gallic liveliness tempered by the even measure and enforced by the point of the eighteenth century. In his works there is not a trace of the manner of the recent English poets. In its thoughts, its humanity, and its suggestions of science he was a man of his own century and among the most advanced. He was especially happy in his tributes to brother poets, as to Longfellow and Lowell, and to Whittier on his 70th birthday. The reader feels himself in contact with a strong mind, full of the fruit of reading, and with a character that is full of surprises. The choice of words is directed by a poet's inevitable instinct, and the general treatment is both precise and delicate. In the essay upon "Mechanism in Thought and Morals" there are an acuteness and subtlety which might have made a metaphysician only that might have deprived the world of one of its most original and delightful essayists. There are degrees of value in his works, but it appears that his fame will rest chiefly upon "The Autocrat," "The Professor," and certain of his poems. Of his writings in general, though his sparkling wit and flowing humor are evident to the most casual reader, a closer study reveals other and more stately qualities, which gave him a place among the great writers of the time.

DEATH OF WAR GOVERNOR A. G. CURTIN.

Due to Brain Troubles, Brought On by Debility and Old Age.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The death of Andrew Gregg Curtin at his home, Bellefonte, Pa., today leaves but one war Governor living, Sprague of Rhode Island. Ex-Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa was soon followed by his friend Curtin. Mr. Curtin's death was due to brain troubles, brought on by general debility and old age. The ex-Governor's three daughters and one son survive him. Last November a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Sage, died, and this troubled Mr. Curtin. May 29 last he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The ex-Governor had suffered for some time and death came at last, when the machinery had been worn out. The funeral will take place Wednesday next. The Town of Bellefonte, on the top of the Allegheny Mountains, has given Pennsylvania two Governors, Curtin and Beaver. The present Republican candidate, Gen. Hastings, is also a resident of this little mountain village. Gov. Pattison and other leading men will attend ex-Gov. Curtin's funeral.

Ex-Gov. Curtin died at 5 o'clock this morning. His end was peaceful, he having been unconscious during the last twelve hours of his life. All the members of his family were at the bedside when he passed away.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 7.—Gov. Pattison issued a proclamation tonight expressing his profound sorrow for the death of ex-Gov. Curtin and paying a high tribute to his public service. He orders all flags on public buildings to be displayed at half mast and that the departments of State Government within executive control be closed on the day of the funeral.

Gov. Pattison and his staff, Maj. Snowden, and the commanders of the three brigades of the National Guard, together with the members of their respective staffs, will attend the funeral of ex-Gov. Curtin. Adjutant-General Greenland issued an order tonight directing five companies each of the Twelfth and Fifth Regiments, Hunt's Battery of Pittsburg, and the Sheridan Troop, Tyrone, to report to him at Bellefonte Wednesday morning to attend the obsequies. Seventeen guns will be fired at the State arsenal during the services.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 7.—It has been decided, at the urgent request of Gov. Pattison, to bury ex-Gov. Curtin with a military escort. It will consist of a regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and is the escort accorded by military etiquette to a Commander-in-Chief. The whole will be in command of a brigade commander. Ex-Gov. Beaver has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, which will be held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

[Andrew Gregg Curtin was born at Bellefonte, Pa., April 28, 1817, and consequently was 77 years old at the time of his death. His father, Roland Curtin, emigrated from Ireland in 1793, and in 1807 established near Bellefonte one of the first iron manufactories in that State. Andrew was liberally educated and early determined to make law his profession. With that end in view he attended law lectures, read diligently and carefully, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. He early attracted the attention of the people of his county, in consequence not only of his legal ability but because he was an earnest, persuasive, and eloquent speaker.

When that idol of the Whig party, Henry Clay, ran for President in 1844, Mr. Curtin canvassed the State and thus gained more extended political acquaintance and reputation. From this time on he was a leader, and in 1855 was elected Secretary of State, holding that office and Superintendent of Public Schools until 1858. In 1860 the Republican party nominated him for Governor, and after a brilliant canvass, which attracted the attention of the Nation, he was elected, much to the surprise and discomfiture of the Democracy.

Figure in the Civil War.

During that term of office he commenced his career as one of the greatest figures of the civil war, and he was one of Mr. Lincoln's trusted friends and advisers. He was the first Governor of any Northern State who issued a proclamation recognizing the fact that there was a condition of civil war in the country. He saw more clearly than the majority of the politicians of his time the full extent and meaning of this war. This was shown by the large number of men that he enrolled immediately after his first message upon the subject to the Harrisburg Legislature. He was summoned to Washington to confer with Lincoln a few days before his war message was written. He found Lincoln anxious to have some one of the States make a declaration of war. Curtin was selected to make the first appeal upon the part of the loyal States to rally to the support of the Union. Curtin responded loyally to Lincoln's request. He said he would go home at once and issue the proclamation as soon after as possible. He arrived in Harrisburg a Monday morning. He intended to send his message in to the Legislature that very day, but his friends persuaded him to delay a little. Tuesday morning a messenger arrived in Harrisburg with a message from Lincoln. It said: "I see you did nothing yesterday. I think if your action is to have any value that you ought to come out without delay." Curtin upon receipt of this sat down and wrote his message, and by 3 o'clock of that same day the Legislature had passed a bill providing all the troops and money that the Governor desired. Almost immediately following this Sumter was fired upon.

Again Elected Governor.

In 1863 he was again elected Governor. During his incumbency of the office he put into the field over 300,000 men and issued more commissions than any other Governor. He was almost idolized by the rank and file, and almost all the philanthropic and beneficent legislation of Pennsylvania, especially that for the care of soldiers and soldiers' orphans, was originated, urged, and carried by his influence.

In 1868 he ardently supported Gen. Grant for President and was largely discussed as a Vice-Presidential candidate. In 1869 he was appointed Minister to Russia, and, while representing the United States at that court, won the personal friendship of the Czar Alexander, who, after the close of Mr. Curtin's official residence at St. Petersburg, presented him with his Majesty's portrait in oil. After returning to Pennsylvania he was a member of the State Constitutional convention. When what is now known as the Greeley movement was inaugurated ex-Gov. Curtin cast his lot with the Liberal party. The Democracy of his district (the Twentieth) nominated and elected him to the Forty-seventh Congress, returning him to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. When John G. Carlisle was elected Speaker he chose Mr. Curtin for Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, thus attesting his regard for his political sagacity.

Ex-Gov. Curtin was a man of commanding presence, had affable and winning ways, with a heart as large as his body, and when in private and social conversation one of the best story-tellers in the country.]

FUNERAL OF DR. RUDOLPH SEIFFERT.

Had Been Identified with Alexian Brothers' Hospital Twenty-five Years.

Many mourners gathered yesterday afternoon in the little chapel of Alexian Brothers' Hospital to do honor to the memory of Dr. Rudolph Seiffert, who died Thursday in the hospital with which he had been identified for over a quarter of a century. Previous to the funeral services, which were conducted in the chapel by the Rev. Nettstraetter of Wilmette, many hundreds who had no hope of witnessing the ceremonies on account of the limited seating capacity of the chapel, went in to view the remains of the physician which lay in state in the hospital reception room. Among the most suggestive of the floral tributes was a laurel wreath which Corporation Counsel Rubens laid upon the coffin lid. The dark leaves of the wreath were beautifully contrasted with the long streamers of scarlet, gold, and black ribbons, the colors affected by the party whose cause the physician upheld in the war between Germany and Austria in 1866. Besides this there were a lyre from the Germania Männerchor, a pillow from the brothers of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, a wreath, supported by a floral stand, from the medical staff of the same institution, and others. Many German organizations were represented either by individual members or by official delegations.

The active pallbearers had been selected from the brothers of the hospital. They were: Brothers Jodsius, rector of the Chicago hospital; Hilarion, rector of the hospital in Oshkosh; Andrew, Bernard, Servatious, and Stephen. The entire medical staff, including Drs. O. L. Schmidt, F. W. Rohr, J. W. Oswald, H. C. Welcker, W. S. Orth, F. A. Rettig, J. Hoelscher, J. J. Kerrigan, L. E. Haecker, and H. Kauffman, served as honorary pallbearers. In the services the Rev. Mr. Nettstraetter was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Deiters, Chaplain of the hospital. After the services the remains were transferred by carriage to St. Boniface Cemetery. The mourners included Dr. Wetherla, Dr. Thometz, Dr. G. F. Zaun, Dr. Hooper, L. K. Waldron, Justice Kersten, A. J. Baxtus, Charles F. Lentz, Charles F. Happel, John Faulhaber, Franz Amberg, and others.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. JOSEPH MEDILL.

Services Under Grand Army Auspices at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church.

At the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church last evening services were held in memory of Mrs. Joseph Medill, under the auspices of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, and the women of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Rev. J. J. Tobias, in introducing Col. James A. Sexton, said the object of the service was to honor the memory of a woman who was great because she had accomplished great public work which had left an impression on the minds of the people of a great country. He dwelt on Mrs. Medill's association with the Soldiers' Home, with the work of relief after the fire, and her efforts in connection with the Hospital for Women and Children.

Col. Sexton said that in the demise of Mrs. Medill society suffered an uncommon loss, and that she would be missed by old and young—by the former on account of the advice and guidance she was able to offer, because with her gentle disposition she combined firm conviction and positive principles, which made her character strong and reliable. To the young she had endeared herself by her gentle, affectionate disposition. The poor, he said, will miss her for her acts of charity, and the volunteer soldiers, whose friend and patron she always was, would ever remember her with gratitude. He referred to her work on the Sanitary Commission and her earnest efforts as one of the founders of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home after the conflict.

Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, reviewed the work of the corps and said the women of the Relief Corps were thankful that such a woman as Mrs. Medill lived at the time when work such as the corps had done was needed. Mrs. Mary Gunlock of the Woman's Relief Corps spoke a few words of tribute to Mrs. Medill, who, she said, had been instrumental in founding many soldiers' homes.

William E. Clarke Jr.

William E. Clarke Jr., son of Dr. William E. Clarke, died at his father's residence, No. 690 West Monroe street, Saturday night. Mr. Clarke was 27 years old. He was graduated from Amherst College—the class of 1889. In college he was an athlete, a fine scholar, and a favorite with his fellow-students. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. After graduating at Amherst he entered the Northwestern Law School, and subsequently became a member of the law firm of Pedrick, Dawson & Clarke. Mr. Clarke was a trustee of the First Congregational Church, was prominent in Republican politics, and was a member of the Lincoln and Ashland clubs. The funeral will be held from the family residence tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. M. E. Patterson died at Princeton, Ill., yesterday. She was the owner of the Grand Opera-House.

John K. Terrill of the Graham Paper company, St. Louis, died at Portland, Ore., yesterday of rheumatism of the heart.

Murray Blanchard, a prominent citizen and well-known attorney, died at Peru, Ill., last evening from a stroke of apoplexy.

The Rev. Julius Duusing, recently pastor of a Lutheran church in Southern Illinois, died at Hammond, Ind., yesterday, aged 65.

PREVENTS A POSSIBLE PANIC.

Manager Farron Holds an Audience at Jacobs' Clark Street Theater.

Presence of mind and quick action on the part of Manager Farron of Jacobs' Clark Street Theater prevented what might have been a serious panic at the theater during the performance of Pearson's spectacle "She" last night. Just as the curtain fell on the third act the fire apparatus arrived on a call sent in from Box 818 at Kinzie and Clark streets, the location of the theater. All the apparatus was bunched at the corner and a large crowd gathered. The noise caused an uneasiness in the audience and several started to leave the theater before the curtain fell. Manager Farron then came upon the stage and announced that the burning of an awning a few hundred feet east on Kinzie street was the cause of the alarm and that there was no danger to the theater building or the patrons of the house. A rush for the doors at the moment of the intermission was thus prevented.

ROPE ADJUSTED FOR A LYNCHING.

Mob at Dalton, O., Finally Persuaded to Permit Weimer to Be Tried.

Massillon, O., Oct. 7.—At Dalton, a village north of Massillon, an attempt was made last night to lynch a man named Weimer. The rope was adjusted and he was jerked off his feet, but cooler heads persuaded the mob to spare his life. Weimer confessed his wife and daughter had tried to burn the house owned by Edward Houghton, proprietor of the Dalton pottery. Houghton had discharged Weimer and the latter swore vengeance. Dalton people are positive Weimer applied the match that burned the business portion of the village and rendered forty families homeless a month ago. He all but confessed the crime last night. Weimer will be held for trial.

THOMAS KENNEDY IS HELD UP.

He Is Robbed of Five Dollars on Halsted Street by Three Men.

Thomas Kennedy of No. 573 West Fourteenth street at 8 o'clock last evening was held up and robbed of $5 on Halsted street, near DeKoven. He told the police while he was passing a saloon three men suddenly crowded about him. One of them threw his arm about his neck and choked him while the other two took his money. The men were so quick in their actions that, although the street was full of people at the time, no one realized what was going on until the men had disappeared in the crowd. No arrests have been made.

English Inventions.

In 1893 25,120 applications for patents were filed in England.

FOR UNION PRINTERS.

PROTEST AGAINST ALTGELD'S PENITENTIARY MANAGEMENT.

Warden Allen's Method of Giving State Work to Non-Union Firms Is Taken Up by the Trade and Labor Assembly—The Governor to Be Asked to Change the System—Will Not Take Part in the Agitation Against Gambling—General Work of the Assembly.

Organized labor is making another protest against Gov. Altgeld and his penitentiary management. At the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday afternoon the following communication from Joliet protesting against Warden Allen's method in giving State printing to non-union firms was read:

> To the Officers and Members of the Trades Assembly of Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen: Inclosed find circular from Joliet Typographical Union, No. 194, stating how the printing for the Illinois State Penitentiary is done. The Central Trade and Labor Council has done everything to try and get the printer to hire a union office, but he will not. He is and has been doing all the job work for the penitentiary. Our committee went to Mr. Allen, the Warden, and tried to have him take his work to some of the union offices, but he will not, and he still has his work done by non-union men. Now we, the Central Trade and Labor Council, believe your honorable body can help us in this struggle to have the State printing done by union men only. Hoping your honorable body will take action on this at once, I will be pleased to hear from you as to what action is taken.
>
> Thomas F. Barton, Secretary.

The letter will be read before the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and a delegate of the assembly will ask that action be taken on it and if possible induce the Governor to give recognition to union men.

Will Not Enter Gambling Fight.

The assembly decided not to take part in any agitation against gambling and vice in conjunction with the Society for Prevention of Crime. According to the report of the Executive committee, the officers of the society were anxious to fight gambling in club houses, but did not wish to oppose Board of Trade speculation. After a preliminary meeting between representatives of both bodies negotiations for coöperation were broken off. Delegate William I. Howard created considerable excitement by presenting a resolution to give the assembly's moral support to the W. C. T. U. in its fight on the living pictures. The resolutions commended the work of the W. C. T. U. in its fight against such productions at theaters. Delegate Hart of the theatrical stage employés was the first one to object to the passage of the resolutions and moved to table them. A viva-voce vote was taken, but President Jones was unable to get the exact sentiment of the assembly. Howard called for a division, and the resolutions were lost by a vote of 53 to 33, with all the women delegates voting with the minority.

The selection of a delegate to the annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor to be held at Belleville, Ill., occupied nearly an hour of the assembly's time. Half a dozen candidates were put in nomination, four of whom declined the honor. The battle dwindled down to C. H. Stiles of the Printers' Union and James O'Connor of the Musical Union. Stiles was elected by a majority of six votes, the ballot showing 53 to 47 in his favor.

To Help the Coopers.

The Coopers' Protective Association, whose members have been on a strike in the Stock-Yards since June 13, asked the assembly to lend its official seal to the credentials of the committee appealing for financial aid for the coopers. The request was granted. The report of the Executive Board on its transaction with the Society for the Prevention of Crime is as follows in part:

> A letter was read by the Secretary from the Society for the Prevention of Crime asking the coöperation of the association in its efforts to abolish club gambling, gambling on the Board of Trade, and other evils. The Secretary was instructed to answer the letter, assuring the society and all other civil bodies of our desire to see the vices mentioned wiped out. A reply was received asking for a conference at the Briggs House Monday, Sept. 24. There were present at the conference Jones, Hart, and Groves on the assembly side, and Ford and Dr. Cass on the side of the society. They proposed a mass-meeting at Bricklayers' Hall Sunday, Oct. 6, and asked us to furnish a speaker. We decided to do so. They proposed the Rev. C. E. Morse and Dr. Carlos Martyn. The subject was to be gambling and was to condemn the club gambling and the speculation gambling on the Board of Trade. All the preliminaries were attended to, but at a meeting of the speakers our subcommittee found the society people were not prepared to go into the matter strongly; in fact, deprecated attacking the Board of Trade, but wished us to enter into a crusade against opium joints and vice in general. Your committee did not see its way clear to enter into the matter and on the part of the Executive Board declared we could not take part. The meeting was then called off.

LEARNS OF HIS NOMINATION.

Hugh R. Belknap Says He Will Accept It and Will Work to Win.

Hugh R. Belknap, who was nominated for Congress Saturday by the Republicans of the Third District of Illinois, was at the Savery House, in Des Moines, last night. He was surprised greatly on learning of his nomination, which was conveyed to him through The Tribune. Many of the leading Republicans of Des Moines at once called upon him and extended hearty congratulations. Though the nomination was sudden and wholly unthought of, he stated to a correspondent for The Tribune he would accept it, and would go to his home in Chicago and at once enter upon the contest with a determined effort to succeed. Mr. Belknap is loved especially in Iowa as the son of Gen. W. W. Belknap.

Italian Democrats Meet.

Italian citizens who will vote the Democratic ticket met at headquarters, No. 137 Monroe street, yesterday afternoon. Representatives of each ward were present and adopted plans for organization and campaign work.

WOMAN WALKS IN HER SLEEP.

She Opens a Manhole and Jumps In—Rescued by the Police.

Mrs. Mary Flannagan, 62 years old, who lives with her son, John J. Flannagan, at No. 326 West Taylor street, while walking in her sleep early yesterday morning had a narrow escape from serious injury. About 2:30 o'clock she arose from her bed and, clad only in her night clothes, made her way from the house to a catch-basin at the corner of the street near the house. Lifting off the heavy iron cover from the manhole Mrs. Flanagan jumped through the opening to the bottom of the sewer, some ten feet below. She was awakened by the shock and began to cry for help. Officer William Maher of the Maxwell Street Police Station heard her cries, and thinking they came from the house made an investigation. He searched all about the house and outbuildings, but without result. Finally, by going in the direction in which the cries seemed to come, he nearly fell into the open manhole and discovered where Mrs. Flannagan was. He endeavored to help her out, but was unable to do so alone, and was compelled to send in a call for the patrol wagon. When the wagon men came the catch-basin was found to be so deep it was necessary to tie a rope around Officer Maher's waist and lower him to the bottom. Then Mrs. Flannagan was rescued by means of the rope. She was uninjured, except for a few bruises. Mrs. Flannagan has been in poor health for some time, and to this is attributed her strange action.

LOCKED UP ON A FORGERY CHARGE.

Serious Accusation Made Against Benjamin F. Optigrobe, a Clerk.

Benjamin F. Optigrobe, said to be a clerk for the Prudential Insurance company in the Royal Insurance Building, was last night locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with forgery. It is said he signed the name of William Adams of No. 1080 West Adams street to a check for a small amount and presented it in payment for an order for ice cream at Berry's candy store on West Madison street.

Tired of the Democratic Burlesque.

Indianapolis *Journal:* From the number of persons who are going out between the acts there is likely to be plenty of standing room in the Democratic party soon.

HE GETS OUT OF IT.

[Continued from first page.]

colonization has not been carried on before and will be a great aid in stuffing the registry lists. At the spring election there was any number of names put on the registry lists in the Twenty-ninth Ward from vacant lots.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED MEN.

Central Council Advises Them to Vote the Republican Ticket.

The Cook County Republican Central Organization, through its central council, has issued an address to the colored men of the city advising them to vote the Republican ticket in the coming election. The entire ticket receives the support of the organization, and the council points out the fact that the Republicans have always been friendly to the race. It berates the Democratic methods of manipulating the election machinery to continue the party in power in Chicago as it has done in the South, where the colored men are almost disfranchised. The address is signed by the following members of the council: J. A. Scott, Twenty-third Ward; Theophilus T. Allain, Thirty-second Ward; W. B. Akers, Twenty-fourth Ward; James H. Porter, Third Ward; Seward French, Thirteenth Ward; T. F. Dyson, Fourth Ward; S. Wright, J. H. Harris, T. Cooper, George W. Johnson, Z. R. Napper, William A. Baker, and R. E. Moore, Chairman.

REVOLT AMONG POLISH DEMOCRATS.

Many of Them Deserting That Party for the Cause of Protection.

There is a great revolt among Polish Democrats in the Sixteenth Ward, as well as the Ninth and other sections of the city. In the Sixteenth they are repudiating Stanley Kunz and Peter Kiolbassa, and four Polish newspapers have renounced the party and now are supporting the Republican ticket. Ex-Ald. Dahlman has turned Republican also and is said to be leading the revolt. It has grown so strong he will probably organize a club. The foreman of a North Side factory said yesterday the indications now point strongly toward a complete turn of the Poles in Chicago to the cause of protection. "The hard times," he continued, "seem to have taught them a severe but useful lesson. Several of the mechanics of that nationality whom I have known for years as Democrats are changing rapidly, not to the side of the Populists but outspoken Republicans, and I am informed by those in a position to know the returns from the Polish districts next November will deliver a more stinging rebuke to tariff reform tinkering and produce more surprising results than the late election in Georgia."

LAW CALLS FOR NEW REGISTRATION.

Many Republicans Do Not Understand They Must Register Again.

Many Republicans do not seem to understand that the election law has been amended and they will have to register this year regardless of the fact that they registered last spring or prior to the Presidential election. It makes no difference how long a man has lived in a precinct or when he registered. If he votes this fall he will have to register again. There will be two days of registration—Oct. 16 and Oct. 23. The law now requires there shall be an entire new registration preceding each election at which Congressmen are selected.

"JUSTICE, THE INHERITANCE OF ALL."

Miss Kate Kane Wishes Her Principles to Be Expressed Correctly.

"Justice, the inheritance of all," is the principle for which Miss Kate Kane is striving in her candidacy for Probate Judge. She has written the following communication to this paper:

> In this morning's issue you incorrectly stated my principle. The statute limits me to five words. You have inserted a sixth. The principle correctly stated and punctuated is: "Justice, the inheritance of all." If you will correct the mistake you will greatly oblige me, as it involves not only a question of rhetoric but of law.

Republican Meetings Tonight.

Three Republican meetings will be held tonight at the following places, and with the following speakers:

Laurel Hall, Diversey street and Laurel avenue—Patrick H. O'Donnell, W. R. Payne, Frederick Lundin, and C. D. Bisbee.

Mary A. Logan Republican club, No. 1634 West Ohio street—Ald. Stanwood, Mrs. Robert Ballentine, and James K. Barry.

Woman's meeting, Miehle's Hall, Western and Grand avenues—W. L. Small and others.

To Hold a Mass-Meeting.

The Illinois Woman's Republican State committee will hold a mass-meeting in Central Music Hall Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The chief address of the evening will be "The Principles of Republicanism," by Miss Mary H. Krout, President of the Chicago Press League. It will be followed by ten-minute speeches by Mrs. Marian Foster Washburne, Mrs. Candie, Mrs. Dietz, Mrs. Worthington, and Miss Ida B. Wells.

Working for Republican Success.

The Swedish-American Central Republican club has assisted 2,000 countrymen to obtain final papers of citizenship. Four hundred were naturalized before Judges Freeman and Brentano. There seems to be an effort on the part of the Swedish residents to form a strong organization. The next naturalization night of the club will be Friday evening, Oct. 12.

Political Notes.

The Waubansee club will give a reception to Congressman Julius Goldzier next Thursday evening at the clubhouse, No. 235 La Salle avenue.

Protectionists of the Twenty-fifth Ward will organize the Seventh Precinct Republican club this evening at No. 1710 Diversey street. Simon J. Forhan will address the meeting.

Charles Bary, the lawyer in Room 517 Unity Building, says if the name "Charles Bary" on the petition of the American Independent party filed last week was intended for him it is a forgery. He says he never signed any such petition and does not sympathize with the A. P. A.

At the weekly meeting of the Thirteenth Ward McKinley club Saturday night President Neill announced the receipt of the club's charter, for which, although the organization is in its second year of existence, no application had been made until recently. Messrs. Campbell, Thompson, and Wilkie were appointed to represent the club at Peoria Wednesday.

The Last Home-Seekers' Excursion

To all parts of the West and Northwest via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway at practically half rates will be run Oct. 9, 1894. Round-trip tickets, good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale, will be sold on that day. For further information apply at ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DEATHS.

BULL—Nannie R. Bull. Funeral 4 p. m. Monday, Oct. 8, from residence, at the "Illinois," 66th-pl., near Madison. Interment at Columbus, O.

CLARKE—At 10:30 p. m., Oct. 6, William E. Clarke Jr., at the home of his father, Dr. William E. Clarke, 690 W. Monroe-st. Funeral at 2 p. m. Tuesday from house.

KUNTZE—Julia, beloved mother of Marie Kuntze and Laura Voss, aged 78 years, at the residence of her son-in-law, Frederick Voss, No. 297 Walnut-st. Funeral takes place on Monday, Oct. 8, from 297 Walnut-st. to Waldheim at 1 o'clock p. m.

LORING—The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte Loring will take place Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the residence of her son-in-law, G. G. Calkins, 207 Lake-st., Evanston. Interment at Lake Mills, Wis., Tuesday.

SMITH—Oct. 6, Robert Smith, beloved son of Ann and the late George Smith, aged 23 years and 7 months. Funeral from late residence, 3800 5th-av., Oct. 9, at 9 a. m., to Nativity Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BATTERY D AND 2D REGT. ARMORY.
PURE FOOD EXPOSITION.
OPEN DAILY FROM 12 TO 10:30 O'CLOCK.
DR. MARY E. GREEN lectures each day at 3 o'clock. Band Concerts Afternoon and Night. Tuesday—Chicago Day—special attraction—"LIVING PICTURES." Admission, 25c.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Refitted and renovated at a cost of over $10,000. Continuous Stage Performances 11 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. daily. "The curtain never drops." The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago, by over 100 Best Artists in America. Prices, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Best Seats, $1.00.

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
THE POWER OF GOLD.
Oct. 14—South Before the War.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Office of Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, colder, northwest winds.

Ohio, generally fair with local showers on the lake, increasing west winds, colder Monday night.

Lower Michigan, local showers followed by clearing weather, west winds and colder Monday night.

Upper Michigan, light showers with colder northwest winds.

Wisconsin, generally fair Monday, colder in eastern and warmer in western portion, brisk west winds.

Missouri, fair, northwest winds, colder in southeast portion.

Iowa, fair, west winds, warmer in northwest portion.

Minnesota, fair, west winds, warmer.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, winds shifting to southwest, warmer.

Kansas and Nebraska, fair, north winds, shifting to south, warmer except in Southeast Kansas.

Place of observation.	*Height of barometer...*	*Thermometer*	*Max'm'm temperature....*	*Direction of wind.....*	*State of weather...*	*Precipitation 12 hours...*
Abilene	30.14	66	74	N. W.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	30.24	38	42	N. W.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	30.26	58	64	N. W.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.08	58	64	S. E.	Clear	......
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	70	80	W.	Clear	......
Charleston, S.C.	30.16	68	72	N. E.	Rain	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.38	40	50	S. W.	Clear	......
Chicago	29.88	54	68	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	66	74	S. E.	Clear	......
Cleveland, O.	30.00	58	66	S. E.	Clear	......
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	48	66	S. W.	Clear	.02
Denver, Colo.	30.36	48	50	S. E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	44	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	58	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	30.32	46	56	N.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.54	46	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.14
El Paso, Tex.	30.00	76	86	E.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	30.04	60	66	S. E.	Clear	......
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	80	82	N. E.	Clear	......
Grand Haven	29.88	58	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	29.74	52	64	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Helena, Mont.	30.30	40	46	S. W.	Clear	......
Huron, S. D.	30.18	36	42	W.	Clear	.38
Indianapolis	29.96	66	76	S. E.	Clear	Trace
Jacksonville	30.04	76	78	E.	Rain	.10
Kansas City, Mo	30.22	48	60	N. W.	Clear	......
Knoxville	30.10	68	78	Calm.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	29.80	42	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Little Rock, Ark	30.00	64	80	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.00	68	80	S. E.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	29.58	54	64	S.	Rain	Trace
Memphis, Tenn	30.00	74	84	S. W.	Clear	......
Miles City	30.22	38	44	S. E.	Clear	......
Milwaukee	29.84	50	64	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Minnedosa	......	....	....			
Montreal	30.20	48	56	W.	Clear	......
Moorhead	30.00	38	38	N. W.	Fair	.42
New Orleans, La	29.86	76	80	N. E.	Fair	......
New York City	30.28	58	62	S. E.	Clear	......
Omaha	30.24	42	50	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.16	52	56	S. E.	Clear	......
Palestine	30.00	76	84	Calm.	Clear	......
Pierre, S. D.	30.22	42	46	W.	Clear	.01
Pittsburg	30.12	60	68	S. E.	Clear	......
Port Huron	29.98	58	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pueblo	30.34	48	50	S.	Clear	......
Rapid City	30.28	36	48	N.	Clear	Trace
St. Louis	30.04	60	80	N. W.	Fair	Trace
St. Paul	29.68	38	56	S. W.	Rain	.08
Salt Lake City	30.30	50	56	N. W.	Clear	......
Santa Fe	30.06	60	68	W.	Clear	......
Sioux City	30.16	40	44	N. W.	Clear	.01
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	54	74	N. W.	Rain	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	54	72	N. W.	Clear	......
Toledo	29.98	62	68	S.	Clear	......

CHICAGO FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.
Harlem Race Track.
1894—SUMMER AND FALL MEETING—1894.
SIXTH WEEK, OCT. 8 to OCT. 13, inclusive. Five (5) or more races each day, rain or shine. Racing begins at 2 p. m. Booking on all Foreign Races.
Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand... 75c
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS to track in 25 minutes. Leave Chicago & Northern Pacific R. R. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., direct to Grand Stand at 10:20 a. m., 12:30, 1:20, 1:30, and 2:00 p. m.
The 10:20, 12:30, and 1:20 stop at Halsted-st., Blue Island-av., and Ogden-av. stations. Trains at West Fortieth and Randolph-sts., connecting with Lake-st. Elevated and Madison-st. cable roads to Grand Stand in 10 minutes, leave as follows: 10:00, 10:45, and 11:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, and 3:00 p. m. Trains for the city at 4:00 and for Randolph and West Fortieth-sts. after the fourth and fifth races. For the city (stopping at all stations) and for Randolph and W. 40th-sts. immediately after the races.
FARE—Round Trip from Harrison-st. and stations en route, 25c; from Randolph and W. 40th-sts., 15c.
Grand Orchestra of 35 pieces under the direction of Banks Cregier.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
DAVID HENDERSON . . . Sole Manager.
ALADDIN JR.
200 ON THE STAGE
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
General Admission 50c
Century's Biggest, Grandest, and Jolliest Stage Spectacle. . .
THREE HOURS OF Up-to-Date Fun
EVERY EVENING.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Regular Fall Engagement, Beginning . . TONIGHT.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Charles Frohman's Stock Company,
From the Empire Theater, New York.
First time in this city of
Liberty Hall
An Original and Modern Play in Four Acts by R. C. Carton.
Scenic Investiture and Properties all from the Empire Theatre, N. Y.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Saturday, Oct. 13, at 8:15 p. m., Lecture by
Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.
Subject: "The Bible."
This is a brand new lecture and will be delivered for the first time anywhere as above, under the auspices of the Press Club.
Tickets now on sale at Lyon & Healy's and Auditorium. Regular prices.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Tonight and every night. Matinees Wed. and Sat.
WILLIE COLLIER.
First time here of E. E. Kidder's comedy.
A BACK NUMBER
Next Monday—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

HOOLEY'S { Evenings at 8:15—Saturday (only) Matinee at 2.
Success Follows Success { Theater too small to hold the People
"A Gilded Fool" SCORES AGAIN
MR. NAT C. Goodwin

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
Were You There Moriarty?
HUNDREDS Turned Away!
BILL (OLD HOSS) HOEY
In his Roarer FLAMS
Next Sunday—Bobby Gaylor in "Sport McAllister."

M'VICKER'S THEATER—Tonight promptly at 8
MISS EMILY BANCKER Supported by Mr. COURTENAY THORPE.
The Musical Comedy Success. OUR FLAT.
Preceded by Rudyard Kipling's "The Light That Failed." Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Monday, Oct. 15—JOSEPH JEFFERSON. Seats on sale Thursday.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
TWO WEEKS—WED. AND SAT. MATS.
THE IDLER.
By C. Haddon Chambers, author Capt. Swift.
ZEFFIE TILBURY LEWIS—ARTHUR LEWIS
And a Complete Company.

THE LINCOLN. || 'Phone N. 354. || Tonight
FRANK DANIELS' Great Success . . DR. CUPID
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—A SUMMER BLIZZARD.

COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. & 63d-ST.
SHOOT THE CHUTES.
Uproarious Fun. Delightful Sport.
Open daily (Sunday included) 2 to 10:30 p. m. Admission 25c. Additional rides 10c.

HAVLIN'S—All This Week.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday.
Polished up to date—HOYT'S
A BUNCH OF KEYS.
Souvenir Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Sunday—Finnigan's Ball.

ALHAMBRA—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
THE CROSS ROADS OF LIFE.
Oct. 14—Tennessee's Pardner.

LOCAL STOCKS BOOM.

BROAD MARKET, INCREASING PUBLIC INTEREST, AND HIGHER PRICES.

North Chicago Cable Leads the Advance—Heavy Trading in the Elevated Securities—General Business Does Not Reflect the Buoyant Spirit of the Stock Market—Better Feeling in the Grain Markets—Cash Demand Advances Corn—Kansas Wheat in Demand.

The week has been chiefly notable for the boom in the local stock market. There have been great activity and sharp advances in quotations throughout the list. The public has suddenly begun to take increased interest in the market. Trading has broadened and there are all the usual accompaniments of a general boom market. The advance in quotations made during the week show a rise from 248 to 265 in North Chicago Street railway stock, 132 to 138¼ for West Chicago, 9½ to 14 for Rapid Transit stock, 21½ to 23¾ for Lake Street, 127 to 133¾ for Diamond Match, 33 to 35 for American Strawboard, and so on throughout the list. Bonds have also been strong, and the elevated railroad bonds have been especially so. The Extension 5s of the Rapid Transit company advanced from 31 to 38. Lake Street bonds advanced from 63 to 67.

The activity first started in the elevated securities. There was public buying of the elevated stock and quotations went up steadily. There was a strong demand for the bonds. Nothing indicated just who was buying these securities. The general public has taken a good share and so far as one could judge some of the insiders have been free buyers of Lake Street Elevated. The market for the cable stocks followed quickly the lead of the elevated securities. North Side was first to show strength and it showed more strength than anything else on the list. There were special reasons behind that, however. At a meeting of the stockholders of the North Shore Electric company which is called for today that company will be practically absorbed by the North Chicago Street railroad company. The North Chicago company proposes to perfect a lease for the North Shore property, guaranteeing the interest on the bonds and 6 per cent dividend on the stock. This arrangement is generally considered advantageous to both parties. It secures certain dividends to the holders of the North Shore stock, and as that stock represents no investment of money the holders will be satisfied if the North Chicago Street railroad company does make something more than the amount guaranteed. On the other hand it is calculated that the arrangement will be profitable to the North Chicago company because the earnings of the electric road are now well beyond the requirement form for these charges that have been guaranteed.

Just what is the reason for this sudden revival of interest on the part of the public it is hard to find. One thing that has undoubtedly had a great deal of effect is the opening of the floor of the exchange to the public. Brokers are ready to admit that a great many thousand dollars in commissions have been lost to the members of the exchange by reason of their experiment in relegating the public to the gallery and not allowing them to give orders over the rail. The space behind the rail has been crowded this week and no small part of the business has been handled directly between brokers and customers across the rail.

The buoyancy has been confined to the local stock market. In business circles generally matters are about as dull as they have been during all the fall. Bank clearings for the week, however, did show considerable improvement and were, in fact, the largest for any week in several months. They are still below the record of last year and far below the record of two years ago. An agreement has been arrived at between the Universal Gas company and the Chicago Gas company, which ends the possibility of any gas war in Chicago. The details of the agreement are, of course, kept a secret, but it is pretty generally understood that it amounts practically to a division of territory. The Universal company will be much less active in extending mains than it had planned. It is doubtful if any work is done by it this winter. Under the agreement the company will spend not more than $500,000 the first year and its extensions thereafter will be based on an agreed relation to the increase in the consumption of gas in the whole city.

The Controller called for statements from the national banks showing their condition Oct. 2. There is still a good deal of idle money in their vaults, but their condition shows improvement compared with statements made in July. Deposits are about the same, but loans have increased and the surplus reserve has decreased. The money market is still extremely easy and the right class of borrowers can get money at about as low a rate as has ruled at any time this year.

Last week closed with but ⅛c advance to the credit of the active deliveries of wheat as a net result of six days' trade. If there has been any change in the situation, however, it is for the better, and the trading sentiment is by no means so bearish as it was a week ago. Receipts are gradually falling off at primary points and the week's exports in wheat and flour were much larger than those of the preceding week. The features in the local market have been the light carlots, the liquidation of a line of long wheat which has been considered a load, and the desertion of the bear side by a number of prominent operators, who claim to have been at last convinced by the reports of wheat feeding to live stock. Under these circumstances the trade has not been heavy at any time. The bears are not inclined to be aggressive with prices so low, while the bulls are discouraged at the inability of the market to respond to what might be considered as favorable news. Some of the firm friends of wheat express the hope that prices will stay down at least until some of the great surplus which has been the "bogie man" for so long can be absorbed by feeders and exporters. The general public is not giving the market much support but on the little war scare flurry of the week testified to its latent interest in wheat investments by crowding the offices of private wire commission houses. Local receipts have fallen off sharply and for last week were far less than the shipments. There is but little material change in the export demand for the kind of grain of which there is a plethora in Chicago. Considerable enthusiasm was worked up over the cash business done Thursday, but the most noteworthy feature of the week was the shipment of No. 2 red to millers in Milwaukee.

There is some talk that it goes to Milwaukee to help earn storage in empty elevators, but the majority of traders assumed that it went for milling. There has been a sharp demand for Kansas wheat and No. 2 spring, the local stocks of which are comparatively small and firmly held, but winter wheat has not been wanted. The premium on cash wheat has been advanced to 2c over December price and most of this was put on last week. Northwestern receipts show signs of falling off and as Minneapolis closed Saturday night with cash wheat 1c over December delivery, there should be but little nervousness over the receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis, which have been nearly 80 per cent of the total receipts of the week at all primary points. There has been less attention paid to the outlook of the wheat crop in other surplus countries, as the wheat feeding reports have convinced a great many people that our surplus can be disposed of at home. It is now hard to find a bear who scoffs at the theory that wheat-feeding will soon be reflected in a reduction of the visible supply. The feeling Saturday was that today's visible estimates would be favorable to the long side.

Sentiment regarding corn has changed and the advances of the week, 1c on the deferred and 2⅝c on the nearby deliveries, indicate the source from which the inspiration has been drawn. A week ago the feeling was that corn was top heavy. The possible deal in cash corn was looked on as mythical and on the offerings of new corn and decline of wheat general demoralization was rather looked for. It was urged that carlots were no index to the movement from the country and the poor export demand was enlarged upon. A sharp demand for cash corn made its appearance and changed the face of the situation. Peoria bought 100,000 bu in the Chicago market and the local receipts, which are far less than those of last year, looked insignificant. The current month delivery braced up and shorts became panicky. At the close of last week October sold ⅝c higher than May; a week before May was at a premium of just 1c. The demand for cash corn was so good that it was quoted ¼c higher than seller the month. It is now admitted that the receipts are so small everywhere as to demonstrate that there is little old crop corn in the country. Local stocks are in a few hands and are firmly held.

Provisions have followed corn to some extent, but show declines for the week of 55c on pork, 40c on lard, and 35c on ribs. An improvement in the cash domestic demand is reported while the continental export demand is still light.

In regard to new corn offerings Sanborn of Milmine, Bodman & Co. says:

"There is nothing bearish in the corn situation from the fact that offerings of corn from the country December shipments are free. These offerings are almost entirely from Indiana and Illinois. These States have a good corn crop and farmers naturally believe the crop west of the Mississippi much better than it will prove to be, and they are anxious to unload at what looks to them like a good price. If they do sell freely it will put the surplus out of the way much earlier than usual. Another reason for their offering freely is that even at the bid price here for their corn they find greater profit in feeding their wheat and selling their corn. Shippers are bidding 5@6c under May for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, December delivery. Bids for No. 3 red wheat, same delivery, place that grade and the lower grades of corn at the same price, pound for pound, at country points in Indiana and Illinois, while bids for the contract grades of corn and No. 2 red wheat, December delivery, make the corn relatively higher than wheat."

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Price range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.	Closed Oct. 7, 1893.
WHEAT.					
Oct....	51¼	51⅛@	51⅞	51⅞	64½
Dec....	52⅝	53⅜@	54⅛	54	67⅜
May....	58⅜	58⅜@	59⅛	59⅛	70⅛
CORN.					
Oct....	51	51 @	51⅛	51⅛	38⅛
Dec....	49⅝	48⅝@	49⅝	49⅝	39⅜
May....	50⅝	50⅛@	51⅛	51⅛	42⅝
OATS.					
Oct....	28⅜	28⅛@	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞
Dec....	30⅛	29⅛@	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝
May....	34	33⅝@	34	34	31⅝
MESS PORK.					
Jan....	12.60	12.55 @	12.75	12.72½	14.52½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
Oct....	7.55	7.50 @	7.60	7.60	9.70
Jan....	7.25	7.25 @	7.35	7.35	8.40
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.					
Oct....	6.75	6.72½@	6.75	6.75	8.65
Jan....	6.37½	6.37½@	6.47½	6.47½	7.55

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—SATURDAY

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	Ala Class A	102¾	33000	N Y C & St L 4s	100½@101
26000	Atch 4s	70⅛@70⅜	8000	N P 3d cp	63
10000	A & N W 1st	87½@88	39000	N P con 5s	29½@29⅝
10000	B & O 1st inc-Se B	19	10000	N P c tr n	77
2000	C S 1st gt	110⅝	7000	N R of C 5s	92½
6000	C P 6s of '97	103½	3000	O S 1st	91⅛
5000	C & P of 1898	104⅛	1000	Or Im cn 5s	59
7000	C & O gn 4½s	76⅜	41000	O S L 6s	80@80⅛
3000	C & O-R & A d 1st div en 4s	93⅛	45000	P & R 1st pf in	30⅝@31
2000	C B & N 5s	102½	15000	P & R 2d in	21⅞
5000	C B & Q Neb ex 4s	89⅝	30000	P & R 3d in	18⅞@19⅛
3000	C B & Q cn 7s	122	1000	P & E 1st	75
2000	C R I & P 6s	127½	50000	P & R gm 4s	78@78⅛
2000	C R I & P x 5s	101⅞	1000	R & D 6s	118⅝
5000	C R I & P ex 5s reg	100	5000	R & W P c t 5s tr cc	33⅛
10000	C H V & T 5s	89⅞@89⅛	5000	S L & S F gm 5s	82
1000	Con Gas C 1st 5s	80	1000	S L & S W 1st	58⅛
26000	D & R G 4s	79⅛@80	12000	S L & S W 2d	17⅛@17⅜
21000	E T V & G c g 5s	105⅛@106	10000	S & W 1st	50
20000	E L V & G Equ 5s-D M & Co ctfs	88⅛@88⅞	1000	T & P 5s	88⅛
5000	F W & D C 1st	74½	31000	Tex P 2d in	25⅛@25⅜
4000	G H & S A 2d	97	5000	T P & W	73
1000	La Gas 5s	80⅝	1000	U P of '96	105⅝
23000	Met El 1st	121⅛	5000	U P 6s of 1898	107⅞
10000	M & St L Equip 6s	127¼	2000	U P gld 6s notes	89
2000	M K & T 4s	80⅛	3000	U P ext 8s	95
20000	M K & T 2d	42⅛@43	10000	U P D & G 1st	40
14000	M & O gm 4s	64	3000	Wab 1st 4s cg	103½
1000	N P 1st cp	112	3000	W N Y & P 1st	103⅛
			3000	W U cn tr 5s	107⅞
			12000	Wis C 1st	57

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.—Alta, 20c; Belle Isle, 8c; Belcher, 99c; Best and Belcher, $1.75; Bodie Consolidated, $1.50; Bulwer, 15c; Chollar, 77c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $6.12½; Crown Point, $1.05; Eureka Consolidated, 30c; Gould & Curry, $1.05; Hale & Norcross, $1.10; Mexican, $1.75; Mono, 27c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $4.20; Potosi, 88c; Savage, 89c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Union Consolidated, $1.05; Utah, 12c; Yellow Jacket, $1.08.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Chollar, 60c; Crown Point, 95c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.50; Deadwood, 50c; Gould & Curry, 95c; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Homestake, $15.00; Mexican, $1.70; Ontario, $5.50; Ophir, $3.75; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, $1.25; Standard, $1.15; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.00; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $1.50; do preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, 16c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $30.50; Butte and Boston, $11.25; Calumet and Hecla, $295.00; Centennial, $1.00; Franklin, $10.00; Kearsarge, $7.25; Osceola, $24.50; Quincy, $92.00; Tamarack, $158.00.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT LONDON.

Sluggish Money Market Reported—American Railway Shares Quoted Higher.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—During the last week the money market relapsed into lethargy. The only probability of improvement lies in the issue of foreign loans. The prospectus of a new Roumanian loan of £5,000,000 has been issued. Besides the Chinese and Japanese loans Austria and Spain are likely to issue loans. If they are issued the money rates in London will be raised. The canard relative to an Anglo-French dispute had a serious effect upon the market here. Many weak speculators were shaken out, but wary operators, knowing the source of the scare, took advantage of it to reap a good harvest. The Paris and other European bourses were less affected than London. Continental operators, knowing that the rumors were unfounded, bought freely in London. The position of the market was strengthened by the elimination of weak operators, but much nervousness remains on account of Chinese-Japanese war, the illness of the Czar, and the political situation generally. The closing prices on the week were a trifle lower. American railway securities at the close were better, the tone of the American market having been less affected than that of the other departments, but showed a fractional loss on the week. Louisville and Nashville was down 2, and Central Pacific, Erie seconds, Missouri Pacific, and Norfolk and Western were each down 1. Canadian Pacifics were firmer.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6.—WHEAT—The market opened steady and firm this morning, and with moderate buying prices advanced ⅛@¼c with light fluctuations and small trading, and some selling from the interior against purchases of wheat there and a light outside business. The demand for cash wheat was as active as ever, and the market closed ¼c higher for fresh arrivals on track than yesterday, with the same class of purchasers who have been buying for some time past. Millers were the largest buyers with a moderate amount taken for store. Close: October, 55¼c; December, 55⅞@55⅝c; May, 59½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 57⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 55¼c. Receipts, 293,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu. The flour market was steady and firm with fair sales; patents, $3.20@3.45; bakers', $1.90@2.25. The production was estimated at 35,000 barrels for the 24 hours; shipments, 42,475 barrels. The increase in stocks in store for the week was estimated at about 600,000 bu in public elevators, with an increase, supposed to be about 1,000,000 bu, in country warehouses. There was a strong demand reported for cash wheat for shipment to the East by the way of the lakes, which had a tendency to further strengthen the cash wheat market.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat gained ⅜@½c on clearances and small receipts; No. 2 red cash, 49⅜c; October, 48c; December, 50¼c; May, 56⅛c. Corn followed wheat, gaining ¼@⅜c; No. 2 mixed cash, 51c; October, 49½c; December, 46⅞c; May, 47⅞@47⅞c. Oats steady, quiet; No. 2 cash, 29¼c; October, 29⅜c; May, 34c. Rye and barley—No trading. Bran, 60½c east track sacked. Flaxseed, $1.42 spot. Clover, $7.75@8.05; timothy, $5.00@5.20. Hay dull, unchanged, as also butter and eggs. Lead, $2.92½@2.95. Spelter, $3.20; cornmeal, $2.40@2.45. Whisky, $1.23. Cotton ties, 85c. Bagging, 6¼@7⅛c. Provisions dull, easy. Pork—Standard mess, jobbing, $13.50. Lard—Prime steam, $7.55; choice, $7.60; dry salt meats, loose shoulders, $6.00; longs and ribs, $6.75; shorts, $6.90. Bacon packed shoulders, $7.50; longs, $7.87½; ribs, $8.00; shorts, $8.12½. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 6.—WHEAT—Close—No. 1 hard, cash and October, 59c; No. 1 Northern, cash and October, 57⅛c; December, 57⅛c; May, 60⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54⅛c; No. 3, 52c; rejected, 48½c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 57⅛c. Rye—45c. Flax—$1.44½. Oats—No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31½c. Barley—45@51c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 412; barley, 41; flax, 17; oats, 3; rye, 6. Receipts—Wheat, 217,758 bu; oats, 12,405 bu; rye, 2,100 bu; barley, 29,909 bu; flax, 8,838 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 67,200 bu; oats, 957 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; spot and month, 53⅜@53⅝c; December, 55⅜@55⅝c; May, 61@61¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 50@50½c. Receipts, 13,869 bu; stock, 1,259,908 bu; sales, 28,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 54½c. Corn—Firm; spot and month, 55c bid; year, 50c bid. Receipts, 1,881 bu; stock, 31,750 bu; Southern white corn, 59@60c; do yellow, 58@59c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white Western, 34½@34⅝c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c; receipts, 3,485 bu; stock, 232,272 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 52@53c; receipts, 1,429 bu; stock, 18,942 bu. Grain freights—Fairly steady, unchanged.

Toledo, O., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 cash and October, 57⅝c; December, 54c; May, 58⅝c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 30½c. Rye dull; cash, 48c. CLOVERSEED—Active, steady; prime cash and October, $5.15; February, $5.30; March, $5.35. Receipts—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; cloverseed, 1,300 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 39,000 bu; oats, 500 bu; cloverseed, 1,046 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 51½c. Oats—Active, firm; No. 2 white, 30⅝@31c; No. 3 white, 30¼@30½c. Rye—Scarce; No. 2, 49@50c. WHISKY—Firm; highwines basis, $1.23. Receipts—Wheat, 3,800 bu; corn, 21,450 bu; oats, 34,100 bu; rye, 2,400 bu; barley, 700 bu. Shipments—Corn, 2,600 bu; oats, 51,700 bu; barley, 700 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat, slow but held firmer; No. 2 hard, 48@49c; No. 2 red, 46@46½c; No. 3 red, 45½c; rejected, 42@43c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, 46½@47¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 29@30c; No. 2 white, 33c. Butter—Firm; creamery, 19@21c; dairy, 17@19c. Eggs—Quiet; 14½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 6.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 87½c; good, 92½c. Spirits—Steady; 24⅝c. Tar—Firm; $1.15. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.90.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 1	25,393	1,017	24,532	31,334
Tuesday, Oct. 2	10,878	1,006	21,489	7,991
Wednesday, Oct. 3	17,047	573	24,975	12,323
Thursday, Oct. 4	13,011	345	27,529	14,326
Friday, Oct. 5	7,801	486	17,441	8,571
Saturday, Oct. 6	2,000	100	9,000	6,000
Total	76,130	3,527	124,966	80,545
Previous week	81,589	5,676	92,597	81,302
Cor. week 1893	64,036	6,360	105,572	64,293
Cor. week 1892	77,675	6,296	120,131	47,579
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 1	4,754	218	9,379	5,298
Tuesday, Oct. 2	4,153	26	5,367	4,945
Wednesday, Oct. 3	4,975	124	9,094	703
Thursday, Oct. 4	4,349	74	9,017	1,239
Friday, Oct. 5	4,607	16	7,359	3,597
Saturday, Oct. 6	1,400	......	3,000	2,000
Total	24,238	458	43,216	17,782
Previous week	25,518	729	43,156	17,161
Cor. week 1893	17,750	536	49,698	5,425
Cor. week 1892	19,450	1,025	55,679	9,316

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 cattle, 24,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep. Receipts for the week ending next Saturday are estimated at 75,000 cattle, 125,000 hogs, and 70,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Two-thirds of the 2,000 cattle received Saturday were billed direct to slaughterers, leaving hardly enough on sale to establish quotations. The few on sale changed hands early at Friday's prices, but outside of the best native steers the general market is about 25c lower than a week ago. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$5.90@6.25
Choice to prime, 1,300@1,500 lbs.	5.25@5.90
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs.	4.50@5.35
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.	3.90@4.60
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs.	3.25@3.90
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.50@3.15
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.15@2.50
Inferior to good canning cows	1.00@2.00
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.25@3.50
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	2.00@5.60
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs.	2.25@3.15
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.80@2.60
Western rangers, steers	2.60@4.40

HOGS—Saturday's market was weak and prices 5c lower than Friday's lowest, or a decline of 65@75c on the better grades and 40@60c decline on the common grades as compared with a week ago. The market closed weak, with 4,000 unsold. Heavy sold at $4.55@5.35, bulk $4.90@5.15; mixed and butchers, $4.60@5.25, bulk $5.00@5.10; light, $4.50@5.20, bulk $4.95@5.10; pigs, $2.00@4.80. About a dozen loads of good heavy were carried over, including the two loads for which $5.55 was offered Friday, but most of the good lots were held off the market.

SHEEP—Trade was active and values firm at the recent advance. Lambs sold at $2.00@4.25, including one lot of 2,498, averaging 70 lbs, at $4.05. Sheep sold at $2.00@3.50, including 869 Mexicans, averaging 83 lbs, at $2.50, and 90@117-lb Westerns at $2.25@3.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,400. Market slow, steady. Texas steers, $2.35@3.10; beef steers, $3.70@5.25; native cows, $1.50@2.85; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.80. HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000. Market steady. Bulk of sales, $4.95@5.10; heavies, $5.05@5.10; packers', $5.00@5.10; mixed, $4.55@5.10; lights, $4.90@5.05; pigs, $2.00@4.85. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 300. Market steady.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 6.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; yesterday, 1,119; shipments, 349; steady to 5c lower; $4.65@5.00; bulk, $4.65@4.80; quality common. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 336; shipments, 217; slow, steady; feeders, $2.25@2.75; yearlings, $1.75@2.40; cows, $1.00@2.50; bulls, $1.25@2.00; oxen, $1.25@2.75; veals, $2.75@3.75.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200. Market active. Cows, 5@10c higher. HOGS—Receipts, 2,800. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Light, $4.50@5.00; mixed, $4.90@5.10; heavy, $5.10@5.30.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300. Market steady. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000. Five cents lower; heavy, $5.10@5.25; mixed, $4.75@5.20; light, $5.00@5.15.

UNIVERSAL CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

Very Irksome to the Czar's Subjects and to Foreigners as Well.

New York *World:* The Russian censorship is a thing of many departments. One of them is the censorship of the Holy Synod, which watches over religious matters and tries to prevent the publication or introduction into the country of books or printed matter likely to injure the interests of the Orthodox Greek Church. This censorship is the most stupid of all. It has a list of condemned books something analagous to the index of the Pope of Rome, and such authors as John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer and, of course, Darwin, are included in it.

Some years ago a French scientist published a monograph on mushrooms in which he maintained that all mushrooms were poisonous. This book was prohibited by the censor of the Holy Synod on the ground that, as mushrooms were the staple food of the Russian peasantry during the numerous fasts of the church, it would be detrimental to the best interests of religion to publish anything that might bring this article of food into discredit.

There is also a censorship of books and of the press, a foreign censorship and a censorship of the foreign press. The police also exercise a censorship over placards, theaters, handbills, etc. All these different censorships have to keep up a large and expensive staff so that the attempt to muzzle and shut down public opinion costs the Russian Government a pretty penny.

The press censorship is arbitrary and peculiar. Most papers are allowed to print what they like without control, but if they print anything that displeases the government they are notified of the fact and receive what is called a first warning. This warning may be accompanied with suspension for a definite period—a week, a month, or a year. That, of course, means a heavy fine, for a paper that is unable to earn any money on the capital it has invested for a given time loses heavily. It has to keep up its staff, although it cannot do any business. Its expenses go on, but its receipts are stopped. Then advertisers lose confidence in a paper that is warned. After a paper has been warned three times it may no longer appear. Thus the *Golos* has ceased to be. Yet such is the irrepressibility of the newspaper man in Russia that it is safe to say that there is not a big Russian paper published at the present day which has not had its second warning.

Some papers may not be printed without previously submitting all their proofs for the approval of the censor. This causes delay and is of course very irksome. There is a daily paper in Tiflis which appears only twice a year, owing to the distance of Tiflis from the central censorship at St. Petersburg, to which every number of the paper must be submitted before it can be published.

Under the book and theatrical censorship the Russian literary man, be he journalist or author, has been compelled to invent a style of his own—a style in which more is meant than meets the eye, which his reader understands perfectly, but which the censor is too stupid to perceive. Dramatic and art criticism, book reviews, and articles on travel and social customs are the disguises under which the Russian publicist presents his political opinions.

The foreign book censorship is the most absurd and rediculous. While objectionable books are ruthlessly confiscated, the public which wants to read them—and it is of necessity limited—can always get them, because in the interests of science and knowledge certain people are exempted from the operations of the censor's edict. Thus all professors are excluded, all Governors of provinces, all Senators, a number of officials and numerous others. Consequently a very large number of people who are not among these privileged mortals are sure to know somebody who is and can get their books through him.

The foreign censor has a particularly pleasant office. He is generally a man of taste and refinement, and can fill his library with the best of the forbidden books, if he will, and hang his walls with the most charming prohibited prints. Very often, when he takes a fancy to an etching or a book, he promptly confiscates and keeps it.

Very different is the fate of the foreign newspaper censor. His is a dull and dreary life of routine and India ink. The foreign press censorship is a department of the postoffice, and thereby hangs a tale.

Theoretically no foreign newspapers are admitted into Russia. The only person who is entitled by law to receive foreign periodicals is his Majesty the Emperor. He has what is called his list. By great graciousness his Majesty has made a present of this list to the country. People may subscribe through the postoffice and obtain the papers on the imperial list, but no others, and a foreign paper that presumes too much on the toleration of his Majesty is likely to be struck from the list.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, for instance, met this fate years ago, and since then copies of that paper cannot be obtained in Russia, nor is the paper allowed to have a correspondent there. It has one, all the same, but his position is secret and risky.

As soon as a foreign paper crosses the Russian frontier its troubles begin. All the foreign papers that are sent to Russia must enter that country through St. Petersburg, the window, as Peter the Great called it, for Russia to look out of at Europe. When the papers get on the Russian train they are sorted and arranged by a staff on board, who lay aside a sample of each for the censor's eyes. When they arrive at the general postoffice in St. Petersburg the censor's work begins. He reads through the samples carefully and marks the objectionable passages, which are then obliterated by means of India ink. Of course, even censors are human, and occasionally something escapes their watchful eyes. Then they have a warm time of it. On the whole, however, they do their work most efficiently.

Waking.

I hear the mill-dam's pulsing roar
As I come out of sleep;
I lift my eyes to leaden skies—
I have but waked to weep.

Above the dam the river sleeps
And reams of sleeping hills;
Save where a slight and silver light
Wakes it with rippling thrills.

Below the dam the river writhes,
And sobs in ceaseless pain;
Raising white arms—vain, foam-formed charms—
Struck rudely down again.

And I have waked from my still world,
Dear world of dreams and peace;
Have waked to fight till far-off night
Once more shall bid me cease.
—*Margaret Gilman George.*

FEW STOCKS ACTIVE.

WALL STREET DEALINGS CONFINED TO THE PROFESSIONALS.

Outsiders Slow to Enter the Speculative Field, and the Range of Sales Is Therefore Limited—Tariff Rapidly Dropping Out as a Factor—Chicago Gas the Feature of the Week, with Many Operators Caught on the Wrong Side—As to the Granger Stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Speculation at the Stock Exchange continues at an extremely low ebb, and outside of the few firms who have a monopoly of the orders given out by the professionals the commission business is insufficient to cover the weekly expenses of a large proportion of the members of the exchange. Of the 1,073,000 shares traded in last week 395,000 were sugar, 159,000 Chicago gas, 102,000 St. Paul, and 71,000 Burlington and Quincy. No other stock figured for as much as 50,000 shares, or an average of less than 9,000 daily, while but few went above the 10,000 mark for the whole week. If there was anything like public support the record would be far different, but there is practically nothing doing for the outside account, and the speculation long since resolved itself into a dog-eat-dog affair. This being the case the professionals wisely confine themselves to half a dozen stocks, for any attempt to spread out would only bring worry and loss to the promoters. The manipulators of sugar from 110 down evidently thought they had carried the movement as far as prudence would allow, for when the stock struck 82¾ Wednesday they took the opposite tack. They were willing to begin aggressive tactics for a rally, but evidently thought it best to wait a while. Hence the stock was permitted to move up gradually, as they knew it surely must do if they only took their hands off, in view of the heavy short interest then outstanding.

Chicago Gas a Feature.

It was noticeable there was less talk about the alleged tremendous losses sustained through the operation of the new tariff. The sugar men having carried their point in the stock market will in all probability assume the rôle of conservatives until they perfect their arrangements for another coup in the market. The subsidence of excitement in sugar was beneficial to other stocks, notably Chicago Gas, the circumstances surrounding which were mysterious enough to give it prominence in the field of speculation. When the stock was below 70 there was a flood of bear points, and according to some of the wiseacres a sure way to make a brownstone front was to go short of Chicago Gas. This advice was followed to the pecuniary loss and mental discomfort of the sellers. Instead of the Universal people wiping out the trust they seem to have been only too willing to come to an amicable understanding about the division of the gas territory in the Windy City. At any rate the trust insiders appear to be well satisfied with the arrangement and proceeded quietly to punish those who had the temerity to go short of their favorite. The stock, after selling at 68¾, worked up with intermittent fluctuations until yesterday it reached 75⅝. As the short interest has by no means covered yet and the stock will Monday be quoted ex-dividend of 1½ per cent, the bulls still seem to have the best end of it. Distillers enjoyed a spurt on the abolishment of the system of rebate vouchers, and because of a prevalent belief that the Western contingent has got around to the bull side again, but as it is difficult to see how the company can get on its feet without assessing the stockholders, and as it is constantly encountering fresh opposition, speculators are giving the stock a wide berth.

Interest in Granger Groups.

None of the other industrials call for special mention. They moved up and down when the insiders pulled the strings, but enlisted no outside support whatever. In the railway list the only real struggle was over the granger groups. Against these the bears are continually urging the low prices of grain as an argument for a decline. They assert that not only will east-bound tonnage be light, but that, as the buying power of producers will be curtailed enormously, west-bound traffic will also be away below the average. The bears have been very positive in their declarations and have backed up their belief by selling all the grangers until the short interest has proved a stumbling block to any further decline. Certain operators who kept a close watch over the buying and selling, satisfied themselves that long stock was not coming out in sufficient quantities to produce more than a temporary depression, and after quietly absorbing the offerings began to bid up prices all around, with the result that St. Paul, Northwestern, and Burlington and Quincy show net gains for the week of about 1 to 1½ per cent. In the absence of unfavorable developments it will not be surprising if prices for these shares are further advanced. The same remarks apply with almost equal force to Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Western Union, and some of the lower-priced stocks like Union Pacific, Reading, and Northern Pacific preferred. Holders are no longer shaken out by bear raids, and the shorts, when they want to cover, have to bid pretty full prices before they shake important amounts of stock.

Grain and Cotton Speculation.

While the absence of outside interest is deplored by the commission houses, there are certain matters which afford them encouragement. If the prices for wheat and cotton are close on to the lowest figures on record there is all the more reason for believing that before the end of the current fiscal year there will be an improvement. The war scare in Europe last week is only one of many things that would in short order lead to a transformation in grain and cotton speculations. To speak more to the point, accidents in the situation from now on are likely to be more in favor of the bulls than their opponents. If railroad earnings are smaller in gross than last year, the cost of labor and materials is also less and the transportation interests may not suffer much in net receipts after all. Then, again, there is the phenomenal ease of money here and abroad, which makes the cost of carrying on stock speculations inexpensive; and, second, is an invitation to capitalists to enter the field of investment, inasmuch as many stocks and bonds at current prices offer opportunities for much higher returns than the loan market affords.

Last but not least, public opinion is forcing upon the managers of corporations a policy of conservatism, which cannot fail to inure to the benefit of holders of securities. This is plainly shown in the increased number of committees looking after the reorganization of various properties now in default. Each are watching the other with a jealous eye, and this must gain for the individual holder of securities better terms in the long run than if the plan of any one coterie of bankers or brokers was quietly acquiesced in. The effect may not come immediately, but it will assuredly be felt later on. It is hardly probable that there will be a repetition of the skinning of the Reading, Atchison, Erie, or Northern Pacific. On the contrary all, the indications point in other directions. The street is looking forward to the approaching elections with uncommon interest, as the result is expected to have a most pronounced influence both on general trade and speculation.

The Empress and the Swallows.

Swallows invariably arrive in Austria March 25, and leave Sept. 8 for a milder climate. During a recent sojourn of the Austrian Empress at her daughter's (the Archduchess Marie Valerie) Castle of Lichtenegg, near Wels, in Upper Austria, her Majesty took a great interest in some swallows which had actually built their nest on the large chandelier of the grand parlor in the castle. This nest was so peculiarly built around the main branch of the chandelier that even the chain for raising and lowering the chandelier could be used without in any way affecting the comfort of the swallows. On her Majesty's seeing the manner in which these swallows had built their nest she was greatly delighted, as it is supposed to bring good luck. She gave strict orders that the birds should not be disturbed, notwithstanding the fact that their presence was ruining a valuable carpet and doing much damage generally.—*Vienna Letter.*

Improvement in Boilers.

The experiment has been made of endeavoring to increase the efficiency of the heating surface in steam boilers by placing within the tubes a number—eight or more—of ribs, running nearly from end to end; these ribs project into the space through which the gas flows, in this way offering a large surface for the absorption of heat, while they also penetrate into the hot center of the gaseous column. It is stated that tests show an average gain in evaporation of some 20 per cent in favor of these ribbed tubes.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

The collapse of the vesselmen's combination to maintain the Lake Superior coal rate, followed by the drop from 50 to 35 cents, practically ended the hopes of vessel-owners for more prosperous fall trade. The collapse also showed the extreme difficulty of uniting marine men in any combination strong enough to control the freight situation. With this combination, as with every other ever attempted by vesselmen, it was the few who remained outside and reaped the benefit by cutting under agreed rates that caused the general collapse. Grain has moved freely from Duluth, but only in spurts from Chicago. Iron ore shipments appear to have passed their maximum, and are beginning to fall off somewhat. It is not improbable the best month of the season of 1894 will be found to have been September, for the adverse conditions which ruled lake traffic during the early part of the season are now all reappearing. Grain shipments for the week from Chicago were:

Place.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Buffalo	88,845	671,492	681,195	228,500
Erie	8,093	....	10,000	....
Kingston	....	....	50,000	....
Milwaukee	....	45,000	....	....
Port Huron	....	....	91,000	....
Ogdensburg	1,350	....	14,700	....
Other ports	....	....	93,584	284,492
Totals	98,288	716,492	940,479	512,992

In addition to this 284,213 bu of barley were shipped.

List of Boats in Shelter.

A heavy southwest gale, shifting to northerly, prevailed on the upper lakes yesterday and last night. The Weather Bureau signals were freely displayed and many Captains preferred to remain in port rather than take any risks. The steamer D. M. Wilson and consort, Manitowoc, loaded with steel billets at South Chicago for Cleveland, staid inside. Boats were reported in shelter as follows:

ESCANABA, MICH.—Raleigh, Tokio.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Tuttle, Queen City.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Starke, Senator.

RACINE, WIS.—Fayette, Sunrise, Unadilla.

EAST TAWAS, MICH.—Sheltered—Wells, Ashton, Hannaford, Conrad Reed.

KEWAUNEE, WIS.—Lizzie Metzner, Exchange, Vermont, F. H. Williams, Little Georgie.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Taylor, Mason, Becker, Foster, Emerald, Richmond, Active, Parker, Thompson.

Big Steamer Ashore.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 7.—An unknown steamer went ashore on Scarecrow Island at 8 o'clock tonight. The tug Ralph immediately went to the boat. The steamer has four masts and is a large boat. She is loaded. The condition of the boat is not known and will not be until the Ralph returns. The wind is off shore, and there is not much sea near the wreck.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal shipments for the week were 65,400 tons. It does not now look as if the old 100,000 mark would be reached again this season.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 7.—The tug Thompson arrived with the schooner John Schuette. The schooner was leaking badly. She will be towed to Erie. The tug Balize is towing the steamer St. Paul to Cleveland for repairs.

CHASSELL, Mich., Oct. 7.—Engineer Ray of the steamer Canisteo lost an eye today by having it struck by a glancing bullet from the gun of a man named Wyckoff, who was hunting ducks. The Canisteo, which loaded lumber here for Cleveland, was passing through Portage Entry when the bullet struck the engineer. Ray will recover.

Vessel Movements.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—E. M. Peck, Doty. Cleared—Coal—Hall, Superior.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Flower, Chisholm, D. Rhodes, Quayle, St. Lawrence, Washburn.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—C. J. Magill. Cleared—Marina, Two Harbors; Merida, Ashland.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Neff, 7:30 a. m.; Mott, Olga, 2 p. m.; Butcher Boy, 2:30; Parks, 4.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Mary McGregor, Homer. Cleared—Havana, Anderson, Sumatra, Ashtabula.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Pueblo, coal, Milwaukee; Shickluna, Worts, Cleveland. Down—Elfinmere.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Quickstep, Naghttin, Ottawa, Hattie Wells, Hackley, Burton, Michelson, Mee, Emeline, Petrel.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—William Chisholm, Wetmore, Manchester, Brunette, Redwing. Cleared—Gettysburg, Grand Marais, coal. Light—Mariska, McWilliams, Duluth.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Pratt, Ash, Alcona, Alta, Thompson and barges, Bartlett and barges, Angus Smith, Martin. Cleared—Ore—Sauber, Panther, Sitka, Massasoit, Lake Erie ports. Light—Ed Smith, Thompson, Duluth.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Wotan, Interlaken, Abram Smith, Elfinmere, Halleran, Alva, Bielman, Marion, W. P. Ketcham, G. B. Owen, Paris, Caledonia. Cleared—Coal—Vance, Livingstone, Duluth; Veronica, Milwaukee; St. Louis, Grand Traverse, Green Bay; Nebraska, Gladstone.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Hadley, Grecian, Pope, Josephine, Parker, Scotia, Arizona, Plymouth, Eddy, Saxon, Rhodes, Lenty, Celtic, Bottsford, Jackson, Smith, Orwell, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Wilson, Roumania, Barium, Grover. Cleared—Tampa, wheat, Buffalo; Pratt, Ashland; Lyon, ore; La Salle, Two Harbors.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Boston, 4:20 a. m.; Charles Eddy, 4:40; Loretta, 6:30; Leland and consorts, Lake Forest, 7; Majestic, 11:20; Ishpeming, 1 p. m. Up—Pahlow and consort, 9:40 last night; Susquehanna, Oceanica, 10; Kelton, 8 a. m.; Pringle and consorts, 9:20; Maryland, 12:40 p. m.; Genoa, 2:30. At anchor Nassau.

Down—Ira Owen, 8:40. Up—Helena, 6:50. Wind—Southwest, light, clear.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Forest City and consorts, 10 last night; Mecosta, Ashland, 11:10; Monohansett, Grampian, 11:20; Cherokee, Chippewa, 1 a. m.; Wright, Elverson, Bacon, 1:30; Pioneer, Griffin, 1:40; Gilchrist, 2:40; Briton, 3:10; Tower, Northern Queen, 4:30; Conestoga, Buffalo; Henry Packer, Maruba, 5:30; Maritana, 6; Arabia, 6:30; Fedora, 9:10; Drake, 11; Colonial, noon; Aztec, Zapotec, 2 p. m.; Hudson, 2:10; Bannockburn and consorts, 2:50; Swallow, Dacotah, 3:40. Down—Oades, Redwing, 10:30 last night; Ioina, Porter, 3 a. m.; Vail, Baltic, Pillsbury, 3:10; C. H. Bradley and consorts, 5:30; Schlesinger, Manchester, 6; John Duncan, 6:30; Frost, 7:10; Egan, 8; Roman, 8:40; Chemung, 9:10; Norman, 10:30; Manola, 11; Russia, 11:10; Plankinton, 2 p. m.; Phillip Minch, 2:10; Harlem, 3:20; Balize with St. Paul, 5:10.

Up—Lake Michigan, 7:10; Business, Schoolcraft and consorts, Rust, Hutchinson, 7:50; Spinner, Godfrey, Bell, Erin and consort, Sibley and consort, W. B. Morley, Kent, Northern Light, Avon, 8:50; Wissahickon, 9:30. Down—Gladstone and consort, 6; Marquette, 7; Seneca, 7:50; Porter Chamberlain (called), 8:50; Cranage, 9:10.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Gilbert, Idaho, 11 last night; Craig, 8 a. m.; Elphicke, Coffinberry and consort, 10; America, Missoula, 11; Yuma, Wawatam, Perew, 1 p. m.; China, Campbell, Amaranth, 2; Kelley and consort, 3; Gogebic and consort, 4; Neshoto, Hodge, 5; Prentice and consorts, 6. Down—Mike Corry, Corsica, 10 last night; Hope and consort, midnight; City of Genoa, Desmond, 1 a. m.; Emory Owen and consorts, 2; Curry, 3; Gratwick, Saveland, 4; Brazil, Vulcan, 5; Vega, Codorus, 6; Kirby, Saginaw Valley, 7; Monarch, John Mitchell, 8; Ford, J. C. Lockwood, India, 9; Andaste, Colorado, 11; Niagara and consort, Hall, noon; Pathfinder and consort, 3 p. m.; Badger State, 6.

Up—Kearsarge and consort, 7; Colgate and consorts, Fryer, 9. Down—Australasia and consort, 9.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Florida, midnight; Algonquin, 1:30 a. m.; Pioneer, Forest City, 7; Spencer and consort, 7:30; Griffin, 8; Santa Maria and consorts, 8:30; Gilchrist, 9; Briton, 9:20; Mecosta and consort, 10:20; Nyanza, 10:40; Northern Queen, Cherokee and consort, 11:10; Maruba, 11:30; Alfred Wright and consorts, 11:40; Tower and consort, Monohansett and consort, noon; Maritana, 12:30 p. m.; Arabia, 2:20; Conestoga, H. E. Packer, 2:30; Eagle Wing, Mark Hopkins and consort, :40; Fedora, 4; Hudson, 6. Down—Charles Bradley and consorts, Duncan, Porter, 10 last night; Pillsbury, 11; Schlesinger, Manchester, midnight; Lycoming, 1:20 a. m.; Egan, 2; Chemung, 2:40; Roman, 3:40; Russia, 5; Norman, 5:20; Manora, 6:20; Plankinton, 7; Philip Minch, 8:30; Siberia, 8:40; Columbia, 9:10; Madden and barges, 11:30; Mackinac, noon; Marquette, 12:10 p. m.; Seneca, 3; Thompson, Schuette, 3:20; Cranage, 4:30; Bulgaria and consort, City of Cleveland, 4:40; Hesper and consort, Sawyer and consort, Iosco, Vanderbilt, 6:30.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—D. L. Filer, H. C. Winslow, Garden Bay; E. E. Thompson, Menominee; H. Hutt, Petoskey; S. K. Martin, Marinette; E. B. Maxwell, Barbarian, C. Marshall, H. Taber, Manistique; Grandy, Bayfield; City of New York, Alpena; G. Burnham, Naubinway; Annie Laura, Charlevoix; I. A. Olson, Westville. Sundries—New York, Milwaukee, Cayuga, Buffalo; Averell, Ogdensburg. Light—Wonder, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Lansing, Midland; George Sturges, Port Huron; Tacoma, Buffalo. Light—Emeline, W. Wing, Manistee; A. Bradley, Pine Lake; D. L. Filer, Garden Bay; R. Campbell, Muskegon.

It Lowered His Opinion.

The following story of the late Henry W. Paine was told to a gathering of legal gentlemen the other day:

A young lawyer consulted Mr. Paine in regard to the construction of a certain statute, and, after receiving that gentleman's interpretation of it, brought suit, depending upon the legal acumen of his adviser. The case was tried before a Justice of the Supreme Court, and was decided against Mr. Paine's protégé.

The latter was astounded, for he had the most implicit confidence in the construction of the statute given by Mr. Paine, and, smarting with disappointment, immediately sought that gentleman.

"Mr. Paine," he said, "the Judge ruled against your interpretation of the law!"

"He did?" replied Mr. Paine. "Well, Judge —— is not so good a lawyer as I supposed."—*Boston Budget.*

COAL RATE IS LOWER.

BRAZIL BLOCK HAULING PRICE REDUCED AT LAST.

Wednesday and Thereafter the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Will Put On a Rate of 90 Cents a Ton—This Is a Reduction of 20 Cents a Ton and the Buyer Will Get the Benefit—End of a War That Has Been Farreaching and Disagreeable.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad company will haul Brazil block coal from the fields in Indiana to Chicago for 90 cents a ton next Wednesday and thereafter. This is a reduction of 20 cents a ton of the rate now used for the same traffic. The announcement that the road would promulgate the new reduced tariff is of intense financial interest to those people of Chicago who collectively have been in the habit of burning 75,000 tons of the product a month during the winter months. The new tariff of 90 cents a ton is significant of a great many things, but Chicago consumers are most interested in knowing whether they will be able to buy Brazil block coal cheaper than they can now after Oct. 10. Circumstances involved in the situation are rather in favor of the consumers, for the reason there is a war on between the operators of the Brazil block fields and the block coal operators of West Virginia.

During the summer months few large orders for winter supply were received by the Brazil block coal operators. As the summer melted away into autumn still the orders were slow. The mines in Indiana were not working even half time, and there was no prospect of activity. The Brazil operators began to "view with alarm" the situation, and the longer they viewed it the more alarm they felt. There was a leak somewhere. Their customers had deserted them and they sought for the cause. A few weeks ago they found it. The Ohio River railroads, including the Big Four, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Monon, were doing a land office business hauling West Virginia block coal into Chicago for $2 a ton. The block coal fields of West Virginia are 500 miles from Chicago, and yet the Ohio River railroads were making a haul for a price only 90 cents a ton in advance of that charged by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road for hauling the Brazil product from the Indiana field to Chicago—only 180 miles.

On a Business Basis.

As a plain business proposition, the Eastern Illinois railroad had but 36 per cent of the distance to haul, yet received 55 per cent of the rate. Here was a nut for the traffic department of the Eastern Illinois railroad to crack. There were several interests to be consulted. First of these was the company, as a common carrier engaged in the earning of dividends. It was soon decided if the Ohio River railroads could make money on their contracts, the Eastern Illinois could make money on a rate much lower than that in force to the Brazil fields.

The next interest to consult was that of the operators. They were easily placated, and they said to the railroad company: "We cannot mine this coal any cheaper. We must make something on it, or there is no use handling it. We have got to sell as cheap or cheaper than the West Virginia operators—that is patent. You know the rate the Ohio River railroads are making to West Virginia operators, and you must see the difference which will reinstate us in the coal market must come off your hauling charges."

The railroad company was more susceptible to the argument of the operators than it might have been otherwise, for the reason that many of the owners of Brazil block mines were owners in part of the railroad company. The condition of affairs finally reached the directors, and a statement was called for from the traffic department. When the statement arrived the most important part of it and the part that opened the eyes of the directors good and wide was this:

Amount of output hauled to Chicago from Sept. 1, 1893, to Sept. 20, 1893, 51,193 tons; amount for same period of 1894, 10,474 tons.

This Produces Plain Sailing.

The proposition was plain. The business of both the railway and coal operators had fallen off 80 per cent, and figures obtained relative to the West Virginia mines showed an increase of 90 per cent in the business of those mines. Manifestly the $1.10 rate was prohibitive to Brazil block coal in the Chicago market, and as soon as the proper arrangements could be made the new rate was announced. At 90 cents a ton the rate in comparison with that given the West Virginia mines by the Ohio River roads was more nearly equal. With the old rate of $1.10 Brazil block was virtually excluded from the Chicago market. Now a fair rate has been established, making the cost of Brazil block 20 cents a ton less to wholesale dealers in Chicago. Consumers will get some of the benefit—otherwise Brazil block coal will remain on the outside. Before the 90 cent rate was promulgated an agreement was reached between the railroad company and operators who control 80 per cent of the whole Brazil block output. Those operator not in the agreement will be forced to ship by the Big Four or the Monon, and these roads touch but a small portion of the field. Shipments by either the Monon or Big Four could not be large enough to affect the agreement, and besides, the Big Four would not be likely to interfere and put in a lower rate than 90 cents a ton when it is hauling West Virginia coal to market in competition with Brazil coal.

At the office of the Eastern Illinois company yesterday it was said the 90 cent rate was made for no other purpose than to place the Brazil block coal back in the Chicago market and to give the miners work. The miners accepted a reduction of pay last spring with the understanding regular work would be given them. They have worked less than an average of two days per week since last July and are in distress. The possibility of a war of soft coal operators in Illinois and Indiana over the move is thought to be not likely, as the Brazil coal does not come into active competition with soft Illinois coal.

He Nailed the Central Thought.

Into a Maine village where he had preached when he was a licentiate with more hopes than fame there came a few Sundays ago an elderly and prosperous doctor of divinity. After the morning service an old white-haired man approached the doctor, and, holding out his hand, said:

"Glad to see ye. I want to thank ye for what ye said this morning, and to tell ye that ye preached a sermon here years ago I've never forgotten."

Pleased by such remembrance the doctor grasped the proffered hand heartily and said:

"By the way, what was that sermon? I don't seem to remember."

"Well," answered the old man, "I don't remember the text, nor I don't remember what you called the subject, but the central thought was that theology ain't religion; no, not by a d——d sight!"—*Lewiston Journal.*

An Ever-Bearing Orange Tree.

Mr. Simms, the proper founder of this most valuable fruit, says it is a true Citrus vulgaris, found wild in the Apopka hammock, without the bitter of the common wild orange of our hammocks. The tree has the characteristics of being in fruit the year round and is without doubt a cross—the sour orange with the sweet—and of holding the fruit on the tree for months after it is fully ripe. The original tree now has both green and ripe oranges and they are picked ripe, juicy, and delicious any day in the year. The fruit is more even in size and thinner skinned than the old one, with less rag and but very few seeds, and for home use every garden from Tampa to Brunswick should possess it. It surely must prove valuable as a market variety. Only to think of it—a ripe orange picked from the tree every morning before breakfast the year round! A guarantee is given by Mr. Simms that the original tree was found in the month of August full of bloom and green and ripe fruit.—*Tampa Times.*

October.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath,
When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow
brief,
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.

Wind of the sunny South! O, still delay
In the gay woods and in the golden air;
Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying in long serenity away.

In such a bright, late quiet would that I
Might wear out life, like thee, 'mid bowers and
brooks;
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,
And music of kind voices ever nigh;
And when my last sand twinkled in the glass,
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.
—*William Cullen Bryant.*

CHULALONKORN, KING OF SIAM.

A Ruler of Domestic Tastes Who Is Not a Tyrant.

New York *Times:* The King of Siam, P. P. M. Chulalonkorn, whose reported death recently created a good deal of excitement in Europe, is this month 41 years old. He came to the throne at his father's death, Oct. 1, 1868.

He is not a despot like his neighbor, the King of Burmah, who fifteen years ago caused the decapitation of 100 of his relatives, but a man of some science, a political economist in a way, and a polyglot.

He has read English and American newspapers, and talked agreeably with foreigners about them. His father, P. P. S. K. Mahamongkut, had innumerable children, for whom the King liberally provides from a treasury the resources of which are supplied from taxes collected only when money is absolutely needed. At his accession he liberated unconditionally all prisoners of state, and proclaimed religious freedom, liberty to wear European dress, and permission to his subjects to stand erect in his presence. He is officially a Buddhist and intimately a Rationalist.

His domestic life has been highly praised by foreigners. Their enthusiasm may be explained by surprise at not finding it abnormal, but there are pretty pictures of it in photographs of the King with two children on his knees and one with arms around his neck.

The Crown Prince is S. P. C. Maha Vajirunhis, born in 1878. The army has a documentary existence, principally. There are at Bangkok 1,200 soldiers commanded by Danish officers. The entire kingdom could not mobilize 4,000 men. The fleet is composed of two screw corvettes of 1,000 tons and eight guns each, several gunboats in bad condition, and some steam yachts. The Commodore, Richelieu, is a Frenchman, naturalized in England and later in Siam.

Bangkok has a population of 200,000, two-thirds of which is Chinese, and possesses palaces and pagodas of unheard-of wealth. The river has a bar which prevents ships of more than thirteen feet draught from ascending to Bangkok.

The boundary between Burmah and Northwest Siam was delimited in 1891 by a commission and the treaty of 1893 made the River Mekong the boundary between Siam and the French possessions. The territory appropriated by France in 1893 covers about 100,000 square miles, leaving 200,000 square miles as the area remaining to Siam.

The population of the kingdom may not be figured accurately, because of the Oriental custom of counting only the men, but it is estimated at 5,000,000.

Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners. There is little industry, because of domestic slavery, which the King decreed to abolish, gradually only, in 1871. The chief product of the country is rice, the national food, and the staple article of export. Much of Upper Siam is dense forest, and the cutting of teak is an important labor of the country. Gold is found in some of the rivers, for the working of which concessions have been granted to British and French companies.

All the advantages that the King is daily losing little affect his apathy, which may be the result of his alleged chloral drinking or of the disposition of one unconvinced. He is overloaded with imperious titles, fabulously wealthy, and might exercise great authority, but he prefers to read books in the library of his palace, peopled by 300 quasi-wives who do not interest him, and surrounded by high walls a mile in circumference.

He has adopted Western ideas, but their light is perhaps too strong for the life of Siam, which seems doomed to European conquest.

A Song of Harvest.

Reap, O reap! gather and reap,
Where golden ripples laugh and run,
For the hush of noontide, still and deep,
Lies on the ripened ears like sleep,
Where cornlands greet the sun.

Lift up your weary eyes, behold
The golden fields, the golden air;
The west wind flecks the swaying gold
With light and sun tow manifold,
And gold gleams everywhere.

Reap, O reap! while the sickles sing
The harvest song of the world at rest;
Reap with a rhythmic sweep and swing
Till silence falls with evening,
And peace is manifest.

Lift up your joyful eyes and see
The silver night, with gliding feet
Move from the sunset glimmeringly,
And, priestess of God's ministry,
Hallow the garnered wheat.
—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Imperial Punch.

The favorite drink in the imperial palace at Potsdam now is said to be "cucumber punch." It was introduced into Germany by the Emperor, who learned to like and make it when on a visit to some English officers recently. His Majesty makes the punch as follows: He takes three bottles of good red wine and pours it into a bowl which is kept cool. In this he places a cucumber from which the rind has been removed, and allows it to become saturated with the wine. The cucumber is then "pressed out," and three glasses of maraschino are added. Sugar is not used in the punch.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
MERCHANTS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Chicago, at the Close of Business Oct. 2, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 9,711,977.68
Overdrafts		8,901.27
United States and other bonds on hand		639,492.85
Current expenses		1,520.95
Cash on hand	$3,657,628.69	
Due from banks and bankers	3,378,567.99	
Checks for Clearing-House	523,303.02	
		7,559,499.70
		$17,921,222.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	758,578.92
Dividends unpaid	13,644.00
Deposits	14,148,999.23
	$17,921,222.15

Accounts solicited. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Travelers' commercial letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Investment securities bought and sold.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
Secretary.
New York, October 4th, 1894.

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IN THE HEART OF AN OLD TREE.

A Lock of Woman's Hair That Farmer Flint Discovered.

David Flint, who lives near Pike, N. Y., chopped down a maple tree at the roadside opposite his house the other day. The tree, owing to its great size, had been for years a landmark in that vicinity. It was sixty feet high and four feet in diameter. In splitting up the great logs the tree made he found in the butt log, five feet from the lower end and near the heart of the tree, a lock of soft, dark-brown hair a foot long. One end of the lock was in a hole three and a half inches deep and half an inch in diameter, into which it was fastened by an oak pin, which had been driven into the hole.

Ninety successive rings or layers of wood in the tree had grown over the hair and the pin, showing that they had been driven into the tree ninety years ago, when the maple was less than a foot in girth. The lock of hair is as glossy and with as much apparent vitality as if it had just been severed from the head that bore it.

The opinion among many is that the woman whose hair is thus so singularly brought to light after nearly a century was the victim of some Indian massacre and had been fastened by her hair to the maple while her captors tortured her. The more likely theory is, though, that the person to whom the tress belonged was a believer in the superstition of the early pioneers that certain maladies could be cured if the sufferer had a lock of his or her hair driven into a tree fastened by an oak plug and then cut off, provided the patient thereupon walked away from the tree to the eastward and never looked at the severed lock again.

Silk Made from Wood Pulp.

At Bradford, England, silk has been made from wood pulp so much like the real thing that it bids fair to occupy a place in commerce and use. It is produced by subjecting vegetable fiber to the action of various acids, the result being a product said to be identical with the filament of the worm, having its lightness, luster, and all its qualities, including that of durability. Commercially speaking, the importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated, and it is possible that it will produce the most revolutionary consequences in the trade in that commodity everywhere. The world's stock of silk, both woven and raw, is immense, and has always held a stable value likely to be much shaken and disturbed by the intrusion of a new supply which can be cheaply and abundantly produced. Samples of yarn, fringe, braid, gimps, sewing silks, handkerchiefs, brocades, and other fabrics, dyed in various colors, have been exhibited by the Bradford makers to the trade and pronounced all right and up to the commercial standard in all respects. With artificial silk and artificial diamonds and rubies such as are now being turned out in great abundance modern society will doubtless take on a style of splendor hitherto unknown, outshining the courts of Solomon or the Queen of Sheba or the retinues of Mahmoud or Haroun Al Raschid.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Canada's Huge Debt.

Canada closed its last fiscal year with a deficit of $1,157,000, and spent in addition on public works $5,078,568, running behind in all $6,235,568 in the year, 70 per cent of which was added to the bonded debt, which increased $4,483,948. Canada's debt is now enormous, $300,000,000, and steadily grows. Last year the revenue was $2,000,000 less than the year before, while expenditure was $600,000 more. Bankruptcy and repudiation are certain in twenty years more in a country whose population grows only 1 per cent a year.

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2727..........STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st..........W. K. FORSYTH.
3160..........H. F. FLANNERY.
4259..........A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700..........JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st..........B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th..........F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st..........E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th..........T. H. McINNERNY.
Cor. 39th..........M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d..........FRANK SIDDALL.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th..........W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123..........J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth..........R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue..........WELLSBORO PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188..........G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th..........E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th..........O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th..........GEO. R. BAKER.
Cor. 35th..........E. C. JONES.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210..........C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460..........L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake..........O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard..........C. N. GOODNOW.
405..........A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans..........C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn..........WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108..........F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Wright street..........MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison..........J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560..........R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson..........JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island avenue..........F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Woodlawn avenue..........JAMES & DEWEY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace avenue..........B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004..........M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th..........McKENZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642..........J. A. KAERWER.
5103..........A. E. ZUBER.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d..........R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams..........ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468..........WM. H. BIERMAN.
567..........HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey..........PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland..........F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
5022..........WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171..........L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th..........C. J. KASBAUM.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina..........R. T. SILLS.
771..........A. S. STODDARD.
1014..........W. W. THUMSER.
1299..........HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan..........F. E. McKENZIE.
2081..........M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted..........J. G. FORCE.
278..........DELL & CO.
384..........PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572..........F. A. THAYER.
785..........J. W. CRAIN.
898..........K. McLENNON.
1001..........C. D. STONE.
1049..........J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento..........E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan..........KOTZ & MOORE.
1971..........M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232..........FORD'S PHARMACY.
465..........HENRY SCHROEDER.
875..........R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218..........MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley..........F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149..........FRANK GRAMMER.
296..........W. A. BRABROOK.
360..........F. L. MULLER.
475..........F. J. KNOWLES.
987..........FARRAR'S PHAR.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis..........BLETTNER'S PHAR.
Cor. Ogden avenue..........R. JENTZACH.
Cor. California avenue..........R. JENTZACH.
422..........T. R. BEHRENS.
VAN BUREN STREET—
329..........M. D. SULLIVAN.
Cor. Center..........J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin..........THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Robey..........C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue..........JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco..........F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
266..........JNO. P. LEE.
627..........J. G. STAHL.
HARRISON STREET—
750..........F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley..........G. A. GOETSCH.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80..........R. H. HANKE.
138..........JOHN F. COLEMAN.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748..........ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161..........C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
228..........SCHROLL'S PHARMACY.
Cor. Cleveland..........A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio..........H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut..........WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division..........E. WERBER.
Cor. Goethe..........R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue..........HENRY GOETZ.
Cor Center..........C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster..........FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted..........BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio..........C. A. STORER & CO.
Cor. Bellevue place..........C. V. KLOCK.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend..........A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario..........J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak..........R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Schiller..........E. ZOBEL.
Cor. Division..........F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie..........DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison..........R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland..........HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)
STATE STREET—
Cor. Chestnut..........A. MARTEN.
292..........C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
234..........HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood..........H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden..........F. R. LEONARD.
622..........MAX SCHULZ.
702..........A. HVIID.
1152..........BECKER BROS.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center..........HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845..........A. N. BOE.
EVANSTON AVENUE—
259..........SHERIDAN D'VE PHAR.

SUBURBAN.

AUSTIN..........W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park Ave. Station..........L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av..........OPERA HOUS PHAR.
66th and Wentworth..........H. J. HOUGHETON.
69th and Stewart-av..........E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD..........A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF small fox terrier; white, except black left eye and ear. 368 Sacramento-av.

ASTRAY—1 BLACK HORSE, WITH WHITE spot on forehead; medium size. Return to 73 35th-st.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN CENTRAL Music Hall, gent's short waterproof cape; value paid. MELCHIOR'S, 263 Randolph-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—PENNY WISE—
The people who are profiting by our system of selling diamonds, watches, etc.; it only costs a few cents a day; we are direct importers and carry one of the largest stocks in the city; fall goods now in.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
103 State-st., Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5

PERSONAL—BULBS FOR WINTER FLOWERS etc., at VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 32, bookkeeper or cashier; 10 years' experience; accurate and reliable; moderate salary; can furnish A1 references and bond. L J 102, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, and highly recommended all-round office man, age 28; will give one month's salary to any one securing him a place. Address L N 124, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books periodically. Address P.-O. Box 594, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER; experienced in mercantile and manufacturing business. Address L N 169, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 23, DESIRES office position; experienced; good writer, figurer. Address L N 176, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or draftsman of a well established and progressive carriage manufactory; the applicant is an energetic, practical man, a good designer and draftsman; knows how to handle men and get out work; long experience. A1 references. L J 103, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CARPENTER, CABINETmaker wants situation wholesale house, hotel, etc.; character A1; understands plans, plumbing, steam gasfitting, etc. Address R 891, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG DRAUGHTSMAN. Best city references given. Address 613 Blue Island-av. H. THEILKUHL.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple; wife good cook; no children. J. H., 665 West Superior-st., city.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND office man desires work evenings. Address L J 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY young married man; experienced in fire insurance. Address F. V. P., 430 Cleveland-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has been traveling for English houses last twelve years is anxious to give up traveling and remain in London; would like to meet with some first-class American company wishing to open up a business in England, and who would appreciate a man of experience; responsible man; highest references. Address A. B. C., P. O. Box 672, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; KNOWS calcimining and painting. PETERSON, 149 Clarkson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ATTORNEY ADMITTED to the bar in '93 desires position in law office. Address P 911, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BARTENDER; GOOD, reliable man; speaks German. J. BRUCKNER, 391 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE PRIVATE detective offers his services; shadowing a specialty. S. JOHNSON, 391 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN; JANITOR, porter; best reference. 3231 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN (GERMAN) TO do washing and ironing of all kinds cheap; we stretch curtains and clean carpets. 3573 Vincennes-av., cor. 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GERMAN GIRLS; good cook and general housework. 3249 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; GERMAN girl; excellent cook and laundress; good breadmaker; anywhere. 220 Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—WAITRESS OR HOUSEMAID; neat, respectable girl; 3 years' refs. 220 Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl, general housework; $5 a week; best city references. 199 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, PERFECT SOUPS, game, meat, fish, pastry; city; refs. 220 Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3858 Dearborn-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN WIDOW LADY (young) wishes position as housekeeper in refined family; can furnish good references. Address O 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; EXPERIENCED Danish lady; no objection to children; go anywhere. Address A L 244, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WANT SECOND WORK in a private family where there is cook and laundress kept or more servants. L J 87, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—GROCERY—EXPERIENCED AND WELL recommended; state age and salary. Address O 117, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—A RESIDENT SALESMAN FOR A line of burlaps, burlaps and grain bags, rope, twine, etc., for a New York firm; experienced in this line preferred; commission first, until worth proved. F. S., 20 New Chambers-st., New York.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, ON COMMISSION; fine line of oils and greases; specialties for drug trade; fine side line. Address The Eagle Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO HANDLE FINE line of lubricating oils and greases exclusively or as a side line; experience not necessary. Powers Oil Co., 236 Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

Trades.

TAILOR—A VERY PRACTICAL AND QUICK man wanted, who can cut at sight and finish, to work up in just-opened place; will have free room for living; also bushelman; first-class on pants and vests; quick. 3019 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—WE WANT A RELIABLE AND ACTIVE business-man to handle our goods in Chicago; full control of our brands given to right man. The Eliason & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Roanoke, Va.

MAN—WHO WILL UNDERTAKE TO RID A house of rats by means of a ferret or otherwise. Apply to 166 Astor-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—COMPETENT FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 659 W. Congress.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 3820 Prairie-av., after 9 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 249 Rush-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICE—DRESSMAKING—MME. VOGEL, 45 18th-st., near Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—IF YOU WISH EMPLOYMENT AT your homes send self-addressed envelope for our descriptive circular and commence work at once; good wages paid. The Alfred Knitting Co., Winthrop, Wis.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. 94-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well-ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, and expressing. 80, 82, and 84 E. 12th-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF THE original cost at HEYMAN'S Collateral Loan Bank, Brevoort Hotel Bldg. 145 E. Madison-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL TO LADIES; profits large; no capital required. Address K. & L. Remedy Co., Box 257, Peoria, Ill.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Ref. N. Trust Co., Corn Ex. Bank, Chi. Edson Co.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

38 E. HARRISON, COR. WABASH—PLEASANT rooms; excellent board; respectable people only.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, excellent board; near Auditorium. Reference.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—DETACHED HOUSE; 74 feet lawn, large nicely furnished room; first floor; bay window; south view; also large front room on second; excellent table; references.

3646 ELLIS-AV.—BEAUTIFUL BAY WINDOW room, with large private bath; steam heat; first-class table; block from I. C. and cable.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS; LAKE-FRONT, near Auditorium; best table; choicest references. Address L J 38, Tribune office.

West Side.

374 MARSHFIELD-AV. — TO RENT — WITH board, large, cozy room; private family.

North Side.

474 LA SALLE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; reasonable.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE AND small rooms; board optional; reasonable.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE, ALCOVE rooms; private baths; $1.50 week up; rooms and board in restaurant, $5 up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board, $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL LA VITA, CORNER DEARBORN AND Chicago-avs., has some single rooms and suite rooms; steam heat, elevator, and all modern improvements; finest board in the city for the price; terms low.

MENTONE—ERIE AND DEARBORN—ROOMS and board at reasonable rates.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NORTH SIDE—TWO GENTLEMEN; best references; permanent if suited; want room each in first-class boarding-house or medium priced hotel; one room must be large, south or east exposure; running water, etc. Address J 118, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WANT GOOD table board in vicinity of Postoffice; about $5 per week. Address O 120, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—GENTLEMAN IN QUIET German family; North Side; walking distance; reasonable terms. Address O 121, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 21 to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, running water, best location on South Side, near 23d-st.; also elegant e. front alcove. Call 2252 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—20 OGDEN-AV., HANDSOME FURnished rooms, home privileges.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; excellent service.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3614 RHODES-AV.—2-STORY AND B., 10 rooms, good order, large rooms, completely furnished, only $35. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—1751 OAKDALE-AV., NEAR EVANSTON-AV., 7-room house; will rent furnished till May 1 at $30, or unfurnished at $27.50; a bargain. R. W. LEONARD, 129 Adams.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—THREE HANDSOME TEN-ROOM houses adjoining the residence of the owner in the THIRD DIVISION of RIVERSIDE. These houses are modern in every particular and will be completed about the middle of October. Each house stands on ninety feet frontage, with stable at the rear of each. Plans may be seen and full particulars obtained from the owner.
W. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3527 TO 3543 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., The Lenox flats; 3 rooms $12; 4 rooms $16; 6 rooms $20; bath and ranges for each flat; fine condition; see them; agent on premises 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
3947 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, MODERN, STONE. $25. 2929 Vernon-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—214 EVERGREEN-AV.—8-ROOM FLAT with all modern improvements; steam heat. Call 631 North Hoyne-av.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLATS, 211 W. Adams-st. Call 211½ W. Adams.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT APARTMENT BUILDings "The McIntosh" and "The Garrard," Nos. 379 and 383 Superior-st., near Pine, are now for rent. These apartments are of most modern construction, containing all the conveniences and luxuries of living hitherto discovered and used in first-class buildings. With rents fixed to suit the times. Apply to WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st., or at building between 9-11 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST 6-ROOM, STEAM HEATED flats; walking distance; North Side; 384 N. Clark-st., janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRable 6-room flat in Chicago. East Division, near the lake; heat, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, MODERN, HEAT, elevators, gas ranges, janitor, etc.; also 6 rooms, nicely furnished. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED STORES, CHEAP. 384-386 N. Clark-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, AND BUILDings centrally located. Inquire Room 5, 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH SAMPLE-room and restaurant, best location on North Side, for sale on account of sickness; rent very low; long lease. Address L J 70, Tribune office.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains
A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange,
Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BEER BOTTLING DEPARTMENT of one of the largest breweries in Chicago, doing now an extensive bottling business; will sell machinery, horses, wagons, bottles, and everything connected with the business; all new and in first-class condition; this is one of the best opportunities in Chicago; will make very liberal terms or will accept real estate security. Address L H 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WALL PAPER AND PAINT STOCK doing an excellent business in this live and prosperous city; a splendid investment. Address Box 85 Grand Junction, Colo.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS LADIES' UNDERwear and infants' outfitting dept. in one of State street's largest dry goods houses. Address T 683, Tribune office.

FURNISHED FLATS AND HOUSES ALWAYS on hand.
A. SCHACHNER,
Rooms 338 and 339 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON ON ROBEY-ST.; LICENSE paid and rent paid to December. W. W. SIMPSON, 153 West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE CAN MILK ROUTE down town; must sell. P. J. KELLEY, No. 3929 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A CASH GROCERY WITH A FULL stock and fixtures, horse, and wagon. Inquire 74 Center-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CREAMERY SELLING 2 cans milk a day in store; good butter trade. Apply 316 Woodlawn-terrace.

FOR RENT—A1 JEWELRY DEPT. ON STATE-ST. Address T 682, Tribune office.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY, 224 Michigan avenue, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

TO RENT—IN A STATE-ST. DRY GOODS house an excellent boys' clothing dept. Address T 684, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 OFFICE MAN WITH $10,000 to $20,000 to take an interest in large manufacturing concern out of city; must be temperate, not over 40 years of age, and possess executive ability. In answering state amount of capital, age, and where last in business or employed. Address L N 161, Tribune office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, ETC., OBTAINED; SALE of rights negotiated; inventions introduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co. Room 715, 36 Clark-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY
DR. KHALIF (flat 1), 1228 WABASH-AV. Tells your full life and gives the best charms for all trouble. HE MAKES NO CHARGE; give what you can; everybody welcome.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State-st., is making the beautiful cameo finish cabinets for $4 per doz.; the regular cabinets at $2 per doz. with the 11x14 bromide portrait; open Sundays.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—CONTRALTO OF GOOD voice and experience in quartet singing desires church engagement. H L 192, E. Kinzie-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

NEW STONE FRONT DWELLINGS.

ONLY $5,500—$5,500 ONLY.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT,

BALANCE MONTHLY.

Just completed, with all conveniences, 8 rooms, cement walks and cellars, hardwood, papered throughout; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.

PRAIRIE AVENUE,

COR. 60TH-ST.

One block from 61st-st. "L" station.

The greatest opportunity ever offered home-buyers. INVESTIGATE.

OLIVER & SCOTT,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 BEAUTIFUL 10 AND 11-ROOM houses, corner 49th and Vincennes-av.; all modern improvements and conveniences; prices $12,500 to $16,000; liberal terms.
W. H. COLVIN JR.,
115 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES AND LOTS—

BUILDING LOTS 1,000 AND UPWARD.

Easy terms. Money loaned to build at 6 per cent without commission. New modern houses $5,000 and upward. Terms to suit. Edgewater electric cars connect with all North Side cable "limits" trains. Inspection invited.
Apply to
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BIG GROVE LOTS AT WINNETKA Park Bluffs, eighty feet above the lake on the north shore; four miles of cement sidewalk, lake water for every lot; natural shade trees; handsome dwellings; every lot buyer satisfied with his or her purchase.
PRICES VERY LOW—TERMS VERY EASY.
Will take you out any day.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Third floor Inter Ocean Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO TRADE—48 FLAT BUILDING ON SOUTH Side; will take $3,500 to complete; price $80,000; incumbrance $33,000; will accept clear lots or clear farm or any good city property; make quick deal.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

WANTED—THE ACQUAINTANCE OF FEW owners who have large outside properties they desire to exchange for Chicago property; references given.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69, Major Block.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs. Building loans. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXchange Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 6 PER CENT; privilege of prepayment.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PERCENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—$2,300 AT 6 PER CENT; SUBURBAN improved worth $4,500. For particulars address O 119, Tribune office.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $50,000 and over; 5½ per cent in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Mortgage Broker, 102 Washington-st.

$500 AND UPWARD TO LOAN.
BUILDING LOANS PROMPTLY MADE.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $5,000, ETC., TO loan. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle.

$15,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON city property; 6 per cent without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—

DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
INCORPORATED.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.

551 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD

AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC. WITHOUT REMOVAL

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.
Any amounts loaned on notes, mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, endowment policies, and other securities at lowest rates.

HONEST PEOPLE WHO ARE IN NEED OF money should go to the old-established and reliable firm of S. Heyman & Co.; money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collateral. 145 E. Madison-st.; private entrance via lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. 200, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELERY OF ALL KINDS; ALSO ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
PAWN-SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON ME.
L. B. FRENCH,
128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO.,
159 S. Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON FURniture, pianos, warehouse receipts on short or long time, without removal; goods also stored and advances made. Call on ZEIMER, 119 Dearborn, Room 53; no delay.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

WILL BUY—TONTINE SAVING ASSOCIATION contracts multiples numbers under 500. E. H. ETHERINGTON, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Lock Box No 563.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE TO GET A good wheel cheap, either second-hand or shopworn, at our factory; see our latest patterns; highest award at the World's Fair; goods guaranteed for one year.
KENWOOD MFG. CO.,
253-255 S. Canal-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BOILERS—1 36X10 ft. tubular boiler, 2 48x16 ft. tubular boilers, with full cast iron fronts, etc.; also 1 48x19 ft. fire-box boiler and 1 36x8 ft. tank; all in good condition.
L. H. PRENTICE CO.,
203-205 E. Van Buren-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL FROM BUFFALO Bill's show for sale on grounds or GRAFF & CO., 5, 235 La Salle-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY OFFER EVERY NEW PIano not of regular styles, every slightly used piano, and every second-hand piano in their salesrooms

FAR BELOW USUAL PRICES.

NOTE THESE FEW EXAMPLES:

$110—Bijou upright, English model, mahogany.
$125—Reed & Sons upright, in good order.
$135—New England upright, figured oak.
$150—New England upright, largest cabinet grand.
$175—Estey & Co. upright, large, elaborate design.
$200—Braumuller upright, best style, mahogany.
$200—Lyon & Healy upright, practically new.
$275—Steinway upright, in perfect condition.
$190—Washburn upright, large size, mahogany.
$75—Vose & Sons square, 7 octaves, carved legs.
$90—New York Piano Co. square, late design.
$375—Chickering concert grand, recent style.
$135—Hale upright, practically new.
$125—New England upright, of neat appearance.
$125—Pelton & Pomeroy upright, large size.
$150—Eagel upright, popular style of casing.
$75—Vienna grand, a fraction of its cost.
$175—Fischer upright, has been used very little.
$400—Steinway grand, shows no trace of wear.
$125—Vose & Sons upright, small, desirable model.
$350—Knabe upright, a magnificent piano, but slightly used.
$375—Steinway upright, would pass for new.
$400—Knabe upright, superb World's Fair design.
$275—Hazelton upright, very exceptional value.
$275—Hallet & Davis upright, a beautiful piano.
$225—Jewett upright, a specially reduced price.
$150—Knabe square, as fine as ever.
And many others.

An appropriate cover and modern stool are included with every piano sold at retail.

LYON & HEALY,
Corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

N. B.—We sell sheet music at half price.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Great reduction in price of new and second-hand upright pianos; easy terms of payment to suit customers. Every piano is in good condition and warranted to be as represented. Salesrooms open evenings.

$150 each, 20 Vose & Son's, large upright pianos.
$125, Ernest Gabler pianos, 7⅓ octaves.
$145 each, two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves, uprights.
$100, Geo. Steck & Co., 7 octave piano.
$125, one Smith & Barnes, cabinet grand.
$195, Kroeger & Sons, uprights.
$160, one Decker & Son, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood.
$135, New England upright.
$110, one Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185, one Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$150, one Schaff, walnut case.
$160, one Vose & Sons, cabinet grand.
$110, one C. A. Smith & Co., large upright.
$185, one Chickering upright.
$125, one W. W. Kimball upright.
$130, one Chase large upright.
$165 each, two Decker & Son, cabinet grand pianos.
$135 each, two walnut case uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each, three rosewood uprights, 7⅓ octaves.

Square pianos at $15 to $65 each; all makes.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates.
One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

Estey &	THE LEADING HOUSE	Pianos
Camp.	FOR	Organs
Estey &	STRICTLY RELIABLE GOODS.	Pianos
Camp.	Our stock comprises	Organs
Estey &	the best in the market,	Pianos
Camp.	Including the MATCHLESS	Organs
Estey &	DECKER BROTHERS	Pianos
Camp.	PIANOS,	Organs
Estey &	The SUPERB	Pianos
Camp.	ESTEY PIANOS,	Organs
Estey &	The CHARMING	Pianos
Camp.	CAMP & CO. PIANOS,	Organs
Estey &	The FAMOUS	Pianos
Camp.	ESTEY ORGANS.	Organs
Estey &	Lowest prices. Easy terms.	Pianos
Camp.	Second-hand Pianos, $40.	Organs
Estey &	Second-hand Organs, $20.	Pianos
Camp.	Pianos to rent, $2 and up.	Organs
Estey &	Organs to rent, $1 and up.	Pianos
Estey &	Tuning, repairing, etc.	Pianos
Camp.	233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.	Organs

OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISES THE FOLlowing well-known pianos:

Weber	Weber	Weber
Weber	Weber	Weber
Wheelock	Wheelock	Wheelock
Wheelock	Wheelock	Wheelock
Lindeman	Lindeman	Lindeman
Lindeman	Lindeman	Lindeman
Stuyvesant	Stuyvesant	Stuyvesant
Stuyvesant	Stuyvesant	Stuyvesant

All at Manufacturers' Prices.
—Cash or Time—

A large number of big bargains in upright and square pianos, ranging in price from $25 to $125. The list includes Weber, Knabe, Decker & Son, Hallet & Davis, Wheelock, Haines Bros., Lindeman, Vose & Sons, Stuyvesant, etc. None of these pianos are worn out or worthless, but serviceable instruments; some of them are really fine.
Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO.,
ESTABLISHED NEARLY 50 YEARS.

During the past few months we have had a number of EMERSON PIANOS returned to us by parties who were unable to pay for them. Purchasers will be given the benefit of all money paid, and can secure practically a new piano at a GREAT BARGAIN. Call and examine them.

These pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted. Sold on easy payments if desired. If rented will allow rent to apply on purchase.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av.

$185 BUYS A MAHOGANY VOSE & SON'S upright piano, practically new; $235 buys a Knabe upright piano; $275 buys a Steinway upright; $225 buys a Chickering upright piano. Latest style of cases. Terms to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., piano manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE
is found only in
THE WEBER PIANOS.

Manufacturers Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains.

WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR RENT A good piano visit the extensive ware-rooms of
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; $175 buys an Emerson; $225 buys a Julius Bauer French walnut upright piano; 5 new upright pianos at $150 each.
STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$175 BUYS A STANDARD MAKE UPRIGHT piano.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS } Why look elsewhere
SOHMER PIANOS } when you can buy a SOH-
SOHMER PIANOS } MER at a reasonable
price? Wareroom, 261 Wabash-av.

A LARGE KNABE PIANO IN FINE CONdition; $175.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

KNABE UPRIGHT, MAHOGANY CASE, without a blemish; practically new; perfect sample of this make; $315.
Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME MAHOGANY WEBER UPright, solid carved panels; $285.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT, SOLID carved panels, 3 pedals; $325.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, MEDIUM SIZE case perfect order; $190.
Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT, LARGEST SIZE very fine case; tone good as new; $150.
Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR AN UPRIGHT piano; must be a bargain. Address L G 103, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing between Isabel Cassidy and Hazel Selden Perouet is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hazel Selden Perouet assumes all liabilities. Signed, ISABEL CASSIDY,
HAZEL SELDEN PEROUET.
April 12, 1894.

NOTICE—OF SALE OF BONDS—
Notice is hereby given that bonds of Price County, Wis., to the amount of $18,000 in denominations of $1,000, payable $3,000 annually, commencing April 1, 1899, bearing interest at 5 per cent payable semi-annually, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder therefor at the Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m.
No bid for less than face value will be entertained.
Dated Oct. 3, 1894.
By order of Committee,
B. W. DAVIS,
Chairman.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Type Founders' company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 764 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m. JOHN MARDER, Secretary.

PLEDGEE'S SALE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 9th day of October, in the year 1894, at the front door of the banking office of the Grand Rapids National Bank, in the City of Grand Rapids, County of Kent, and State of Michigan, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the said Grand Rapids National Bank will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, all and singular the following goods and chattels which, prior to Sept. 8, 1893, were pledged to the said bank by NELSON, MATTER & CO., as collateral security for the payment of its indebtedness to said bank.

Twenty-nine and one-half (29½) shares of the capital stock of the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, represented by certificates numbered 314 and 315.

Three hundred and sixty (360) shares of and capital stock of the Barrett Hotel company of Chicago, Illinois, of the par value of fifty dollars ($50) each, represented by certificates numbered 37, 38, 39, and 40.

Twenty-five (25) mortgage bonds of the Congress Hotel company of Chicago, Illinois, of one thousand dollars each, issued May 1, 1893, together with all interest coupons attached thereto, and which said bonds are numbered from twenty-six (26) to fifty (50) both inclusive.

Ten (10) six per cent first mortgage bonds of the Douglass Hotel Company of Chicago, Illinois, of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, together with all interest coupons thereto attached.
Dated Grand Rapids, Sept. 27, 1894.
The Grand Rapids National Bank.
By ENOS PUTNAM, President.
ALBERT CRANE, Attorney for Pledgee.

OCULISTS.

OCULISTS TO TEST AND EXAMINE THE eyes and prescribe glasses which are supplied at regular price; no extra charge for oculists' services. Chicago Optical Institute, 182 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LARGE HORSE, BEEN used on brougham; good for city work. Call at private barn, 544 N. State-st.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

We have a number of second-hand broughams, almost as good as new, which we will sell for far less than their actual value; also a great variety of second-hand carriages, which we are offering at very low prices. Call and see us.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
202-7 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BREWSTER VICtoria; also fine cob; lady can drive or ride him; will sell at a bargain if taken this week. Call at C. Y. Transfer Stables, 145 Michigan-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT A LOT OF SAMPLE stoves and ranges at special low prices. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases; pure medicines, electricity, skill, and experience insure cures; advice free. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES Telephone main 594. R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Trave...Sat., Oct. 13, 8 am | Aller..Tues., Oct. 23, noon
Havel..Tues., Oct. 16, 9 am | Saale..Sat.... Oct. 27, 8 am
Ems......Sat., Oct. 20, 9 am | Spree...Tues., Oct. 30, 9 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Oct. 16, 6:30 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Oct. 20, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Furst Bismarck...Oct. 4 | Columbia..........Nov. 8
Columbia..........Oct. 11 | Augusta Victoria..Nov. 15
Hamburg-American Line, Gen. Passage office:
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S SPECIAL SOUTH OF FRANCE and Italy tour, all expenses, 57 days, $460. S. S. "KAISER" Dec. 1, for "Christmas in Rome." Program of "Gazes' Tours" 204 Clark-st.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
New York...Oct. 10, 11 am | Berlin.........Oct. 24, 11 am
Paris.........Oct. 17, 11 am | New York...Oct. 31, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Southwark..Oct. 13, 9 am | Indiana.....Oct. 20, 2 pm
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Waesland..Oct. 10, 1:30 pm | Rhynland..Oct. 24, 1:30 pm
Friesland..Oct. 17, 7:30 am | West'nl'nd..Oct. 31, 7:30 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 7 HRS. 48 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK
Feb. 2d per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.
Circassia.......Oct. 6 | Ethiopia...........Oct. 20
City of Rome.......Oct. 13 | Furnessia...........Oct. 27
Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

"WINTER RESORTS"—BERMUDA, FLORIDA, West Indies, California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc. daily at 7:30 p. m., Sunday excepted.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	†8:00 am	†6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	†8:00 am	†2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	*2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	†4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	†4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	*6:32 pm	*6:25 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	*6:32 pm	*8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	*6:10 pm	*9:35 am
All points in Texas	*6:10 pm	*9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*6:25 pm	*9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas. Cy., St. Joe. & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	*6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	*8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	*8:30 am	*5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	*2:00 pm	*1:20 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	†5:00 pm	*9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	†5:00 pm	*1:37 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	*5:45 pm	†10:12 am
California Limited	*9:30 pm	*1:37 pm
El Paso and Mexico Express	*5:00 pm	*7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*9:30 pm	*1:37 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	*8:45 am
Kansas City Express	†3:00 am	†7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	*5:00 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	*9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	*8:30 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	*6:00 pm	†8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Western Union Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:10 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express	7:10 am	11:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:30 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ks. Cy.	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*St. Paul, Minn., Des M. & Ks. Cy.	11:45 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS.
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Parlor Car	8:15 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Sleeper	5:00 pm	6:45 am
Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car	11:45 pm	8:50 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	*6:25 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	*7:59 am *8:45 am *7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*6:25 pm	*7:59 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	†2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	†8:15 am *6:30 pm *10:30 pm	¶8:00 am *9:30 am *9:35 am
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	*6:59 pm	¶8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	*6:25 pm	¶7:59 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am *8:00 pm	*6:15 pm *7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	†3:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	†3:00 am *5:00 pm	†7:35 am *10:05 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†3:00 am *8:00 pm	†9:30 pm *7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p.m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a.m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Waukesha—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p.m., 5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., *8:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	*1:35 pm	*5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	*9:00 pm	*7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	†8:30 am	*5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*9:00 pm	*7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	*3:00 am	*12:20 pm
Chicago and Cairo	†8:30 am	†7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger	†8:30 am	†10:25 am
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	*8:00 pm	*7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	†4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	*2:00 pm	†1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	*6:20 am
Rockford Passenger	†3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	†5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	†8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		*7:30 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	*3:00 am	o7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*1:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	*3:30 pm	*8:10 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	*3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	*4:05 pm	*9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	†4:50 pm	†9:50 am
St. Jo. Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo	*6:00 pm	*10:35 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express	*6:00 pm	*10:35 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	*8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:10 pm	¶7:30 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex.	‡10:10 pm	¶7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

Suburban passengers note that 22d-st. station will be temporarily closed on and after Monday, Oct. 8, and 24th-st. station opened. Account track elevation.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	†8:30 am *6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*7:00 am *9:30 am *9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	*6:15 pm ‡10:35 pm	¶7:15 am *9:40 am
Dubuque	*6:15 pm	*9:40 am
do	‡10:35 pm	¶7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	†1:00 pm	†2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	*6:15 pm *8:00 pm ‡10:35 pm	¶7:15 am *7:00 am *9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am *8:00 pm	*7:00 am *9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:45 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	*6:05 pm *11:30 pm	*7:00 am *9:30 am
Ashland and Duluth	*6:05 pm	*9:30 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:30 pm	†9:15 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	†8:30 am	†9:15 pm
Stevens Point Local	†1:25 pm	†2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	†3:45 pm	*10:00 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	†8:00 am	†6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	†9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	*4:30 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	*7:05 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st. and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Oct. 1, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	†6:50 am	†6:35 pm
Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry.	†8:15 am	†6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	*9:00 pm
North Shore Limited		*4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	*3:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	†3:30 pm	‡7:10 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	†4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Line via New Buffalo & C. & W. M. Ry.	†5:00 pm	†1:25 pm
Detroit Night Express	*9:30 pm	*7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	*9:30 pm	*7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	*7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	*7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	*6:45 am

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	†7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*8:30 am	*5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*8:30 am	*5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	*3:15 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	*3:15 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*3:15 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*8:20 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*8:20 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	*8:20 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn sts. Ticket offices, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	*5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:10 am	*6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	†2:33 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	*9:00 pm	*7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	*4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	*3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	*7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	*3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	*7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	†8:33 am	†5:57 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 24th-st.

‡Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	*7:10 am	‡9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	‡8:00 am	‡9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡3:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	*3:10 pm	*10:30 am
Chicago & New York Limited	‡5:30 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	‡8:45 pm	‡7:35 am
New York Express	‡10:45 pm	8:00 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	†6:05 am	†6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	*9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	*3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	*5:25 pm	†9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	*6:45 pm	*7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	†7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	*2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	*9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	*8:05 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:05 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:40 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:50 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:50 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ACTION IS TOO HASTY.

STOCKHOLDERS STIRRED UP BY THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.

They Believe the Illinois National Building and Loan Association at Bloomington Would Have Fared Better if Their Own Investigating Committee Had Been Permitted to Continue—Treasure Found Hidden in a Hollow Tree—General News from the Northwest.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The condition of the affairs of the Insolvent Illinois National Building and Loan Association of Bloomington, for which John E. Pollock, a Bloomington lawyer, was appointed receiver a few days ago by Judge Sample of Paxton, continues to be the theme of general discussion in this city. A secret meeting of shareholders of the association from all parts of the State was held last night at the office of a Bloomington law firm, at which the matter was discussed and the preliminaries arranged for a course of action for the benefit of the stockholders. There was a good deal of warm talk and some were in favor of pushing the matter to the last extreme. The fact that the receiver was appointed in the middle of the night and that the matter was secret until the transaction was completed and not given to the newspapers has caused no end of comment, although the receiver and all concerned declare there was nothing irregular about it and that Judge Sample came over here at night simply because he could come at no other time, owing to professional duties at home. Judge Tipton of the McLean County Circuit being the President of the association it became necessary to call upon some other Judge, and hence Sample was chosen. Judge Tipton at the recent meeting of the shareholders held in Bloomington stated that it would cost $150,000 to close up the affairs of the association through a receiver, and he and the other officers vigorously opposed a receivership. However, Pollock was appointed upon the petition of the officers.

Stockholders' Committee Blocked.

The stockholders' meeting some weeks ago appointed a committee of three to fully investigate the affairs of the association, and it was expected no action could be taken until that committee reported. The committee had just begun its labors when the receiver was appointed. Said a shareholder: "We were resting entirely on the action of the committee. It had been appointed by the patrons of the association to act in the interest of the stockholders. It was simply to recommend some line of action to us subject to our approval. It had no authority whatever to accede to the appointment of a receiver, and if it did so accede to the action of the officers it is a question we would like much to have investigated. We feel that we have been ignored. It is our money these officers have been using, and we feel we have a right to know what becomes of it. The committee was to report also upon whether it would not be advisable to oust the present officers and appoint new ones. Now all action on this point has been prevented by the appointment of a receiver, who, we feel, cannot be as friendly to us as one whom Mr. Gore would have appointed. You cannot blame us for being decidedly sore and having an idea that we have not been fairly treated."

Another stockholder spoke of the suffering that must exist among the poorer of the patrons. Many people had stinted themselves for years in order to meet their monthly dues of $5 or $10 and banking upon the little nest-egg they had thus laid by, and they have not hesitated to borrow money or assume other obligations that they now feel unable to meet. But it is believed the assets of the association will pay out at least a fair proportion of the claims, and the opinion of all is it will exceed 50 per cent and possibly 75. It will not be obtainable on demand nor on thirty days' notice, but it will be forthcoming when the receiver gets the business under way. The question whether or not the officers of the association withdrew their money from the association after it was rumored that it was insolvent is a question that is discussed generally and which will be investigated. If they did thus withdraw their money while accepting the money of others the whole matter may assume a more serious phase than first anticipated.

There is talk of endeavoring to have Receiver Pollock ousted, the plea being that it seems he was appointed in the interest of the officers. This plea comes more especially from the shareholders outside of Bloomington, who wish a receiver from outside this city. Eminent legal authority is of the opinion that the officers of the company will be liable for any deficit that will arise in the settlement of the claims of the shareholders.

Receiver Pollock's Statement.

Receiver Pollock said: "I have no object in view except to do my whole duty as receiver in the case. I have given bond in a large sum of money, and I certainly do not want to lay myself liable or my bondsmen for any acts of mine. My whole object in this proceeding will be to collect everything due to the company, no matter who is owing it, convert the same into money at an early date, and pay it out on the order of the court. If there are any suits that are necessary to be brought that seems to be in the interest of the stockholders of the company against parties who are indebted to the company, whether they be officers of the company or whoever they may be, I shall certainly institute such suits and employ the best counsel that I can obtain and prosecute them without fear, favor, or affection."

Mr. Pollock said the books of the association are open to the inspection of every one who has a right to see them. Regarding the affairs of the association he said: "Of the securities on hand there are about $593,000 in Illinois, $58,400 in Tennessee, $54,975 in Nebraska, $24,850 in Iowa, $3,500 in Kansas, $13,900 in Indiana, $5,050 in the State of Alabama."

TREASURE FOUND IN A HOLLOW TREE.

Placed There Because the Eccentric Owner Was Afraid of Banks.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Anderson Ferguson, an old resident of Ashgrove Township, whose dead body was recently found in a field near his home, was a singular character. He had no confidence in banks, and any money he chanced to have was stowed away in any out of the way place. An inventory of personal effects after his death failed to show a considerable sum in cash known to have been in his possession. Search was made without avail, and the search was abandoned. A day or two ago Mrs. Ferguson chanced to see a hollow log a short distance from the house. A conviction seized her that she would there find the long-looked-for treasure. A fruit jar was brought forth containing $1,020 wrapped in an old newspaper.

SHORTAGE OF $10,000 IS FOUND.

Not Accounted for on the Bank's Books at Lewiston, Ill.

LEWISTON, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The expert employed to examine the books of the late banking firm of Turner, Phelps & Co. report a shortage of over $10,000 that is not accounted for in any way in the books. The bank failed here Jan. 6 last with liabilities of about $250,000 and estimated assets somewhat larger. At the last term of the Circuit Court indictments were found against Henry Phelps, President, Moses Turner, cashier, and G. K. Linton, bookkeeper, of the defunct institution. Charles W. Hawley of Chicago was the expert employed by the creditors to make an exami nation.

Saloons Closed at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The saloons have been closed here today. Last night arrests were made in one saloon for keeping open after hours. In every church today petitions were read asking the county authorities and grand jury to bring to justice lawbreakers, who do things their own way here, and promising moral support in case this were done. The ministers indorsed the petitions and hundreds signed them. Tonight before a large congregation the Rev. C. W. Blodgett defined the kind of a Mayor Galesburg ought to have. It was a caustic comment on the present incumbent. The police today captured five gamblers.

New Bank at North Manchester, Ind.

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A new bank was organized here yesterday by local capitalists. The institution will be known as the North Manchester Bank, and will occupy the rooms recently vacated by the defunct First National Bank. It will open Nov. 1 with a capital stock of $25,000, which amount will be increased to $50,000 in the near future. D. W. [illegible], receiver for the First National, was elected President of the new organization, and Dayton C. Harter, ex-cashier of the Lawrence National Bank, was elected cashier.

Probably Killed by a Folding Bed.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. R. Parsons, wife of a railway conductor, met with an accident last night that will prove fatal. She was preparing to retire, and in attempting to lower her folding bed the bed clothes caught in the sliding head board and her weight caused the bed to topple forward and close. Mrs. Parsons was caught between the bed and badly crushed internally. Her cries attracted attention on the street, and only after breaking down the door to the room was she liberated.

Orders Affecting the Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The following enlisted men in Battery D have been dishonorably discharged: William H. Worth, Philip Donnelly, Clarence E. Richey, Roy McVickers, Albert H. Cline, Frank D. Devendorf, John Granat, Bert Will, John McRae, Miner M. Hogan, Albert L. Holtstander, George E. Shultz, William Findersen, Philip Wilke, Anton Anterburg, Edward C. Chism, and Charles Wendt.

Corporation Gives Up Its Charter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Unity Foundry and Pullman Car Wheel company filed with the Secretary of State yesterday a certificate of dissolution and surrendered its charter. This move is supposed to have been dictated by the proceedings brought by Attorney-General Moloney to revoke the charter because the corporation was doing business not vested in its incorporation.

Says His Son Tried to Shoot Him.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—An attempt was made to assassinate Dr. E. J. Pucket last night and the doctor and an eye-witness say the shot was fired by the man's son Fred, who has often threatened his father's life since he separated from Mrs. Pucket. The bullet grazed the hat rim of the doctor. The shooting occurred in front of Pucket's office on West Main street.

Probably Killed in a Fight.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—In a free fight at a shooting match at Christ Hock's place a few miles north of here yesterday George Breder was struck over the head with a club, sustaining dangerous if not fatal injuries. The fight was the outcome of a neighborhood feud, and further trouble is expected in that vicinity.

To Stop Sale of Liquor to Students.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A reform league has been organized here, composed of nearly all the temperance and Christian societies in town, and they announce their determination to secure the enforcement of the law forbidding the sale of intoxicants to students.

Printers Attack Mrs. T. B. Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The Typographical Union of Minneapolis today adopted resolutions denouncing Mrs. T. B. Walker, wife of the millionaire lumberman. Mrs. Walker brought on a war with the printers by making an attack on union labor in the public press.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Eliza Merrick, aged 77 years, was burned to death at Okawayville yesterday morning. While in the house alone she fell into the fire, and, owing to feebleness, was unable to escape from it.

Northwest Notes.

Fred Pierson was elected Captain of Company B, Fifth Regiment, at a special election at Joliet, Ill.

CHICAGOANS GO AFTER BIG FISH.

Wilds of British America Penetrated with Indian Guides.

Four Chicagoans have just returned from a trip into the wilds of British America. They were tired of fashionable summer resort outings with accompanying small fish and big fish stories, and so with characteristic Chicago energy these four young men pierced the wilderness stretching north from our Northern frontier, brought back live black bear and a stock of big fish stories, with the skins of the fish to give the stories backing that could not be gainsaid. The party was made up of Andrew McAnsh, Stewart Hamilton, James C. Farrar, and George C. Armstrong. The trip took them up the Nipigon River into the wild country of Northwest Ontario. From Chicago they went by boat to Sault Ste. Marie, from there they went by boat to Port Arthur on the northern shore of Superior, and there a train took them to Nipigon, a Hudson Bay company trading post, where there are a few white men and a surfeit of Chippewa Indians.

The Indians trade their furs for money and provisions, mink skins being $1 each. The skin is not worth a dollar, but the Indian demands it and gets it, and thus a skin of a mink is made for commercial purposes among the Chippewas the equal of a gold dollar. The traders make up the loss that buying mink at an overvaluation causes on the other pelts which the reds offer.

The Chicagoans hired nine Indians and five birch bark canoes. One of the Indian guides was Michel, the son of a famous Chippewa chief of the same name. Another was Neena, a brother of the chief of the northern branch of Chippewas. Another was Alexander Larue, who distinguished himself by coming to this country and fighting on the Union side during the War of the Rebellion. The other guides were called indiscrim nately Charlie.

The Chicagoans embarked in the canoes and the Indians taking up the paddles sent the boats northward against the dark and heavy current of the Nipigon. There are great bluffs on both sides of the river covered with a virgin growth of big cedars. The fall of the river is 313 feet in sixty miles. Much of this great fall of the stream is due to cataracts and short rapids, but there is a stiff current at all times and paddling is not the easiest task in the world. Up the stream went the voyagers for eight miles. There the river narrowed and went racing though a channel which one could toss a stone across. The canoes were lifted to the shoulders of the Indians and carried two miles and a half past the rapids by an old Indian trail trodden for the first time 100 years ago by trading redskins whose descendants use the same path for the same purpose today.

This portage is called Alexander and at its northern end the party went into camp. The four were up early. At sunrise they tried their luck with line and reel. They caught some brook trout, genuine Salmo Fontinalis, which weighed between two and three pounds each. The journey was taken up again and the canoes were forced up the river by the sturdy paddle strokes of the Indians. There were many portages and many falls and rapids. The woods were thick with undergrowth, but the party toiled on enjoying the water trip and getting much solid comfort out of the camps at night. It was cold, but big fires brought comfort. The Indians were not bad cooks, and with spruce partridge, which was fairly plentiful, fish, and canned goods the Chicagoans lived well.

A permanent camping place was reached finally at the head of a long portage. There tents were pitched and a stay of ten days was made. It was while in camp the big fish were caught. One weighed seven and three-quarters pounds, another seven, and two were six pounders. Smaller ones were plentiful. The sport was worth the distance traveled. One cannot fish in Ontario without the permission of the government, which is dispensed at $5 per dispensation. The Chicagoans had permission to fish and made the most of it. There are not many people who pierce the wilderness as far as did those who went up the Nipigon until the cold of the nights placed a coating of ice one-fourth of an inch thick on the water in their bucket. They met one or two venturesome travelers, but in the main they saw nothing but woods inhabited by Indians, bear, and caribou.

After a ten days' stay the voyage down the river began. The Indian guides took the canoes through many a rapid where the boat was tossed about like a nut shell. The Chicagoans shivered with apprehension through the first one and sat placidly through the rest, for the skill of the guides sent the boats through the torrents without shipping a drop of water. At a point about midway on the return journey the canoes ran into a part of a bear family, mother and two cubs, which were swimming from shore to shore. The mother and one cub were killed. The other within a day or two has bitten a Mr. McAnsh and from his snug resting-place in a Chicago stable is casting about for more thumbs to scratch. He gains in weight and mischief daily and will soon either have to be made into a rug or into a Lincoln Park prisoner.

He Knew It.

Friend (after dinner)—"Your little wife is a brilliantly handsome woman. I should think you'd be jealous of her."

Host (confidentially)—"To tell the truth, Simpkins, I am. I never invite anybody here that any sane woman would take a fancy to."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

IT HURTS UNCLE SAM.

THE GORMAN TARIFF HEAVILY DIMINISHING TREASURY RECEIPTS.

During September Expenditures Exceeded Receipts $7,500,000, While for October the Loss Will Be Much Heavier—Michigan's Naval Militia Gets a Gunboat for a Drill and Cruise—The Big Strike Causes a Riffle on the Cruiser Chicago—Funds Needed for Sheridan's Statue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The distress which pervades Democratic circles at the wretched showing made by the new revenue law in the matter of receipts is not likely to be alleviated by the business of the present month. September receipts of the Treasury, under the first month's operations of the new law, fell over $7,500,000 short of the expenditures. But the present indications are the second month will be even more unsatisfactory than the first one. The total receipts of the Treasury at the close of business the first week of October were $4,322,333. At this rate the receipts of the second month under the new law seem likely to fall several millions short of those of the first month, which amounted to $22,621,228. The receipts for October will reach $20,000,000, perhaps, not more than $18,000,000, while the necessary expenditures will be at least as high as in September, when they were $30,323,018. Indeed, the October expenditures usually run from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 larger than those of September, largely because of the interest payment which must be made on that month. So nobody need be surprised to see the new revenue law, which produced a deficit of $7,701,790 in its first month, bring a deficit of more than that, or say $10,000,000, in its second month. There will be a falling off in the customs receipts, owing to the fact that the rush of goods awaiting entry under the new tariff is now practically over.

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The relations of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, commanding the United States cruiser Chicago, and Chaplain Frederick F. Sherman of the same vessel are rather strained just now. It is due wholly to the recent strikes which convulsed the United States, and apparently caused just as big a sensation on board the Chicago. The trouble has been a source of considerable correspondence, all of which is on file at the Navy Department. According to the papers in the case, Chaplain Sherman, a few days after the conclusion of the strikes, preached a sermon in which he took the strikes for his text. He used expressions which did not meet with the approval of Capt. Mahan, and when called to account for them declared no one had any right to criticise his sermons and that he would say what he pleased. It is understood he said his business was to save souls and that as the strikes furnished a good lesson he had presented it as he saw fit. The reply of the Chaplain is understood to have incensed Capt. Mahan, who filed a complaint with the department which was transmitted through Admiral Erben. Although Admiral Erben was informed of all the facts in the case he made no indorsements on the papers, simply forwarding them to the department. Capt. Mahan's object in filing the papers was to have the Chaplain called to account for the utterances he had made and for the language he had used when asked for an explanation. The department communicated with Chaplain Sherman and obtained a statement from him concerning the matter, including his sermon on the strikes. Chaplain Sherman also made a request to the department to be relieved from duty on board the Chicago upon the retirement of Rear-Admiral Erben. The fact that his request was not granted is a tacit admission by the department that Capt. Mahan was right in the course that he pursued and that the Chaplain was to blame.

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The Navy Department has acceded to the request of the Michigan Naval Militia to make use of the gunboat Michigan for a two weeks' drill and cruise. Officials are looking with much interest upon these State organizations, for while they are not enrolling large numbers of men they are likely to prove the germ for the prompt organization of a big naval force in case of necessity. That is really the object of the national encouragement of the naval militia idea. It is not expected the force organized as naval militia will be of actual service to the country in ordinary times, not even as much as the land militia forces. But if there are a few thousand men scattered through the seaboard States who have had some training in naval ways on shipboard they would prove valuable as a nucleus for a prompt enlargement of the naval force in case of need. Men who have had a year or two of this sort of training would make better subordinate officers than inexperienced men. So the officials of the Navy Department have encouraged the organization of divisions of naval militia in every State indicating a desire for this sort of thing. There are organizations in complete working in no less than eleven States, and three more States are now perfecting their organizations. The officers and men enrolled, and organized, and drilled in the eleven States aggregate 2,554, and with the force to be soon put in the field by the States organizing the total will reach nearly 3,000.

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The largest number that any State has organized up to this time is 448. Massachusetts heads the list, though New York is a close second with 432; Illinois next with 367; California, 320; Pennsylvania, 217; South Carolina, 208; North Carolina, 168; Maryland, 128; Rhode Island, 118; Michigan, 73; Connecticut, 65. Georgia, New Jersey, and Virginia are organizing forces and will have them ready for uniforming and drilling soon. The United States Government does not furnish the uniforms. The State must do that. There is an allotment of only $25,000 every year for all the State organizations. The Navy Department has arranged to supply State organizations such uniforms and equipments as they may desire to purchase at cost, and divides up the annual allotment of cash in the best possible way in aid of the equipment of the organizations. Certain old vessels, which are not fit for active sea duty, are assigned to State organizations, which may use them as armories and for drill-rooms, and to familiarize themselves with duty on shipboard. They are not used for this purpose away from dock, for it costs a lot of money to run them, and, besides, they would probably be unsafe, at least in some cases. These vessels are only lent and the Navy Department is under no obligations to furnish them, and only does so when it has old vessels which are suitable which cannot be used in active service.

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About one-fourth of the sum necessary to pay for the Sheridan statue has been subscribed and the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland, who guaranteed to place it upon the granite pedestal authorized by Congressional enactment, are being appealed to for the balance of the money required. In a circular addressed to the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumbeland they are asked to subscribe to the statue fund $1 each, and there are on the books today upwards of 109,000 of these veterans of the war. Post-office addresses of 90,000 are known, fully one-third being Illinoisans.

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Visitors in the neighborhood of Gray Gables this summer have brought home as souvenirs of their stay little china pitchers with a nice picture of the President's home adorning one side. These souvenirs were not presented by the distinguished owners of this now famous spot, but are for sale in the shops for whosoever will purchase. Some others have even more rare and valued keepsakes from the same place in the shape of large and able-bodied yellow cats. The vicinity of Marion abounds in yellow cats, and when Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, went there visiting last week the friends upon whom she called, knowing her fondness for this kind of fireside adornment, saw to it that she had a yellow beauty to bring home with her. Naturally, the yellow cats which have a chance to bask in the same sunshine which brightens the pathway of the President of the United States are apt to be known by distinguished titles. One old lady, who had a trio of them thought to be great swells in the feline kingdom because of their beautifully speckled yellow and white coats, called one Grover Cleveland, another Frances Cleveland, and the third Benjamin Harrison.

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Touching the death of the Samoan Chief Mamea it was by his treaty negotiated with Secretary Evarts that the United States secured permanent possession of the finest and most capacious harbor in the South Seas, Pago-Pago. In this port Commander Rodgers erected a flagstaff and raised the American flag, which has ever since continued to float as evidence of American authority and control over practically the first naval coaling station ever owned by the United States beyond its own shores.

REPORTS ON PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

Uncle Sam Should Secure the Timber Lands in the Yosemite Park.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—Capt. H. G. Gale, Fourth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He says there are many misunderstandings owing to the private ownership of land in the park. It would be wise, he believes, for the government to purchase the timber land in the park, and thinks it would be advisable for a commission to be appointed to appraise all land owned by private parties and learn if it could be secured. Game in the park is on the increase and larger wild animals make their presence felt. The report recommends a reduction in the size of the park by withdrawing the mining and agricultural lands, and advocates the adoption of natural instead of artificial boundary lines. The reduction in size would throw out about twenty townships and leave the rest of the park almost wholly in possession of the government.

Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent of the Sequoia and Gen. Grant National Parks, reports there are great demands by the sheep men for pastures on these reservations. He considers the policy of making forest reservations a good one, and suggests the extension of these national parks to include the land between the forest reserves and the parks, and also to take in a portion of the forest reserves. More roads are needed in the parks.

The report of William J. Little, Superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, shows the condition of that resort to be excellent. He recommends the sale of 156 lots still owned by the government, the proceeds to be devoted to improvements about the springs. Two springs have been uncovered during the year. He intends to have these springs remain uncovered so that visitors can see the hot water coming out of the ground. All the other springs are arched over and inclosed.

DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF NEW RIFLE.

Military Report on the Effectiveness of the Krag-Jorgensen Weapon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—When the War Department decided to abandon the old heavy caliber Springfield rifle and arm troops with the Krag-Jorgensen small caliber repeating rifle it was predicted by the adherents of the old arm that the new weapon would disappoint its friends in its lack of destructive power. Now all this prediction has been disproved by experiments made by the medical staff of the German army and repeated by our bureau of military information. The terribly destructive effects of the new weapon appear strikingly set out in this report. It is said that the wounds inflicted by the small bore bullet, notwithstanding its diminutive size, are highly destructive, owing to its enormous speed of rotation, which causes the tissues struck to be torn within a radius of four inches. There are many veterans carrying Springfield bullets in their bodies, but of the new rifle the report says: "Up to 660 yards a bullet striking the neck or abdomen means death. From 660 to 1,600 yards (almost a mile) most serious and in many cases fatal results are certain to be inflicted. Beyond 1,600 yards the injuries caused resemble those inflicted by the round bullets which were in use before 1860." One result of the reduction of caliber of the greatest value for military purposes is shown by the new navy rifle, which will shoot point blank up to 725 yards. This means that any distance within two-fifths of a mile men can shoot accurately without any allowance for the dropping of the bullet and are thus relieved from the necessity of adjusting their sights for each range included.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Earl of Mar has a weakness for composing church music, and has a neat little church in the Highlands where he tries it upon the country folks who form the congregation.

William A. Stanley of Attleboro, Mass., has used up 146 skeins of silk embroidering a table spread with much skill. Don't despise him. He's 80 years old and can't do heavy work.

Mgr. d'Hulst has been authorized by the Comtesse de Paris to publish an account of the last moments and death of the Comte de Paris. This publication is likely to appear next month.

Baron Mundy, the Berlin philanthropist, who died recently, spent a fortune in caring for wounded Frenchmen in 1870-'71. He was Sarah Bernhardt's best friend and often had her as his guest.

A German journalist who visited Bismarck recently says that the ex-Chancellor has aged very much in the last few months. He eats with difficulty, can hardly hold himself erect, and speaks only in a tone so low that it is hard to understand him.

A Japanese paper says that the oldest married couple in that country live in Sawada, in the Province of Sado. The man is 132 years old and his wife 135. Of the family, numbering fourteen persons, the eldest daughter is 108 years old and the eldest son 105.

William Pole, the great authority on whist, is an expert civil engineer, a skillful organist, and a man of large learning in such matters as steam engines, railways, armor plate, drainage, and army ordnance. He was born before the battle of Waterloo.

Ex-Postmaster-General James found in London what he considers an ideal system for disposing of garbage. It is intricate but complete, every article in a load of refuse being put to some practical use. The work is done by the Refuse Disposal company of Chelsea, under contract with the City of London.

Germans claim that the late Hermann Helmholtz was, after Humboldt, the greatest scientific thinker of this century. The physicians who performed the autopsy were astonished at the weight of his brain and the extraordinary number of its convolutions. An impression in wax was made of this brain by Dr. Berliner.

The will of Mrs. Charles Lux of San Francisco, which has just been admitted to probate, sets aside nearly $3,000,000 for a manual training school. One-third of her estate is given outright for "the promotion of schools for manual training, industrial training, and for teaching trades to young people of both sexes in the State of California."

Brig.-Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook will be retired next spring on account of age, otherwise he is as fit to command as ever. With the exception of Gen. Schofield and Gen. Howard, this last of the fighting "McCooks" is the only officer in the regular army who commanded an army corps during the rebellion. He won his stars on the battlefield.

The Hon. W. L. Scott of Erie, Pa., who framed what was known as the Scott Chinese law in the Lower House, was a very wealthy man, and built a handsome mausoleum in the Erie cemetery. A few days before his last illness, in the fall of 1891, the contractor took Mr. Scott out in his carriage to view the completed structure. After the examination was over he waited for the millionaire's comment. At last it came: "I wonder if the d—— thing leaks?"

The youthful Khedive of Egypt does not smoke and is strictly obedient to the Koran's injunction not to use strong drink, but he finds various ways of amusing himself. One is in his yachts, of which he has four, the largest being about as big as an ocean liner. Under his rule woman's position is fast improving in Egypt and harem life is disappearing. By the Mohammedan law an Egyptian is permitted to have four wives, but at present it is considered bad form for a man to have more than one helpmate.

Noel & Co. After the Big Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—The management of the Auditorium club will, in a few days, deposit $30,000 in order to insure the payment of the purse that will be offered for the contest between Corbett and Fitzsimmons should the two famous pugilists consent to meet in the club's arena. The Auditorium management intends to make a strong fight to secure the battle and Capt. Frank Williams will be sent to New York to meet Corbett and Fitzsimmons to talk the matter over. It is the club's intention to give Capt. Williams a certified check previous to his leaving for New York. This is to prevent any hitch in getting the match, as Corbett is known as a shrewd financier, and he will not consent to fight in any club until he is assured that the purse money can be had after the battle is over.

The Auditorium people feel confident that Corbett will not sign with the Olympic club people, as he thinks that Fitzsimmons is the more popular and that the club has somewhat antagonized him.

There's the Rub.

There is a land of matchless worth,
  Where men don't work for clothes or grub;
But how to reach that upper berth
And still have fun enough on earth
  Before we go—ah, that's the rub.
—*Kansas City Journal.*

BEGIN A NEW CHURCH.

CORNER-STONE LAID FOR EVANSTON'S FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

For the Third Time in the History of the Congregation a House of Worship Is Begun—The Site the Same as That Occupied by the Two Churches That Were Burned—South Park Avenue M. E. Church Observes the Twenty-fifth Anniversary in Its Prosperous Career.

For the third time in its history the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston yesterday laid a corner-stone. Both of the two previous edifices were destroyed by fire, the second one last March. The foundations for the new structure have been completed, and yesterday at 3:30 p. m. the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services.

A large number of Evanston church people were present, including many members of other denominations. Seated on the platform with Dr. Hillis, the pastor, were the Rev. Dr. F. M. Bristol of the First Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Loba of the First Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Van Anda, formerly pastor of Emmanuel Methodist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Dickinson.

After an invocation by Dr. Hillis and responsive readings Dr. Hillis made the following brief address:

> On this ground in former years our fathers were twice assembled. With solemn songs and prayers they laid the corner-stone for the first and second temples. Today we, their children, are congregated here to lay anew the foundations of the house of God. Of that goodly company who stood upon this spot full five and twenty years ago but few remain to bless us. He who led and they who followed have alike been gathered to their fathers. As memory recalls their words of wisdom, their works of mercy, their exemplary lives, and counts the treasured years that saw them coming from Sabbath to Sabbath for prayer and praise, for instruction and worship, they seem to have made this corner "holy ground." What our fathers did here has forever consecrated this place to Almighty God. It now remains for us to set apart the new walls now rising upon the ruins of the old and to dedicate ourselves to God; to his divine and human son; to conscience, and duty; to love and service and self-sacrifice. Worshiping God after the manner of our Presbyterian fathers, we build anew this temple. Here we seek for ourselves and our children to the remotest generation the truest manhood as Christians, the fullest intelligence as scholars, the purest patriotism as citizens. On the everlasting foundation, Jesus Christ, we lay this corner-stone. We build here a temple for those who aspire and worship; a hospital for healing the sin hurt; a nursery for the care of the weak; a school of friendship; a college for teaching the oracles of God. May the God of wisdom and grace hallow this spot by his abiding presence and spirit. In his providence may these walls ne'er be blackened by fire or riven by thunderbolt or marred by any quaking force. May God cause this house to be a house of healing mercies for the coming generations. May this be a place of refuge for the poor, the sorrowful, the tempted, the outcast, the heavy hearted, the sin poisoned, the comfortless who seek a comforter. Here and now we declare anew our sure confidence in Jesus Christ and his power to heal and regenerate the individual and the social life. In that abiding faith with solemn song and prayer we now lay this cornerstone of the temple dedicated to Almighty God and his son Jesus Christ.

An hermetically sealed copper box was placed by Homer C. Hunt in a niche, over which the corner-stone was placed. The contents of the box included:

> Copy of the Bible, Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, Confession of Faith, Catechism and Directory of Worship, manual of the church, photograph of the former church, memorial of the Rev. Dr. G. C. Noyes, former pastor of the church, brief sketch of the life of the Rev. Robert W. Patterson, sketch of the Rev. N. D. Hillis, record of the Endeavor Society, the Emerson Street Mission, and the Sunday-School.

The "corner-stone" held in suspense by a large derrick was then lowered to its place and the pastor offered up a prayer of thanksgiving and of dedication. The new church will be the largest in Evanston and will have a seating capacity of 1,200 people. The building itself will cost nearly $70,000, will have a pipe organ worth $8,000, and when entirely completed and furnished will cost well up toward $100,000. The building will be 165 feet in length by 92 feet in width, the auditorium measuring 86x76 feet. The rest will be taken up by the Sunday-school and assembly rooms. The audience-room will have a gallery with a capacity of 300 people. The church will have a tall and handsome tower 24 feet square, the entire tower and church structure as well being built of buff colored Lemont limestone. It is to be under roof by Dec. 1 and will be ready for dedication Easter Sunday.

OBSERVES ITS QUARTER CENTENNIAL.

South Park M. E. Church Celebrates an Anniversary in Its Prosperous Career.

The South Park Avenue M. E. Church, South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, yesterday morning commenced a series of exercises in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church. By a happy coincidence the day also marked the entrance of the pastor of the church, the Rev. John M. Caldwell, D. D., to his twentieth year of work as a minister in Chicago. For five years he has been with this church. The Rev. R. D. Sheppard, D. D., preached the anniversary sermon yesterday morning and the church was crowded to the doors. He preached from a text taken from Psalms li., 18: "Build Thou the Walls of Jerusalem."

His sermon was an eloquent one, in which he compared the walls of Zion with the elements of strength in the church of today.

The music of the morning services was arranged by Prof. W. O. Brewster, organist and chorister of the church. At the close of services Dr. Sheppard had a little reunion with members of the congregation of which he was formerly pastor. The Rev. Dr. M. M. Parkhurst preached at the services last night and the church was as well filled as it was at the morning services.

These anniversary services will not close until next Sunday night. The program for the week is as follows:

Monday evening—Services in charge of the Epworth League. Addresses will be made by C. W. Northup, President of the Epworth League of Chicago; the Rev. W. O. Shepard of Rockford, Ill.; and Ed Harvey, President of the Epworth League of North Chicago. There will be an exhibition drill by the Epworth cadets.

Wednesday evening—Reunion, love feast, and sacramental service conducted by the Rev. J. W. Williamson, D. D.

Thursday evening—Reunion and social. It is expected that all of the former pastors of the church now living will be present and former members of the church.

Friday evening—Missionary meeting. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Springer of Iowa and the Rev. Dr. Leake, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church of this city.

Sunday morning—Sermon by H. D. Kimball, D. D. Evening sermon by the pastor of the church. Music by the Nashville Colored Concert company.

The South Park M. E. Church is one of the most prosperous in the West, and owns one of the most valuable pieces of church property of any Protestant church in Chicago. The church was organized in 1869, and has been fortunate in always having a valuable man in the pulpit. The clergymen that have presided over it are all alive today, with one exception, that of Hooper Crews, D. D., the first pastor of the church, who is now dead. Other pastors are as follows:

1870 to 1873—R. D. Sheppard, D. D., now professor at the Northwestern University.

1873 to 1874—The Rev. J. W. Phillips, now in California.

1874 to 1876—The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., now at the Evanston Avenue M. E. Church.

1876 to 1879—The Rev. John Williamson. This term was marked particularly as three years of great prosperity in the church. It was at the time of the great Moody revival meetings in Chicago.

1879 to 1881—The Rev. G. R. Vanhome, D. D., now presiding elder of the Dixon district.

1881 to 1884—Prof. Cady, now presiding elder of the Joliet district.

1884 to 1887—The Rev. Dr. Williamson, returned for another term.

1887 to 1890—H. D. Kimball, D. D., now pastor of the First M. E. Church.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell, D. D., then took possession of the pulpit.

The church was originally organized in a chapel erected as a mission by the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. This chapel was located at Indiana avenue and Thirty-second street. During Dr. Sheppard's term this chapel became inadequate and a larger structure was built on Michigan avenue and Thirty-second street, which was known as the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church. During the second pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Williamson this church was sold, the present site was purchased, and the erection of the present church was commenced. It was completed and dedicated during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Kimball, and during the present pastorate the church debt has been paid, an organ which is the largest in any church in the city has been built and paid for, and a new parsonage has been erected. The present membership of the church is 600 and the church property is valued at $150,000, all paid for with the exception of a small debt on the parsonage. The church has been particularly fortunate in having among its members some liberal men. Five of these have contributed an aggregate amount of $56,000. They are: C. B. Eggleston, Thomas Kent, E. C. Wilson, Joseph Bee, and C. C. Chandler.

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium to Be Dedicated.

The large auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 153 La Salle street, will be dedicated Oct. 26. Beginning Oct. 28 a series of two meetings each week will be held in the hall, when subjects touching the problems of life and Christian citizenship will be discussed.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY GEORGE W.

More Epistles of the Father of His Country Found.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—A canvas covered leather-bound volume discovered among a pile of old government records has proven a valuable addition to Washingtoniana, containing as it does a number of autograph letters from the "Father of his Country." On the back of the book in gilt letters is the inscription, "Letters from the Presidents of the United States," and an examination of the musty old tome reveals autograph letters of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and other Chief Magistrates of the American Republic. Most of these letters relate to matters connected with the early history of the capital of the United States, and some interesting details are brought out for the first time. Particularly is this true of the Washington letters, a half hundred of which have been found pasted between the leaves of this valuable find, from an antiquarian standpoint. Nearly all of Washington's letters are written at Philadelphia, although in a few instances the heading Mount Vernon, his country seat, appears.

From the tenor of his communications it appears that he was much interested in the work of the Commissioners charged with the duty of laying out the Federal city. One of the first letters is dated at Philadelphia March 17, 1791. President Washington proposed to come to the city bearing his name on a visit of inspection, and from the notification which he served upon the Commissioners it appears that it was quite a long journey in those days between the City of Brotherly Love and that of Magnificent Distances on the banks of the Potomac River. On the date specified Washington arranged his itinerary in the following language:

> I have thought best upon every consideration to fix on Monday next for the day of my departure from this city; in which case I expect to be four days in traveling to Baltimore. As I shall be under the necessity of going by the way of Annapolis I must calculate upon three days more for my journey from Baltimore to that place and my stay there. One day will carry me thence to Georgetown, where I shall expect to meet the Commissioners.

A couple of years later Washington had occasion to examine certain plans for the construction of the Capitol Building here, and he evidently did not want his letter made public. Like the preceding one it is dated at Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1793, and marked "private" in red ink. He says:

> I have had under consideration Mr. Hallet's plans for the Capitol, which undoubtedly have a great deal of merit. Dr. Thornton has also given me a view of his. These last come forward under some very advantageous circumstances. The grandeur, simplicity, and beauty of the exterior, the propriety with which the apartments are distributed, and the economy in the mass of the whole structure will, I doubt not, give it a preference in your eyes as it has done in mine and those of several others whom I have consulted and who are deemed men of skill and taste in architecture. I have therefore thought it better to give the doctor time to finish his plans, and for this purpose to delay till your next meeting a final decision. Some difficulty arises with respect to Mr. Hallet, who you know was in some degree led into his plans by ideas we all expressed to him. This ought not to induce us to prefer it to a better, but while he is liberally rewarded for the time and labor he has expended on it, his feelings should be saved and soothed as much as possible. I leave it to yourselves how best to prepare him for the possibility that the doctor's plans may be preferred to his. Some ground for this will be furnished you by the occasion you probably will have for recourse to him as to the interior of the apartments and the taking him into service at a fixed allowance. I understand that his necessities render it material that he should know what his allowance is to be.

Subsequently Washington gave Dr. Thornton a letter of introduction to the Commissioners which is dated Philadelphia, March 3, 1793:

> This will be handed to you by Dr. Thornton of this city, who goes forward to lay before you a plan which he has prepared for the Capitol proposed to be built in the Federal City. Grandeur, simplicity, and convenience appear to be so well combined in this plan of Dr. Thornton that I have no doubt of its meeting with that approbation from you which I have given it upon an attentive inspection and which it has received from all those who have seen it and are considered judges of such things. How far the expense of such a building will comport with the funds of the city you will be the best judges after having made an estimate of the quantity of material and labor to be employed in executing it. To obviate objections that may be raised on this head it should be considered that the external of the building will be the only immediate expense to be incurred. Interior work and many of the ornamental parts without may be finished gradually as the means will permit and still the whole be completed within the time contemplated by law for the use of the building.

Washington was something of a speculator in the early days of the republic, land being his particular fancy, as another "private" letter will indicate. This was written March 14, 1794, and evidently refers to some real estate deals in the city named after him in which he was interested. He says:

> My object in giving you a sight of the inclosed letter from Mr. Ellicott is merely to let you see the temper and tendency of the writer's views and what may be expected from his representations to others. After reading the letters be so good as to return them to me. In September last, after having purchased four lots in Carrollsburg, the doing of which was more the result of incident than premeditation, and being unwilling from that circumstance that it should be believed that I had a greater predilection to the southern than I had to the northern part of the city, I proposed next day, the sale being continued, to buy a like number of lots in Hamburg, and accordingly designated the spot.
>
> But as little notice was taken of it then and none since that I have heard, and as the sale to Greenleaf and others may have thrown impediments in the way, I should be glad to know what my prospects are, adding that I am as ready to release it as I was to imbibe the idea of this purchase. I had no desire at that time, nor have I any now, to stand on a different footing from every other person. It certainly would be convenient for me to know if there is any probability of my being accommodated agreeably to the inclosed from Mr. Blodgett: Firstly, because the means are to be provided, and, secondly, because my object in fixing on the spot there mentioned is to build thereon when I can make it convenient, provided the area described by him can be obtained, for less would not subserve my purpose. Whatever deeds for others issue, be so good as to direct those for the lots which I have bought on the Eastern Branch to be forwarded to me.

MAN AND WIFE FOUND MURDERED.

Shocking Sunday Morning Tragedy in a Middletown, N. Y., Cafe.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A mysterious double murder occurred in this city this morning. John Tierney was found with a bullet hole in his right temple. His wife was lying near him with a bullet hole in her left breast, while a pistol lay a few feet away. The affair occurred in a café owned and conducted by Mrs. Tierney. Tierney's stepson Thomas, who was said to have been asleep on a sofa in the kitchen, found the two dead bodies. Tierney married Mrs. McGuire, a widow with one son, Thomas, five weeks ago. Thomas was angry at the marriage and left the house for two weeks. About the time of the marriage he took a forty-four caliber British bulldog revolver and threw it behind a trunk in a closet in his bedroom. He claims that no one knew it was there but himself. Mrs. Tierney owned the café, which previous to her marriage, it was believed, would go to Thomas when she died. This was not likely, however, as she married Tierney. Young Tierney gives it as his opinion his mother was murdered by her husband, who he asserts committed suicide.

Poor Rowing Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Today's sculling races on Forest Lake between Miss Tillie Ashley of Hartford, Conn., vs. Miss Rose Mosentheim of St. Louis, and E. N. Atherton of Hartford vs. Ferd Koenig of St. Louis were farces. They were supposed to be quarter-mile dashes, but the channel at the starting point was so narrow that in each race the competitor on the inside ran into the bank, when the other came on and won easily. Miss Ashley was the unfortunate in the first race, which Miss Mosentheim won easily in 1:47. Ferd Koenig had Miss Ashley's course in the second race, and Atherton won in 1:33. The race for the female rowing championship takes place next Sunday on the river and will be one and a half miles straight away.

HOW TO WRITE A BOOK

SOME POINTERS TO AMBITIOUS AND RISING AUTHORS.

Readers of MSS. Say Ten in Every Thousand, or Thereabouts, Submitted to Publishers Is Accepted—Everybody Is on the Lookout for the Great Success—What Is Considered a Huge Thing in the Literary World—Lew. Wallace's Stories Are Accepted Right Off.

When it was written: "Of making many books there is no end," the author probably did not take into account the year A. D. 1894 of financial depression, tariff uncertainty, and free trade tendencies. Nevertheless, the statement is at least 85 per cent as true this year as any other. Chicago publishers—there are twenty-five of them, big and little—are just now trying hard to size up the reading public, and determine what books can profitably be put upon the market this fall. It is in these cool days and nights of early fall that the artistic creations in heavy paper, beautiful half-tones, and delicate bindings that are specially prepared for the holiday trade are given close attention. More than one Chicago publisher is now fretting and fuming at his desk in a vain endeavor to foretell what will catch the public eye and appeal to the public pocketbook next December.

Book reviewers who received advance copies of all Chicago publications were under the impression that the output of books was to be greatly curtailed this year, but inquiry proves that such is not the case. Last fall, one year ago, the leading book publishing house of Chicago put thirty-four new books upon the market. This year half that number of manuscripts are already accepted and as many more are in line for final judgment within the month. Another publishing house estimates that its output this year will be at least 85 per cent of last year and possibly more.

Edward Goldbery, whose "O K" raises to the skies or dashes to the ground the aspirations of all who submit manuscripts to Rand, McNally & Co., talked interestingly to THE TRIBUNE about books and authors. "The trade is in such a condition," he said, "that we accept only such manuscripts as we feel that we must. Of course, everybody can write a little, and it is the experience of publishers that when times are hard there is a flood of manuscripts. A person goes to a play or reads a book, and says to himself, 'I can do as well as that.' It all seems easy, hence the dramatic agencies and the publishers never have to seek raw material."

Ten of a Thousand.

"What percentage of manuscripts submitted are finally accepted?"

"Taking the world over I should say that about ten out of every thousand. I don't know there are any official statistics on the subject, but it is a conservative estimate to say on the English-speaking continents there are not less than 1,000 publishers, who issue on an average twenty-five new books every year. These 25,000 books, it is safe to say, are the result of selections from no less than 1,500,000 manuscripts. One million four hundred and seventy-five thousand would-be authors are disappointed every year. The books we issue are submitted to the best judgment of no less than three of the most experienced copy readers before final acceptance, and yet like all other publishers we are ever looking for the 'phenomenal success' that never comes."

"What would you term a phenomenal success?"

"I don't think any book is entitled to be called a phenomenal success unless every reader of the English language over 18 years of age has either read it or pretends that he has read it. I don't suppose every one over 18 years of age has read all of Robert Elsmere, but I doubt if you could find anyone who would admit he knew nothing about the book. Publishers who strike a phenomenal success in the book line, by the way, are about as rare as life insurance agents who have written half a dozen $100,000 policies."

"What are the phenomenal successes of recent years?"

"I think Robert Elsmere, Ben Hur, and She, are about all that are entitled to that distinction. A book to be termed a phenomenal success from a publisher's standpoint must have more than a local circulation. It must have a sale of at least a quarter of a million copies, and must be a good seller in all English speaking countries for more than a single season. Robert Elsmere had a sale of three-quarters of a million copies. Publishers are like any other business-men. They are constantly trying to find out what the public wants. A hatter may have a particularly stylish silk hat of a popular block. It may look well upon himself, but he makes a mistake if for that reason he tries to induce his customers to purchase that hat and no other. He must keep derbies and soft hats as well, and the customer must be allowed to choose whatever takes his fancy, whether it be becoming or whether the profit is more or less than on some other hat. So it is with the makers of books. We are constantly trying to fit the head and measure the brain of all classes of readers. If Lew Wallace should submit a manuscript it would be accepted without reading, if terms could be made with him, for we know the public has taken a fancy to his literary wares and will purchase whatever he offers for sale."

Beware of Bad Letters.

"You have admitted manuscripts are sometimes accepted without reading. Is it equally true that they are sometimes rejected without reading?"

"Certainly. It is often easy to judge of a manuscript by the letter that accompanies or precedes it. If we receive a letter, ungrammatical in construction and crude and unbusiness-like in style we should be apt to conclude it would be a waste of time to read a manuscript submitted by the writer. The first and nearly always the most reliable impressions of the value of matter submitted for publication is gained from reading of the letter that accompanies it."

Last year the publishers of Chicago had an unusually large sale of guide books, leaving out of the question entirely all guides to the Fair. The amount of general travel has been curtailed this year, so that there has been a falling off in the demand for guide books. In the output of current literature the local output for 1894 will equal that of 1893, provided there is no disappointment in the holiday trade, which now gives promise of being unusually good. The business of bookmaking may be said to have no seasons. In the spring the editions issued are more likely to be bound in paper and intended for light summer reading at the seaside and pleasure resorts. In the fall the bound stock appears more numerously and the more expensive publications and works of art are placed upon the market. The new tariff law does not affect publishers, for the copyright law prevents the importation of copyrighted books. Books, too, are much cheaper in the United States than on the continent. A novel that a Chicago publisher would issue in paper covers in one volume for 50 cents would be put upon the market in England in three volumes bound in cloth at twice the price. In England, too, it is not unusual for the great libraries to purchase 500 copies each of any meritorious new publication. In the United States it is uncommon for the publisher to sell more than three or four copies to any one library.

Col. C. W. Davis, head of the publishing department of A. C. McClurg & Co., thinks the outlook for the publisher is unusually good. He admits it was a little unpromising last spring, but the full force of help was retained and business is now decidedly better. He thinks the bookmakers have not felt the effect of hard times so much as the workers in iron, wool, and leather. McClurg & Co. will publish as many books this year as last.

By the Fireside.

Pile on the logs! the bright flames start
  And up the roaring chimney race;
How grateful should we be, sweetheart,
  For just this little fireplace!

I said today that I was poor—
  And poor in some things I may be;
But here's a shelter; who needs more?
  And your bright eyes to beam for me!

No sculptured busts, no paintings rare
  Adorn the mantel and the shelf;
A sweet face framed in golden hair
  Is all—a picture of yourself!

We have no idle dreams of fame,
  And all our worldly wants are few;
What care I for a laureled name,
  When I've the sweetest name in you?

Lean, golden head, upon my breast
  In wealth of wondrous beauty which
Hath crowned my life and made me blest,
  And kiss me, dear, and make me rich!
—*Frank L. Stanton.*

LIFE OF A PREACHER.

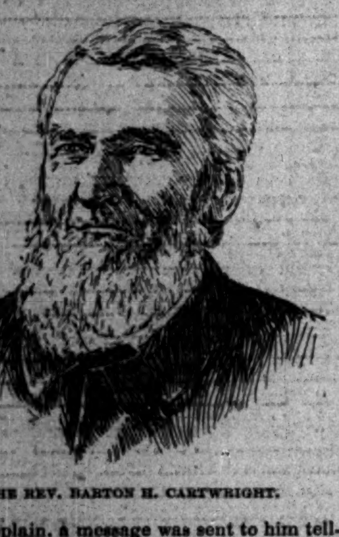
SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE REV. BARTON H. CARTWRIGHT.

Some of the Wonderful Episodes in the Work of a Pioneer Minister—How His Struggles in Illinois and Iowa in the Earlier Days Were Rewarded—His Work Was Hard and Some of His Accomplishments Remarkable—He Is Now Ill and May Possibly Recover.

OREGON, Ill., Oct. 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Rev. Barton H. Cartwright of this place, the pioneer preacher of Northern Illinois and Iowa, who has been ill with sciatic rheumatism, has had another decline and it is not expected he will live much longer. He was getting better when he received a fall which made his life despaired of. He is rallying slowly now.

Few men in Illinois have a wider acquaintance and are better liked than Mr. Cartwright. Without an education he is a man who always made a deep and earnest impression upon his auditors. He is a man who widens in his intellect in his old age rather than narrows. He is still as bright in his intellectual faculties as in his prime, and there is not the least shade of the bigotry about him which generally is found about the old school of ministers.

Telegrams have been received from all parts of the country in regard to his condition, and some of the most prominent people in the country have called to see him. The Rock River Methodist Episcopal conference passed resolutions hoping for his recovery, and from the reunion of the Ninety-second Illinois Regiment, of which he was Chaplain, a message was sent to him telling of the esteem in which he is held.



THE REV. BARTON H. CARTWRIGHT.

The Rev. Barton H. Cartwright was born near Auburn, N. Y., March 9, 1810, and is the son of James and Catherine (Gray) Cartwright. His father was a Baptist minister of New York and died in 1822. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of 12 years Barton H. Cartwright began in this world working for his board and clothing. He was promised schooling also, but was disappointed and obliged to make his way without educational advantages. In 1829 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and became impressed with the desire to be a minister. He preached his first sermon in his native State. In March, 1833, he decided to seek his fortune in the West. With a limited purse, his knapsack, and staff he walked from Syracuse, N. Y., to Oleon Point, on the Alleghany River. From there he took a flatboat to Pittsburg, and thence down the Ohio River by steamboat. He met the Indian Chief Black Hawk at Cincinnati, who was a prisoner of war and on his way to Washington. He shook hands with the old warrior, and met him on many subsequent occasions. He partly worked his way up the Mississippi by working as a deck-hand on a steamer. He left the boat at Flint Hills, now Burlington, where he had a brother living. He passed the first night beside a pile of logs near the river, and the following morning made his way to his brother's cabin.

Comes to Illinois.

As the land on the Iowa side of the river, then called "New Purchase," would not be open until the following June he determined to go to Warren County in Illinois. Having reached his destination he started out the following Sunday to walk several miles to attend a meeting at a cabin near Monmouth. He found the preacher who was to have officiated lying ill in a loft above the room where the service was to be held. Showing his church letter he was warmly welcomed and requested to conduct the services, which he did. He thus began his first Sunday in May, 1833.

Mr. Cartwright bought four pair of oxen and a breaking plow and broke prairie week days and preached Sundays. In the spring of 1834 he was appointed a missionary to Iowa to establish church societies by the Rev. Peter Cartwright. As no mission fund or other needs of compensation existed he went prepared to sustain himself by his own efforts, which he subsequently did, arriving at the Flint Hills in the spring of 1834. He there organized the first Protestant Christian Society in the State of Iowa. He came to Rock Island, and in the cabin of Judge Spencer preached the first sermon that was ever heard there.

In the fall of that year, 1834, he was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Illinois Conference, which, at that time, embraced all of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. He was assigned to the Knoxville Mission, this State, which embraced what is now Henderson, Warren, Knox, and Mercer Counties, and entered upon his duties in the fall of 1834.

In 1836 he was in the circuit embracing Pike and Calhoun Counties of this State. In December of the same year he constructed a rude sleigh called a "pung" or "jumper," which was formed by cutting two saplings and bending them for runners and thills. Having no harness he fastened the rig to the sides of the saddle on his horse, and with this unique conveyance he traveled 1,200 miles, starting from near Peoria, Ill., and traversing Illinois, Michigan, Canada, and New York. In the spring of 1837 he sold his horse in New York, made his way on foot to Olean Point, ran the river on a raft to Pittsburg, and thence returned by the old route to Illinois. In the conference of 1837-8 he was assigned to the Buffalo Grove circuit, which included in its territory the towns of Oregon, Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Mount Morris, and many other settlements. In 1840 he was assigned to Iowa as a mission preacher. He crossed the river in a skiff and subsequently was obliged to swim across many of the Iowa streams going from cabin to cabin.

Four Years in Iowa.

He spent four years in Iowa. His field of labor embraced Dubuque, Davenport, Rockingham, Muscatine, Maquoketa, and Iowa City. In 1844 Mr. Cartwright returned to Illinois, stopping first at Prophetstown, next going to Knox County, and then to Buffalo Grove. He continued in active service until the spring of 1863, when he was commissioned as Chaplain of the Ninety-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He was with Sherman and Kilpatrick in the famous march to the sea. He was a universal favorite of the regiment, and many are the tales told by his comrades of his kindness and good nature. When the soldiers, tired from fighting, threw their blankets away he would gather them up for them and give them to them after the battle. He takes more pride in his work in the army than anything else in his life.

On his return from the war he again resumed his ministry in the Rock River Conference, where he was in active service until 1883, when at his request his name was placed upon the list of superannuates. He has, however, continued in active service as opportunity offered. For the last few years he has taken delight in preaching to the inhabitants of the poorhouse.

Mr. Cartwright married Miss Chloe J. Benedict April 10, 1839, in Ogle County. She was the first school teacher in Ogle County. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living. Those are: Mrs. Frank N. March of Taylor Township, James H. Cartwright, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit; Charles B. Cartwright of Montana, Orville Cartwright of the State of Oregon, Alfred Cartwright of Quincy, Ill., and Ellen Cartwright, who resides at home. Mr. Cartwright has been a Republican since 1856.

IS THERE A SPOOK IN THE GARRET?

Haunted House at No. 1195 North Halsted Street.

Another haunted house has been discovered. This time it is on the North Side.

On the southwest corner of North Halsted street and Lill avenue stands a ricketty frame house about which some weird stories are told—or rather about the garret in the house, in which the spook is said to pass its nights and the early hours of morning. The present occupant of the house is Chris Heim, a German, supposed to be a broommaker. The neighbors say no rent is paid by the occupant for the reason that there is no one to collect it. No one seems to know who owns the building or who is paying taxes on it. It is a three-story frame building, with basement, and looks as though it were ready to collapse without much warning. One end of what was once a porch in the front of the building is hanging down like a dead leaf, ready to drop at any moment, and the house to all appearances has not had any repairs for at least twenty years.

Some ten years ago there lived in the house a German with two children. He is also supposed to have had a brother living with him, but that is not established. One morning in the early part of the '80s, the story goes, the old man and his two children were found murdered. The bodies were on the first floor, but had apparently been dragged down from the garret, where the foul deed had been done and where the blood stains were found. The Coroner's verdict developed nothing and the bodies were buried. What became of the brother supposed to have been living with the old man no one seems to know. The present occupant of the house, Chris Heim, who, by the way, says he never ventures into the garret after nightfall, makes an offer of $5 to any man who will sleep in the garret over night.

On a visit to the house Mr. Heim was found lying outside in the grass enjoying the cool night air. The story as told by him is that persons attempting to sleep in the garret are awakened by the most unearthly, never-to-be-forgotten yells, schreeching, and noises, and when they open their eyes they are politely invited to partake of burning sulphur held out to them by a woman dressed in white with "eyes like saucers." Mr. Heim readily renewed his offer of $5 to any person who would venture to brave the ghost for one night, saying that so far no one had been able to do it. A companion who had been in consultation with some other men drinking beer a few feet away here interposed and said that only one would be allowed to go up at a time. Mr. Heim immediately reassured the visitors, however, that as many as wished could go up, and gave his companion a look of reproval.

So far only two persons have attempted to sleep in the garret with a view to earning the five. One was a Mr. Batton. He arrived late in the evening, and as the clock struck 12 ventured up into the garret accompanied by a bulldog and artillery. All went well for a half hour or so, when suddenly out of the garret door and down the steps came Mr. Batton with the bulldog at his heels, the dog apparently as frightened as his master. The story told by Mr. Batton is as follows: After searching the room for possible human ghosts he retired to a couch standing at one end of the room and lay down for a nap, leaving his bulldog on watch. Suddenly he was awakened by indescribable noises, and looking up saw, apparently, a woman dressed in white with a plate of burning stuff, which he thought was sulphur. He was almost dazed for a moment, and then attempted to get up and make for the door. As he did so the woman advanced toward him and held the burning sulphur under his nose. Mr. Batton did not accept this invitation to a hot meal, but without looking back rushed headlong down the stairs, landing at the bottom with his dog at his heels. Mr. Batton has made up his mind not to try it again.

The other seeker after the supernatural was a bricklayer, who did not even leave his name in his hurry to get out of the building and away from the place. This man went at it more systematically. He arrived with five friends, stationed them all around the house, each with a weapon, and about 1 o'clock marched up to the garret, saying "the $5 would pay for the drinks all around a couple of times, anyway." He reached the garret and had barely time to get in when the people outside heard noises, which seemed to shake the whole building. Immediately afterward a scared bricklayer came down the stairs, looking neither to the right nor the left. But straight away he went, leaving his friends to follow. All he said was: "I've had enough." He would neither tell what he had seen nor whether he had been helped down the stairs as appeared to the onlookers from the speed at which he came down.

Frank Rush, who formerly traveled the beat as a police officer, and who is now foreman of a gang of sewer builders working along Halsted street, says he remembers years ago persons living in the vicinity used to speak in whispers about the house, and that any man who went near it was a fool, and that he himself would not go near it. He said he had even told his men to stop putting their tools in the yard at night. Mr. Rush said emphatically he believed "there was something in it." What he could not tell. The noises can often be heard out on the street by pedestrians coming home in the early hours of the morning, and sometimes a crowd stops in front of the house looking up to the garret windows, apparently waiting to see queer things issue from there, but they see nothing, merely hear the noises. However, now that Mr. Heim has made his offer some of these persons may have their curiosity abated by venturing up into the garret, and at the same time, if they are successful, get the reward.

What causes the noises and what is in the garret is known only from the testimony of Mr. Batton. It remains yet for the man to come forward who can unravel or explain the mystery of the haunted house at No. 1195 North Halsted street, and by so doing greatly relieve the neighbors.

LARGE DEAL IN COPPER LANDS.

Cleveland Syndicate Purchases Property in the Calumet and Hecla Belt.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—A large deal in valuable copper lands has been consummated in this city. A syndicate of Cleveland citizens purchased 4,080 acres for $81,500. The syndicate is composed of Charles W. Voth, Nathaniel Noble, F. E. Dellenbaugh, William Noville, William L. Clements, Bernard Schatzinger, Louis Poplowsky, David L. Clements, F. A. Wadsworth, Charles F. Uhl, and others, representing the Cleveland Mining and Developing company. The land purchase is located in Ontonagon County, Michigan, and was bought from the estate of Alex. B. Hallowell, deceased, and Alfred Meads. The property is located in the Calumet and Hecla belt of copper mines and is said by experts who have examined the property to be one of the best parcels of copper land in Michigan. An extensive plant will be equipped in the immediate future and the mining of copper will be pushed. It is stated a number of copper veins, containing large quantities of mass copper, have been opened already by Henry H. Reeves, who is in charge of the work of the mines for the syndicate. The Cleveland Mining and Developing company has been incorporated and the officers are: President, William Noville; Secretary, Charles W. Voth; Treasurer, Charles F. Uhl.

DROP IN SUGAR EXPECTED TODAY.

To Follow Suspension of Rules by the Wholesale Grocers' Association.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 7.—[Special.]—Charles J. Off, one of the leading wholesale grocers of the city and President of the Illinois Wholesale Grocers' Association, in an interview this evening said all the rules and regulations of the association had been suspended for an indefinite period. The association, he said, regulated the price of sugar, forbid collection by traveling men, the equalizing of rates between jobbing points, and regulated cartage charges. There was nothing compulsory about the association, and all jobbers voluntarily signed the rules. Some few would not live up to them, however, and many dealers suffered from unfair competition. Many Chicago houses, Mr. Off says, are heavily stocked with goods, and he thinks this had something to do with disrupting the association. Sugar will drop in price tomorrow at least three-sixteenths of a cent a pound, and he anticipates a further decrease. Sugar will now be handled at a loss.

MAKE A GREAT SIGHT.

THE RUSSIANS CELEBRATE THEIR CHURCH CENTENNIAL.

The Parade of Men, Women, and Children Is Followed Along Its Entire Route by a Vast Concourse of People—Impressive Services Held in the Chapel of the Russian Church on Center Avenue—Delegations from Minneapolis, Streator, and Other Points at the Celebration.

Impressive ceremonies marked the centennial celebration of the establishment of the Russian Orthodox Church in America yesterday, St. Sergius day. Clergy and members of the Greek Church in the city and visitors from Minneapolis, Streator, and other points assisted in the services, which were held in the chapel of the Russian Church at No. 13 Center avenue. Arabians, Bosnians, Servians, Finlanders, Greeks, and Russians were in the assembly of worshipers, and the little chapel, tastefully decorated with evergreens and banners and sacred emblems, was thronged.

The day's celebration was commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning with the liturgy and Te Deum. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. Father Fiambolis of the Greek Church of Chicago and Father Ambrose Vretta of the Russian Church of Chicago and Streator, assisted by Father Sergius Sokoloff, also of this Russian parish. The exercises were in Greek, Russian, and English, Father Vretta delivering the sermon. His Excellency, Paul de Thall, who since the World's Fair has been permanently stationed in Chicago as Russian Imperial Consul, attended the services in full state uniform.

The procession, which was one of the most imposing features of the day's celebration, was formed outside the church at 1 o'clock in the following order:

Hensel's Military Band.
Russian flag. American flag.
The Cross.
Choir of the Russian Church, surrounded by a guard of men carrying holy pictures.
Russian and Greek clergy.
Imperial Russian Consul.
Members of the congregations of the Greek and Russian Churches of Chicago and the Streator congregation.
Visitors.

About 1,000 persons were in line, men, women, and children marching with uncovered heads, and each carrying some sacred image or picture. Next to the red, white, and blue of America was borne a fine Russian flag of white, blue, and red, which was in the Russian exhibit of the World's Fair. It was carried by Vassili Andrejevitch Ebell, his 10-year-old daughter Olga, attired in Russian costume, bearing the streamers. The procession, with the band playing solemn marches, or the choir chanting sacred Russian hymns, moved to Washington boulevard, to Ashland boulevard, and then on Monroe street to Jefferson Park, where a stop was made at the little lake, where the service of sanctification of water was pronounced, after which the line of march was resumed, and the procession returned to the church.

Followed by Thousands.

Thousands of people attended the procession as it passed through the street, and they were much impressed by the solemnity, it being the first service of the kind conducted in the United States outside of San Francisco and Alaska. After the parade refreshments were served in an ante-room of the church to the parishioners and guests. The health of his Imperial Majesty Alexander III. and the imperial family was offered among the toasts during the collation.

Last evening the chapel was again crowded. The services included the Great Vespers and the Akathist to the Lord, and the children of the parishioners were especially instructed in the meaning of the services of the day and presented with mementos of the occasion. The interest shown in the observance of the day was encouraging to the clergy and promoter of the Russian Orthodox Church in Chicago, which, though but three years old, is in so flourishing a condition that the members of it are already contemplating the erection of a creditable and suitable house of worship of their own.

Among the prominent persons who participated in the services yesterday were: Paul de Thal, Imperial Russian Consul at Chicago; Dinitri Petrovitch Friedlaender of the Wacker & Birk Brewing Co., wife and children; Osip Vasiliejevitch Travin of Norton Brothers, Maywood, Ill.; Vassili Andrejevitch Ebell of the Russian-American Tea company, wife and child; Mrs. C. H. Cannoll, and other representative Russians of Chicago. A delegation of Finlanders was represented by John Silven of Minnesota, Editor Witica, and Manager Bluneross of the *American Suomalainen* of Minneapolis, Herman Huovennen, and Mr. Danbeck. Among the Arabian contingent were Munyar, Sefedi, Eskir Calil, Chreis Churre, and others, accompanied by Joseph Kurre, a 10-year-old boy, who was interpreter for the party. The Bosmans were represented by a delegation led by Mals Pinodanis; the Servians by one led by Mark Grwitch Spirovalis; while the Greeks were represented by Stavro Mitchell, John Polinaris, and Andrej Vlach Andreas. P. Podani and wife of Minneapolis represented the Russians of that section.

From the congregation at Streator, Ill., there came a large delegation, which arrived here at 10 o'clock in the morning in time to attend the services. In the party were the Rev. Michael Ruby, assistant at Streator; Michael Benzer, John Gregun, and other leading members of the church there.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

It is not generally known that the late Lord Rosslyn purchased the English thoroughbred Tristan, whose death has just been recorded, for half a crown (60 cents) when the great horse was a foal.

Last Friday at Vallejo, Cal., William Dixon's Quirt, a chestnut mare by Trifle, made a new record for half-mile heats, which she won in :47¼, :47½.

Such Eastern horses as Leonawell, Wah Jim, Wernberg, Green B. Morris' lot, and jockeys as Bergen, Ballard, and Midgeley are going to the San Francisco meeting.

The latest racing device is by R. E. Sherman of Chicago, who by means of a motor in a swinging chair on trolley wires will take a racing judge around the track with the horses.

George Covington will leave Hawthorne in a few days for San Francisco with thirteen horses, and Frank Van Ness will take out the Eikton Stable lot, twenty-five strong.

"Gog." O'Brien, who in his day was one of the crack lightweight jockeys of America, employed by E. J. Baldwin and other noted turfmen, will ride steeplechase and hurdle races at the coming San Francisco meeting.

Jack Bennett will sue Col. Hancock of Ellerslie Stud, Virginia, for the $1,100 he gave at auction for the brother to Charade. Bennett made the discovery a short time after the colt became his property that the yearling was blind, or nearly so.

"Bone Doctor" Robbins arrived in San Francisco last Tuesday with Schreiber's first lot made up of Wildwood, Braw Scot, Jack Richelieu, Dolly McCone, Boon R., Mollie R., Franziska, Glee Boy, Bone Doctor, Puryear D., Agnes, and Broadhead.

Cash Day carried one of the new pneumatic saddles when he beat Diggs Saturday. The claim about it reducing weight is absurd. Pounds are pounds on a horse. The claim that concussion is reduced and weight put where it can best be carried by the new saddle is more reasonable.

Secretary W. O. Parmer is authority for the statement that the Nashville fall meeting will begin Oct. 25 and continue at least thirty days and perhaps sixty. Palmer and Marcus Cartwright have bought the betting privilege and ten or more books will be on. There will be five races each day, three of $200 each and two of $300 each. L. W. Hatch will start.

Outside owners had little chance at Jerome. In fourteen days these Dwyer horses won as follows:

Sept. 24, Stonenell..	$ 600	Sept. 28, Stonenell..	$1,000
Sept. 24, Kennel....	1,000	Sept. 29, Kennel....	600
Sept. 24, Armitage..	500	Sept. 29, Banquet...	1,000
Sept. 25, Utica	500	Oct. 1.	
Sept. 26, H'ry. Reed	1,000	Oct. 2, Kennel.......	1,000
Sept. 26, Leonawell	500	Oct. 2, Armitage	600
Sept. 27............		Oct. 3, Stonenell....	1,000

Two California-bred horses swept everything before them this year in Guatemala. They were Dr. Ross and Falstaff. The former won the $6,000 Guatemala Derby and Falstaff all the 2-year-old events in which he was engaged. He is by John Happy, out of Olive, by Onondaga, therefore an own brother to the good colt Onondaga. Mr. F. de Ojeda, a popular young Gautemala gentleman, well-known in this city, owns the pair, which won $10,000 of the $15,000 given by the government for racing. John McMahon, the jockey who rode the California horses at Gautemala, has returned, as well as Jack McCone, the trainer. He says that the Ojeda horses won every running race in which they contested and St. Lawrence won the great trotting event. The Guatemala Derby, won by Dr. Ross, was worth $6,000. The distance was a mile and a half and Dr. Ross cut seventeen seconds off the Guatemalan record. President Barrios, at the conclusion of the meeting, purchased all the California horses.—*Breeder and Sportsman.*

SPAULDING & Co.
(INCORPORATED)
Gold and Silver Smiths,
Corner State and Jackson Streets,

Announce that the unprecedented demand for

Sterling Silverware Since the great reduction in prices, has led them to extend the space allotted to that department by appropriating a portion of their second floor to its use, and it now contains everything manufactured in that metal.

Diamonds Their unusually large importations of precious stones previous to the advance in tariff, enables them to sell at the same prices as before.

Jewelry This stock is to-day of greater variety and beauty than ever before.

Ecclesiastical Goods They carry all the products of the famous Gorham Manufacturing Company, in this line.

An inspection of their stock will convince buyers that it is not the largest houses that charge the highest prices. Whether you call as a Purchaser or Visitor they will welcome you.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS
At 169 Wabash-av.,
PALMER HOUSE BUILDING.
Commencing TODAY, Monday, Oct. 8.
This is the FINEST COLLECTION of ORIENTAL RUGS ever imported.
Sale Continues 6 Days Only
AT 10:30 A. M. AND 2:30 P. M. EACH DAY.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
C. D. BEDROSIAN, Importer.
ROBERT McCANN, Art Salesman.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our 10th Great Semi-Annual Sale of Kid Gloves —Continues This Week.

The enormous sales made in our Glove Departments this past week are ample proof that the sale gloves are *as they should be in assortments*—in *shapes*—in *colors*—in *styles*—and *emphatically in PRICES.*

Note—Our Glove Departments—1st floor of ANNEX—are the largest of their kind in America, and have been fitted out with the desire that they shall be the most perfect, *in every respect*, that can be built. The attention they have received from merchants all over the country demonstrates how fully the desire has been accomplished. Our annual sales of gloves, at retail, are beyond all question greater than can be shown by any other store in this country . . . .

The present sale includes the following extraordinary items:

Ladies' 4 large button dressed and undressed Kid Gloves—**85c pr.**
Ladies' 5-hook (Foster's patent) dressed and undressed Kid Gloves—**85c.**
Ladies' 4-button French Kid (dressed) Gloves—**$1.15.**
Ladies' 8-button length Mousquetaire dressed and undressed Gloves—**$1.15.**
Ladies' 7-hook (Foster's patent) undressed Kid Gloves—**$1.15.**
Ladies' Street Gloves, pique sewn, 4 horn buttons—English reds, browns, tans—**85c.**
Ladies' Street Gloves, pique sewn, 4 horn or gilt buttons—English reds, brown, tan, navy, green, black—**$1.00.**
Ladies' Pique Kid Gloves, 4 horn or patent buttons—English reds, tan, brown, black, and dark fancy assortments—**$1.25.**
Ladies' Driving Gloves, pique sewn, 4 horn buttons, new shades—**75c.**

Men's and Boys' Gloves—*Annex and North Building.*

Men's Street and Driving Gloves, dogskin and cape goat, 1 patent button—English red, brown, and tan—**$1.00.**
Men's Pique Kid Gloves—2 patent buttons—reds, browns, tans—**$1.25.**
Men's Street Gloves (dogskin or castor) pique or cable sewn—**75c.**
Boys' Pique Kid Gloves—2 patent buttons—English reds, browns, tans—**$1.00.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Great Regular Semi-Annual Sale of Domestic Cottons, Sheetings . . . . Shirtings, Pillow Casings . . . . Muslins, etc.

Our Cotton Department is one of the strong sections of this house. It has been for years the "headquarters for all Chicago" for trustworthy goods of this class—goods where *durability* is the chief requisite. *Our prices on Cottons are always the lowest—we will not be undersold.*

Ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases.

A comparatively recent feature of our Cotton Department is Ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases—*in every desired size—every desired quality,*

At prices as low as are paid for the goods by the yard.

For the present Semi-Annual Sale we make the following extreme reductions:

YARD WIDE—BLEACHED
"M. F. & Co."—regular, soft finish, fine, usually 10c, **9c.**
"M. F. & Co."—extra weight, heavy hard twist, usually 11c, **10c.**
"M. F. & Co."—long cloth, extra fine, usually 12½c, **11½c.**
"M. F. & Co."—Cambric Muslin, usually 12½c, **11½c.**

YARD WIDE—UNBLEACHED
"M. F. & Co."—fine, usually 8c, **7c**
"M. F. & Co."—extra weight, usually 9, **8c.**

SHEETING AND PILLOW CASING—Bleached—"M. F. & Co."—H. H.—extra fine quality—

10-4—usually 40c	35c	7-4—usually 30c	26c	48-inch—usually 20c	18c
9-4— " 38c	33c	6-4— " 23c	21c	45 " " 18c	16c
8-4— " 35c	30c	50-inch—usually 21c	19c	42 " " 16c	14c

"M. F. & Co." "S. S." (Soft Spun) BLEACHED—

10-4—usually 30c	26c	7-4—usually 20c	18c	50-inch—usually 18c	16c
9-4— " 27c	24c	6-4— " 22c	20c	45-inch— " 16c	14c
8-4— " 25c	22c			42-inch— " 14c	13c

"M. F. & Co," "S. S." (Soft Spun) UNBLEACHED—

10-4—usually 28c—during this sale **24c** 9-4—usually 25c—during this sale **21c** 8-4—usually 22c—during this sale **19c**

Does a Piano interest you?

The handsome, full size, new Upright Pianos that we offer at $163 are fully equal to instruments which usually command much more money. But they were sold to us by the maker at a great sacrifice, and while they last we will give the public the benefit.

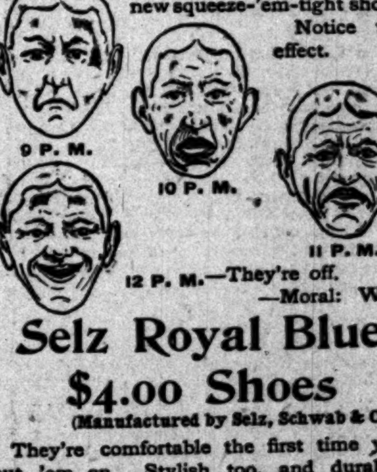
We esteem visits of inspection and comparison.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

N. B.—We sell Sheet Music at Half Price.

At The Reception,

Dicky Dashaway has on his new squeeze-'em-tight shoes. Notice the effect.


9 P. M.
10 P. M.
11 P. M.
12 P. M.

—They're off. —Moral: Wear

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoes
(Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co.,)

They're comfortable the first time you put 'em on. Stylish too, and durable.

STREETER SELLS 'EM.
134 State St., 68-70 Madison St.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of HONEST MADE, Highly Polished Fine and Medium Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery. Best Quality Curled Hair Mattresses, etc. Get prices everywhere, then call on us and be convinced that our prices are LOWEST on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

October Bargains in Dress Fabrics.

Silks—*Main Department.*

40 pieces Black Figured Satin Duchess—all in the small, neat effects and newest designs—*value $1.50*	$1.00
20 pieces Satin Stripe Gros Grain Taffeta, in all widths of stripe—from ⅛ to 1 inch—a very choice fabric for skirts—*a $1.50 quality*	1.00
30 pieces Brocade Grill Rep, Pekin Natte, and Cable Cord Diamante—all the latest ideas for full dresses and skirts—*actually worth from $2 to $2.50*	1.50
20 pieces—*all that remains* of the Faille Francaise and Ondine Crystals—*always sold for $1.50 and $2*	87½c
25 pieces Glace Taffeta—for skirts, linings, and facings	50c
20 pieces Stripe Glace Taffetas—new designs for skirts	75c
26 pieces Black and White Check Taffetas—all sizes	$1.00
30 pieces Crepe Napoleon and Crepe Monople—38 inches wide—all evening tints and white and black—*very fashionable for evening*	85c
18 pieces White Satin Figured Taffeta—all new	$1.25 and $1.50

Basement Silk Department—*Washington-st.*

25 pcs. Glace Satin Duchess—beautiful quality, large variety of combinations—worth $1.00	50c
70 pcs. Black Broche Satin Duchesse; black figured Gros Grains, with colored swivel effect; Glace Granite Taffetas, Glace Armures, Glace Bengaline Crystals, Pekin Satin Stripe Gros Grains—*any of which is excellent value at $1.25*	75c
2,000 yds. Fancy Taffetas, figured Satin Surah, Fancy colored Armures—worth $1.00 and $1.50	50c

Dress Goods—*Basement Salesroom.*

500 pcs. All-Wool Fancy Coverts, Serges, Tweeds in Scotch effects, Canvas Duck, Check Suitings, 50 to 54 inches—*worth up to $1.50*	50c
500 pcs. All-Wool Plain and Fancy Serge (navy and black), Check Suitings, Mixed Cheviots, Wool Granite, novelties in Camel's Hair effects—40 to 50 inches wide—*worth up to $1.00*	35c
500 pieces All-Wool Tricots, French Beige, and Flannel Suitings—*worth up to 50c*	25c

Laces—*Main Department.*

Extraordinary Bargains are now being offered in our Lace Dept. in the new Autum Laces, Tissues, and Crepes—also in the choicest novelties in Collars. AT SPECIAL SALE WE OFFER:

1,000 yards Colored Crepes—reduced from $1.50 (full line of colors), to close at	50c

In Basement Salesroom—

10,000 Sample Laces 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, (*These samples of laces are worth double*).	25c yd

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
Regular Graduates, Registered.
Chicago's LEADING Specialists in all diseases of mankind. Consultation free.

SPECIALTIES:
Blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh, and diseases of women. Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

KNOX World-Renowned Hats
Absolutely Correct Fall Styles Are R
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 to 193 State-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.